DOMINION OF CANADA

# ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

1925-26

VOL. II

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

# ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

## VOLUME I

**Auditor General,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

## VOLUME II

**Public Accounts,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Customs and Excise; Department of,** containing accounts of Revenue with statements relative to the Imports, Exports, and Excise of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Shipping Report (Customs and Excise),** containing the Statements of Navigation and Shipping for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Trade and Commerce, Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas Inspection Services (Trade and Commerce,)** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Commissioner of Patents and Copyrights,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada (Trade and Commerce),** for the crop year ended August 31, 1926.

**Interior; Department of the,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Immigration and Colonization; Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Indian Affairs; Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Mines; Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Agriculture, Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**National Defence; Department of, (Militia and Air Service),** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**National Defence; Department of, (Naval Service),** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Health; Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

## VOLUME III

**Superintendent of Penitentiaries,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Royal Canadian Mounted Police,** for the year ended September 30, 1926.

**Secretary of State, Department of the,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Public Archives,** for the year 1926.

**Civil Service Commission,** for the calendar year ended December 31, 1926.

**External Affairs; Department of the Secretary of State for,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Labour; Department of the,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Public Printing and Stationery; Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Marine and Fisheries (Marine); Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries); Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

## VOLUME IV

**Post Office; Department of the,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Public Works; Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Railways and Canals; Department of,** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

**Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada,** for the calendar year ended December 31, 1926.

**Chief Electoral Officer (By-elections 1925-26.)**

**Chief Electoral Officer (Sixteenth General Election),** 1926.

## VOLUME V

**Trade of Canada (Imports for Consumption and Exports),** for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

CANADA

# PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,

## 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Public Accounts of Canada for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. ROBB,
*Minister of Finance.*

OTTAWA, October 21, 1926.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA,
October, 1926.

Honourable J. A. ROBB,
Minister of Finance.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

## ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

The receipts for the year on account of Consolidated Fund amounted to $380,745,505.58 and the expenditure on the same account to $320,660,479.14, showing a surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of $60,085,026.44.

## SPECIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

In addition to the ordinary receipts and payments there were special receipts and credits of $2,275,321.00 and special expenditures of $6,649,302.40, leaving an excess of $4,373,981.40 of expenditures over the receipts as a charge to Consolidated Fund:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Special Receipts:— | | |
| War and Demobilization Receipts—Refund of Previous Years' Expenditure | $ 127,817 52 | |
| Payments received on account of German Reparation Recovery Act | 1,593,503 48 | |
| Vancouver Harbour Commission Bonds received on account of Canadian Government Elevator at Vancouver transferred to the Commission | 550,000 00 | |
| Dominion Stock - McGee annuity amount written off | 4,000 00 | |
| | | $ 2,275,321 00 |
| Special Expenditures:— | | |
| Adjustment of War Claims | $ 319,210 31 | |
| Cost of Loan Flotations, including discount | 3,523,925 13 | |
| Home Bank Depositors' Relief Act | 2,521,082 63 | |
| Miscellaneous Charges | 285,084 33 | |
| | | $ 6,649,302 40 |
| Excess of Special Expenditures over Special Receipts | | $ 4,373,981 40 |

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The following outlays were made during the year and charged to Capital:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CANALS (Schedule H H)— | | |
| St. Anne's Lock | $ 50,000 00 | |
| Trent Canal | 17,514 85 | |
| Welland Ship Canal | 12,015,618 24 | |
| | | $12,083,133 09 |
| RAILWAYS (Schedule J J)— | | |
| Canadian Government Railways, Exchequer Court Awards | | 6,627 64 |
| Total Railways and Canals | | $12,089,760 73 |
| PUBLIC WORKS (Schedule I I)— | | |
| London, England, Canadian Office | $ 236,651 23 | |
| Ottawa Parliament Buildings | 286,857 86 | |
| Ottawa, Addition to Archives Building | 43,056 32 | |
| Esquimalt, B.C.—Dry Dock | 1,289,117 48 | |
| Port Arthur and Fort William Harbours | 127,723 97 | |
| Quebec Harbour | 372,394 49 | |
| River St. Lawrence, Ship Channel | 1,596,753 84 | |
| Sorel Shipyard | 143,633 75 | |
| St. John Harbour | 590,387 12 | |
| Toronto Harbour | 291,053 43 | |
| | | $ 4,977,629 49 |
| Total Capital Expenditure | | $17,067,390 22 |

The following refunds of previous years' expenditure were received and credited to Capital Account:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CANALS— | | |
| Cornwall Canal | $ 500 00 | |
| St. Lawrence Ship Canal | 1,709 54 | |
| Trent Canal | 100 00 | |
| Welland Ship Canal | 56,367 63 | |
| | | $ 58,677 17 |
| RAILWAYS— | | |
| Canadian Government Railways—Sale of S.S. *Drummond* and *McKee*—Third installment | 36,000 00 | |
| Hudson Bay Railway, Port Nelson Terminals | 2,484 07 | |
| | | 38,484 07 |
| PUBLIC WORKS— | | |
| Port Arthur and Fort William Harbours | 2,460 00 | |
| River St. Lawrence—Ship Channel | 65 64 | |
| Sorel Shipyard | 156 25 | |
| Government Shipbuilding Programme | 168,998 17 | |
| | | 171,680 06 |
| | | $ 268,841 30 |
| Net Charge to Capital Account | | $16,798,548 92 |

## SAVINGS BANKS

At the close of the fiscal year, the balance at the credit of depositors in the Post Office and Government Savings Banks was $32,830,544.24, a decrease of $780,589.16 under the balance held on March 31, 1925. The withdrawals for the year exceeded the deposits by $1,743,334.70 while $962,745.54 were added for interest accrued.

## INVESTMENTS

### Sinking Funds

Investments on account of Sinking Funds of the various loans were made during the year to the amount of $3,584,840.56. War Loan Bonds held in the Sinking Funds to the extent of $776,000 on account of the 5% 1915-25 War Loan were, on the maturity of the loan on the 1st December, 1925, taken over from the Sinking Fund Account and cancelled. The total of the investments at the credit of the Sinking Funds, which stood at $39,076,218.95 on March 31, 1925, were therefore increased to $41,885,059.51 on March 31, 1926.

### Advances to Harbour Commissioners

Advances were made under statute to the following Harbour Commissioners:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Montreal Harbour Commissioners | $ 6,245,000 00 |
| Quebec Harbour Commissioners | 511,000 00 |
| Vancouver Harbour Commissioners | 3,277,000 00 |
| | $10,033,000 00 |

### Loans to Banks

Under authority of 13-14 Geo. V, Chapter 48, "Finance Act, 1923," advances during the year to an aggregate amount of $189,100,000 were made by way of issues of Dominion Notes to various banks. On April 1, 1925, the outstanding balance on this account was $14,700,000. During the year repayments were received to the amount of $193,800,000, leaving a balance of $10,000,000 outstanding at the close of the year.

### Loans to Railways

Loans to the Canadian National Railway Company to the amount of $10,000,000 were made under authority of the Appropriation Act of 1925.

### Loans to Merchant Marine

Loans to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, of $668,000 were made under authority of the Appropriation Act of 1925.

### Soldier Land Settlement Board

The Loans outstanding to Soldiers settling on the land and for General Land Settlement decreased during the year by $213,852.81, leaving a balance outstanding at the close of the year of $87,536,094.10.

## DEBT

The net debt of the Dominion at the close of the fiscal year was $2,389,731,099.42 or a decrease of $27,706,586.17 under the debt as it stood on March 31, 1925.

The decrease is accounted for as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excess of Ordinary Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure | $60,085,026 44 | |
| Special receipts credited to Consolidated Fund | 2,147,503 48 | |
| | | $62,232,529 92 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| Adjustment of War Claims (Net) | $ 191,392 79 | |
| Discount and expenses of Loan Flotations | 3,523,925 13 | |
| Home Bank Depositors' Relief Act | 2,521,082 63 | |
| Miscellaneous Charges | 285,084 33 | |
| Expenditures on Capital Account (Net) | 16,798,548 92 | |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, Original Construction | 1,339 44 | |
| Loans to Canadian National Railways | 10,000,000 00 | |
| Loans to Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited | 668,000 00 | |
| Loans to Quebec Harbour Commissioners | 511,000 00 | |
| Payment on account of Toronto Barracks site, which amount was previously set off against Military Property and Stores, Capital Account | 494 48 | |
| Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Advances to provide for operation and maintenance | 25,076 03 | |
| | | 34,525,943 75 |
| | | $27,706,586 17 |

## LOANS

The Loans which matured during the fiscal year amounted to $164,347,833.33. They were as follows:

Six months 4 per cent Treasury Bills, £5,000,000 or $24,333,333.33 matured in London, August 1, 1925.

One year 4 per cent notes, $90,000,000 matured in New York, Sept. 15, 1925.

One year 4 per cent Treasury Notes, $8,000,000 matured in Canada, November 15, 1925.

War Loan 1915-25, 5 per cent bonds $42,014,500, matured in Canada. December 1, 1925.

These maturing obligations were met by issuing refunding loans of $145,000,000; the balance being provided from cash resources.

The refunding loans issued were:

One year 4 per cent notes, $70,000,000, dated September 1st, 1925, were sold to Chase Securities Corporation and Blair & Co., Inc., of New York at a net price to the Government of 99.67. The Government reserved the right to redeem this issue on notice after March 1st, 1926.

Fifteen year 4½ per cent bonds, $75,000,000, dated September 1, 1925, were sold to a Canadian Syndicate at a price to the Government of 95.80 flat, payment being made in three instalments,—one-third on September 30th, one-third on October 31st and one-third on November 30th.

The ten year 5 per cent bonds of the Public Service Loan, New York, amounting to $25,000,000 matured on April 1, 1926, and the $70,000,000 of one year 4 per cent notes due in New York, September 1, 1926, were, under the option held by the Government, called for redemption on April 1, 1926. These obligations were met by issuing the following refunding loans:

Ten year 4½ per cent bonds, $40,000,000, dated February 1, 1926, were sold to Chase Securities Corporation and Blair & Co., Inc., of New York, at a price of 97·354 flat.

Four year 4½ per cent bonds, $20,000,000, and twenty year 4½ per cent bonds, $45,000,000, dated February 1, 1926, were sold to a Canadian Syndicate at an average price of 96·735 flat.

Two year 4 per cent notes amounting to $43,000,000 matured during the present fiscal year, $35,000,000 falling due October 1, and $8,000,000 November 15th. These notes were redeemed in cash accumulated from surplus revenues.

## DOMINION NOTES

The circulation of Dominion Notes stood at $182,583,404.22 on March 31, 1926, being a decrease of $24,128,684.24 as compared with the circulation at the close of last year. Gold held as security amounted to $95,135,582.49. Of the total amount of Notes outstanding $50,435,000 were against approved securities held by the Department under the Finance Act, 1923 and the Dominion Notes Act, of 1915.

## SUPERANNUATION AND RETIREMENT ACTS

The statement showing the number and total salaries of officials coming under Superannuation Acts and Retirement Act has been continued to March 31, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. SAUNDERS,
*Deputy Minister of Finance.*

# BALANCE SHEET

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

## CONDENSED CASH STATEMENT

---

## SCHEDULES

## COMPARATIVE TABLES

## APPENDICES

THE DOMINION

BALANCE SHEET

| ASSETS— | | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in Banks | | 24,811,235 93 |
| Specie Reserve | | 99,093,809 95 |
| Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc., per schedule A | | 93,678,048 57 |
| Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments, per schedule B | | 36,495,929 33 |
| Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans, per schedule C | | 87,536,094 10 |
| Miscellaneous Current Accounts, per schedule D | | 37,432,967 25 |
| Balance being Net Debt March 31, 1926 (exclusive of interest accrued and outstanding) carried forward | | 2,389,731,099 42 |
| | | 2,768,779,184 55 |

| | | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Works, Canals, per schedule E | | 173,839,425 45 |
| Public Works, Railways, per schedule F | | 423,446,201 31 |
| Public Works, Miscellaneous, per schedule G | | 194,296,115.05 |
| Military Property and Stores, per schedule H | | 12,034,169 85 |
| Territorial Accounts, per schedule I | | 9,895,947 68 |
| Railway Accounts (old), per schedule J | | 88,398,757 78 |
| Railway Accounts (Loans non-active), per schedule K | | 601,747,239 63 |
| Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited | | 9,047,856 08 |
| Miscellaneous Investments (non-active), per schedule L | | 13,974,150 97 |
| Balance Consolidated Fund brought forward | $918,762,280 66 | |
| Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, year ended March 31, 1926 | 55,711,045 04 | |
| | | 863,051,235 62 |
| | | 2,389,731,099 42 |

OF CANADA

MARCH 31, 1926

| LIABILITIES— | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Dominion Notes in Circulation | 182,583,404 | 22 |
| Bank Circulation Redemption Fund | 5,894,254 | 25 |
| Post Office Account, Money Orders, Postal Notes, etc., outstanding | 4,218,465 | 58 |
| Savings Bank Deposits, per schedule M | 32,830,544 | 24 |
| Insurance and Superannuation Funds, per schedule N | 36,203,054 | 80 |
| Trust Funds, per schedule O | 18,665,350 | 24 |
| Contingent Funds, per schedule P | 2,160,573 | 09 |
| Province Accounts, per schedule Q | 9,623,816 | 77 |
| Miscellaneous Current Accounts, per schedule R | 98,865 | 24 |
| Temporary Loans, per schedule S | 201,000 | 00 |
| Funded Debt, per schedule T | 2,471,965,018 | 11 |
| Interest Due and Unpaid, per schedule U | 4,334,838 | 01 |
| | 2,768,779,184 | 55 |

| | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance Net Debt March 31, 1926, brought forward | 2,389,731,099 | 42 |
| | 2,389,731,099 | 42 |

NOTE.—The guarantee of the Dominion of Canada has been given to railway securities as listed in schedule V.

THE DOMINION

EXPENDITURE AND

YEAR ENDED

EXPENDITURE

*Ordinary*

| | | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture, per schedule No. 1 | | 6,599,999 84 |
| Customs and Excise, per schedule No. 2 | | 10,305,399 73 |
| Finance, per schedule No. 3 | | 3,128,935 98 |
| " Interest on Public Debt, per schedule No. 3 | | 130,691,493 21 |
| " Subsidies to Provinces, per schedule No. 3 | | 12,375,128 50 |
| Immigration and Colonization, per schedule No. 4 | | 2,625,673 48 |
| Indian Affairs, per schedule No. 5 | | 3,894,108 60 |
| Interior, per schedule No. 6 | | 7,335,286 85 |
| Justice, per schedule No. 7 | | 4,248,879 96 |
| Labour, per schedule No. 8 | | 1,462,732 84 |
| Legislation, per schedule No. 9 | | 4,248,030 60 |
| Marine and Fisheries, per schedule No. 10 | | 7,173,670 40 |
| Mines, per schedule No. 11 | | 1,065,839 21 |
| National Defence, per schedule No. 12 | | 14,113,166 54 |
| Pensions, per schedule No. 13 | | 37,203,699 65 |
| Post Office, per schedule No. 14 | | 32,099,644 39 |
| Public Works, per schedule No. 15 | | 15,344,921 93 |
| Railways and Canals, per schedule No. 16 | | 5,696,344 36 |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police, per schedule No. 17 | | 2,106,960 16 |
| Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, per schedule No. 18 | | 7,734,840 86 |
| Soldier and General Land Settlement, per schedule No. 19 | | 1,237,420 87 |
| Trade and Commerce, per schedule No. 20 | | 6,131,022 71 |
| Other Departments, per schedule No. 21 | | 3,136,155 35 |
| Miscellaneous, per schedule No. 22 | | 701,123 12 |
| | | 320,660,479 14 |

*Special*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adjustment of War Claims, per schedule No. 23 | $ 319,210 31 | |
| Cost of Loan Flotations, per schedule No. 24 | 3,523,925 13 | |
| Miscellaneous, per schedule No. 25 | 2,806,166 96 | |
| | | 6,649,302 40 |
| | | 327,309,781 54 |
| Balance being excess of Revenue over Expenditure carried to Consolidated Fund | | 55,711,045 04 |
| | | 383,020,826 58 |

CAPITAL

| EXPENDITURE | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Canals, per schedule H.H. (to cash statement) | 12,083,133 09 |
| Public Works, per schedule I.I. (to cash statement) | 4,977,629 49 |
| Railways, per schedule J.J. (to cash statement) | 6,627 64 |
| | 17,067,390 22 |

OF CANADA

REVENUE ACCOUNT

MARCH 31, 1926

| REVENUE | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| *Ordinary* | | |
| Customs and Excise, per schedule No. 26— | | |
| Customs Import Duties | 127,355,143 50 | |
| Excise Duties | 42,923,549 03 | |
| Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc | 98,097,105 81 | |
| Income Tax | 55,571,961 57 | |
| Business Profits Tax | 1,173,448 55 | |
| Trust and Loan Companies Tax | 326,713 80 | |
| Sundry Collections | 560,548 77 | |
| | | $ 326,008,471 03 |
| Finance, per schedule No. 27— | | |
| Chartered Banks | 1,176,868 95 | |
| Insurance Companies | 950,220 85 | |
| Interest on Investments | 8,535,085 77 | |
| Sundry Collections | 1,285,035 51 | |
| | | 11,947,211 08 |
| Immigration and Colonization, per schedule No. 28 | | 110,436 81 |
| Interior, per schedule No. 29 | | 2,831,937 29 |
| Marine and Fisheries, per schedule No. 30 | | 631,907 59 |
| Patents and Copyrights, per schedule No. 31 | | 535,124 31 |
| Post Office, per schedule No. 32 | | 30,349,137 46 |
| Public Works, per schedule No. 33 | | 781,348 74 |
| Railways and Canals, per schedule No. 34 | | 1,084,333 53 |
| Trade and Commerce, per schedule No. 35 | | 3,562,287 31 |
| Other Departments, per schedule No. 36 | | 2,903,310 43 |
| | | 380,745,505 58 |
| *Special* | | |
| War and Demobilization Receipts, per schedule No. 37 | 127,817 52 | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, per schedule No. 38 | 2,147,503 48 | |
| | | 2,275,321 00 |
| | | 383,020,826 58 |

ACCOUNT

| RECEIPTS | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Canals, per schedule H.H. (to cash statement) | 58,677 17 |
| Public Works, per schedule I.I. (to cash statement) | 171,680 06 |
| Railways, per schedule J.J. (to cash statement) | 38,484 07 |
| Balance carried to Capital Account | 16,798,548 92 |
| | 17,067,390 22 |

CONDENSED CASH

YEAR ENDED

RECEIPTS

| | | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance from fiscal year, 1924-25— | | | |
| Banks in Canada | $21,949,710 01 | | |
| Banks in New York | 3,523,757 72 | | |
| Bank of Montreal, London, England | 1,594,653 65 | | |
| | | 27,068,121 | 38 |
| Specie Reserve | | 24,882,858 | 57 |
| Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments, per schedule A.A. | | 137,761 | 42 |
| Insurance and Superannuation Funds, per schedule B.B. | | 5,983,671 | 02 |
| Loan Accounts, Funded Debt, per schedule C.C. | | 1,531,441 | 84 |
| Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans, per Schedule D.D. | | 213,852 | 81 |
| Interest Due and Unpaid, per schedule E.E. | | 107,696 | 54 |
| Consolidated Fund, per Expenditure and Revenue Accounts | | 55,711,045 | 04 |
| | | 115,636,448 | 62 |

NOTE.—Where there have been both Receipts and Disbursements affecting the above indicated accounts the net amount only is shown.

STATEMENT

MARCH 31, 1926

PAYMENTS

| | | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Dominion Notes | | 24,128,684 24 |
| Bank Circulation Redemption Fund | | 444,091 99 |
| Post Office Account, Money Orders, Postal Notes, etc. | | 1,711,635 39 |
| Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc., per schedule F.F. | | 4,755,713 43 |
| Savings Bank Deposits, per schedule G.G. | | 780,589 16 |
| Capital Accounts— | | |
| Public Works, Canals, per schedule H.H. | $12,024,455 92 | |
| Public Works, Miscellaneous, per schedule I.I. | 4,805,949 43 | |
| | $16,830,405 35 | |
| Less—Public Works, Railways, per schedule J.J. | 31,856 43 | |
| | | 16,798,548 92 |
| Trust Funds, per schedule K.K. | | 1,076,988 81 |
| Contingent Funds, per schedule L.L. | | 675,884 46 |
| Miscellaneous Current Accounts, per schedule M.M. | | 1,251,397 32 |
| Miscellaneous Investments (non-active), per schedule N.N. | | 536,076 03 |
| Military Property and Stores—Toronto Barracks Site | | 494 48 |
| Railway Accounts (Loans non-active) | | 10,000,000 00 |
| Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited | | 668,000 00 |
| Railway Accounts (Old)—Canadian Pacific Railway—Original Construction | | 1,339 44 |
| Temporary Loans, per schedule O.O. | | 27,995,769 02 |
| Balance to fiscal year, 1926-27— | | |
| Banks in New York | $28,890,917 86 | |
| Bank of Montreal, London, England | 289,180 53 | |
| | $29,180,098 39 | |
| Less—Banks in Canada | 4,368,862 46 | |
| | | 24,811,235 93 |
| | | 115,636,448 62 |

## SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHEDULE "A" | | | |
| *Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc.—* | | | |
| Province of British Columbia (Housing Loans) | 1,701,500 00 | | |
| Province of Manitoba (Housing Loans) | 1,975,000 00 | | |
| Province of New Brunswick (Housing Loans) | 1,462,000 00 | | |
| Province of Nova Scotia (Housing Loans) | 1,537,000 00 | | |
| Province of Ontario (Housing Loans) | 9,350,000 00 | | |
| Province of Prince Edward Island (Housing Loans) | 50,000 00 | | |
| Province of Quebec (Housing Loans) | 7,352,018 05 | | |
| | | 23,427,518 05 | |
| Loans to Banks, "Finance Act, 1914" | ..... | 10,000,000 00 | |
| Montreal Harbour Commission | ..... | 45,840,000 00 | |
| Montreal Turnpike Trust | ..... | 133,156 56 | |
| Southern Alberta Land Co | ..... | 329,573 96 | |
| St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Co | ..... | 433,900 00 | |
| University Hospital—Edmonton, Alberta | ..... | 100,000 00 | |
| Vancouver Harbour Commission | ..... | 13,413,900 00 | |
| | | | 93,678,048 57 |
| SCHEDULE "B" | | | |
| *Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments—* | | | |
| Imperial Government Account | ..... | 51,598 99 | |
| Belgian Government (Sale of horses) | ..... | 4,528,336 00 | |
| French Government | ..... | 230,000 00 | |
| Greek Government | ..... | 7,660,000 00 | |
| Italian Government | ..... | 702 52 | |
| Roumanian Government | ..... | 23,969,720 00 | |
| Russian Government | ..... | 55,571 82 | |
| | | | 36,495,929 33 |
| SCHEDULE "C" | | | |
| *Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans—* | | | |
| Loans to Soldiers for Settlement of Land, etc | 86,786,439 76 | | |
| Empire Settlement—Farms transferred | 1,167,537 25 | | |
| Suspense Account *re* Indian lands | 245,408 48 | | |
| | | 88,199,385 49 | |
| Less Reserve *re* Doukhobor Lands | ..... | 663,291 39 | |
| | | | 87,536,094 10 |
| SCHEDULE "D" | | | |
| *Miscellaneous Current Accounts—* | | | |
| Advances to Royal Mint—Gold Purchase Account | 876,789 81 | | |
| " Silver Purchase Account | 2,278,669 45 | | |
| " Copper Purchase Account | 23,984 89 | | |
| " Nickel Purchase Account | 155,781 25 | | |
| | | 3,335,225 40 | |
| Bank of Montreal, Provincial Notes Suspense | ..... | 27,685 83 | |
| Canadian Government Railways "Open Accounts" | 6,042,932 52 | | |
| " " "Stores" | 9,757,420 40 | | |
| | | 15,800,352 92 | |
| Dominion Assay Office | ..... | 22,598 22 | |
| Empire Settlement Scheme, Advances under | ..... | 192,731 79 | |
| High Commissioner's "Suspense" | ..... | 4,230 95 | |
| King's Printer Advance—Printing | ..... | 488,900 37 | |
| King's Printer Advance—Stationery | ..... | 252,668 34 | |
| Saskatchewan Government Seed Grain Advances of 1908 | ..... | 97,032 21 | |
| Seed Grain and Relief, Department of the Interior | ..... | 5,087,231 52 | |
| St. John and Quebec Railway "Stores" | ..... | 2,590 94 | |
| Victory Loan 1918 Interest Suspense | ..... | 780 26 | |
| Bond Suspense Account | ..... | 12,070,600 00 | |
| Unpaid Coupons—New York Loans "Suspense" | ..... | 50,338 50 | |
| | | | 37,432,967 25 |

## SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHEDULE "E" | | | |
| *Public Works* (Canals)— | | | |
| Burlington Bay Canal | | 308,328 32 | |
| Chambly Canal, River Richelieu | | 580,092 59 | |
| Improvement of Trent Canal | | 559,067 70 | |
| Lachine Canal | | 11,142,580 65 | |
| Lake St. Peter | | 1,164,235 08 | |
| Murray Canal | | 1,248,946 71 | |
| Ottawa Works | | 6,875,244 17 | |
| Quebec Canals | | 34,841 69 | |
| Rideau Canal | | 143,411 12 | |
| Sault Ste. Marie Canals | | 4,935,809 42 | |
| St. Anne's Lock—Railway Bridge at Isle Perrot | | 150,000 00 | |
| St. Lawrence Canals | | 34,143,925 00 | |
| St. Lawrence Ship Canal | | 134,067 76 | |
| St. Ours Locks | | 5,690 91 | |
| St. Peters Canal | | 492,023 82 | |
| Tay River Navigation | | 476,128 73 | |
| Trent River Navigation | | 19,027,285 77 | |
| Welland Canal | | 29,905,867 36 | |
| Welland Ship Canal | | 62,511,753 65 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 125 00 | |
| | | | 173,839,425 45 |
| SCHEDULE "F" | | | |
| *Public Works* (Railways)— | | | |
| *Canadian Government Railways*— | | | |
| Canadian Government Railways | 72,769,969 78 | | |
| Cape Breton Railway | 104,520 54 | | |
| Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway | 209,950 00 | | |
| Elgin and Havelock Railway | 33,530 00 | | |
| Hudson Bay Railway | 14,411,954 86 | | |
| Intercolonial Railway | 120,174,668 97 | | |
| International Railway of New Brunswick | 2,681,377 35 | | |
| Lotbinière and Megantic Railway | 336,875 00 | | |
| National Transcontinental Railway | 164,583,262 41 | | |
| New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway | 297,371 89 | | |
| Prince Edward Island Railway | 11,744,541 78 | | |
| Quebec Bridge | 21,706,664 49 | | |
| Quebec and Saguenay Railway | 6,892,575 85 | | |
| Salisbury and Albert Railway | 84,390 41 | | |
| St. Martin's Railway | 72,624 91 | | |
| York and Carleton Railway | 20,976 16 | | |
| | | 416,125,254 40 | |
| *Other Railways and Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Digby and Annapolis Railway | 660,683 09 | | |
| Hudson Bay Railway, Port Nelson Terminals | 6,320,725 00 | | |
| North Railway | 250,000 00 | | |
| Governor General's cars | 71,538 82 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 18,000 00 | | |
| | | 7,320,946 91 | |
| | | | 423,446,201 31 |
| SCHEDULE "G" | | | |
| *Public Works* (Miscellaneous)— | | | |
| Bare Point Breakwater | | 217,995 90 | |
| Canadian Building, London, England | | 1,539,073 11 | |
| Cape Tormentine Harbour | | 236,860 63 | |
| Esquimalt Graving Dock | | 6,945,855 01 | |
| Georgian Bay to Montreal Waterway Survey | | 918,796 85 | |
| Government Buildings, Ottawa | | 27,690,526 89 | |
| Government Shipbuilding Programme | | 56,074,320 51 | |
| Halifax Dry Dock | | 1,552,827 43 | |
| Halifax Elevator Site | | 46,063 27 | |
| Improvements to the St. Lawrence | | 30,938,001 23 | |
| Kingston Graving Dock | | 556,589 35 | |
| Land and Cable Telegraph Lines | | 348,320 77 | |
| Levis Graving Dock | | 971,592 58 | |
| Montreal Harbour Improvements | | 1,060,342 83 | |
| New Dominion Building, Toronto | | 1,166,646 95 | |
| Carried forward | | 130,263,813 31 | |

## SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 130,263,813 31 | |
| SCHEDULE "G"—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Public Works* (Miscellaneous)—Concluded | | | |
| Port Arthur and Fort William and River Kaministiquia | | 14,453,236 68 | |
| Port Colborne Harbour | | 904,459 39 | |
| Quebec Harbour Improvements | | 9,267,001 76 | |
| Rainy River, Lock and Dam | | 133 80 | |
| St. Andrews Rapids, including Red River Improvements | | 1,569,845 74 | |
| St. John Harbour Improvements | | 17,064,663 02 | |
| Tiffin Harbour Improvements | | 481,621 59 | |
| Toronto Harbour Improvements | | 8,877,042 20 | |
| Vancouver Harbour | | 3,600,078 73 | |
| Victoria Harbour, Ontario, Improvements | | 761,801 79 | |
| Victoria Harbour, British Columbia, Improvements | | 5,131,024 94 | |
| Yukon Territory Works | | 1,921,392 10 | |
| | | | 194,296,115 05 |
| SCHEDULE "H" | | | |
| *Military Property and Stores*— | | | |
| Military Property and Stores | | 12,118,150 87 | |
| Less—Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg | 62,947 27 | | |
| St. Helen's Island Barracks Site | 19,783 10 | | |
| Toronto Barracks Site | 1,250 65 | | |
| | | 83,981 02 | |
| | | | 12,034,169 85 |
| SCHEDULE "I" | | | |
| *Territorial Accounts*— | | | |
| Northwest Territories, Organization | | 1,460,000 00 | |
| Northwest Territories, Purchase | | 1,460,000 00 | |
| Expenses connected with Northwest Rebellion | | 826,077 87 | |
| Dominion Lands to March 31, 1911 | 10,425,395 92 | | |
| Less—Received from Dominion Lands | 4,275,526 11 | | |
| | | 6,149,869 81 | |
| | | | 9,895,947 68 |
| SCHEDULE "J" | | | |
| *Railway Accounts* (Old)— | | | |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | | 62,791,364 25 | |
| Grand Trunk Railway Debenture Account | | 15,142,633 34 | |
| Grand Trunk Railway Interest Account | | 10,457,458 01 | |
| Grand Trunk Railway Special Account | | 7,302 18 | |
| | | | 88,398,757 78 |
| SCHEDULE "K" | | | |
| *Railway Accounts* (Loans Non-active)— | | | |
| *Canadian Northern Railway*— | | | |
| Ontario Interest Account (Sec. 10, Chap. 6, Acts of 1911) | 2,396,099 68 | | |
| Interest Account (Chap. 20, Acts of 1914) | 5,294,000 02 | | |
| Loan Account 1914 (Chap. 4, Acts of 1915) | 10,000,000 00 | | |
| Loan Account 1916 (Chap. 29, Acts of 1916) | 15,000,000 00 | | |
| Purchase of Capital Stock (Chap. 24, Acts of 1917, Sec. 4, Subsec. 3) | 10,000,000 00 | | |
| Acquisition of Capital Stock, Legislation 1917 (7-8 George V, Chap 24) | 25,000,000 00 | | |
| Loan on Account of Interest and Equipment (Act No. 1, Legislation of 1918) | 25,000,000 00 | | |
| Loan under authority of vote 108, Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1919 | 35,000,000 00 | | |
| Loan under authority of vote 127, Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1920 | 48,611,077 00 | | |
| Loan under authority of vote 126, Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1921 | 44,419,806 42 | | |
| Carried forward | 220,720,983 12 | | |

## SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 220,720,983 12 | | |
| SCHEDULE "K"—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Railway Accounts* (Loans Non-active)—Concluded | | | |
| *Canadian Northern Railway*—Concluded | | | |
| Loan under authority of vote 136, Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1922 | 42,800,000 00 | | |
| Loan under War Measures Act | 1,887,821 16 | | |
| | | 265,408,804 28 | |
| *Grand Trunk Railway*— | | | |
| Loan under authority of vote 478, Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1920 | 25,000,000,00 | | |
| Loan under authority of vote 126, Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1921 | 55,293,435 18 | | |
| Loan under authority of vote 137, Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1922 | 23,288,747 15 | | |
| Grand Trunk Pacific loan of 1913 (Chap. 23 of Acts of 1913) Guaranteed by Grand Trunk Ry. Co | 15,000,000 00 | | |
| | | 118,582,182 33 | |
| *Grand Trunk Pacific Railway*— | | | |
| Loan Account of 1914 (Chap. 4 of Acts of 1915) | 6,000,000 00 | | |
| 3 per cent Mortgage Bonds (Chap. 24, 3-4 Geo. V, 1913) | 33,093,333 23 | | |
| Interest Account, Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1916 | 7,081,783 45 | | |
| Loan Account, Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1917 | 5,038,053 72 | | |
| Loan Account, Appropriation Act, 1918 | 7,471,399 93 | | |
| Receiver Account, O.C. 26th March, 1919, P.C. 635 | 45,764,162 35 | | |
| Guaranteed Interest Account (Guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada) | 8,704,662 65 | | |
| Branch Lines Coupons—Guaranteed by the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan | 2,898,536 98 | | |
| | | 116,051,932 31 | |
| *Canadian National Railways*— | | | |
| Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1923 | 24,550,000 00 | | |
| Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1924 | 10,000,000 00 | | |
| Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1925 | 10,000,000 00 | | |
| | | 44,550,000 00 | |
| *Loans to Railways*— | | | |
| Purchase of Railway Equipment, Chap. 38, Statutes 1918 | | 57,154,320 71 | |
| | | | 601,747,239 63 |
| SCHEDULE "L" | | | |
| *Miscellaneous Investments* (Non-active)— | | | |
| Canada Land and Irrigation Co | | 25,076 03 | |
| Grand Trunk Railway Preference Stock | | 121,739 65 | |
| Quebec Turnpike Trust Bond | | 20,000 00 | |
| Earl of Selkirk Mortgage on property in Township of Moulton | | 13,900 00 | |
| Quebec Harbour Debentures | | 13,091,995 68 | |
| Three Rivers Harbour Debentures | 81,760 97 | | |
| Less—Sinking Funds | 2,308 41 | | |
| | | 79,452 56 | |
| Victoria Shipowners, Limited | | 621,987 05 | |
| | | | 13,974,150 97 |
| SCHEDULE "M" | | | |
| *Savings Bank Deposits*— | | | |
| Post Office Savings Banks | | 24,035,668 99 | |
| Dominion Government Savings Banks | | 8,794,875 25 | |
| | | | 32,830,544 24 |
| SCHEDULE "N" | | | |
| *Insurance and Superannuation Funds*— | | | |
| Government Annuities | | 10,021,705 50 | |
| Insurance Fund, Civil Service | | 3,291,484 17 | |
| Returned Soldiers' Insurance | | 4,231,207 22 | |
| Retirement Fund | | 6,237,805 15 | |
| Superannuation Fund No. 2 | | 1,768,060 87 | |
| Superannuation Fund No. 5 | | 10,652,791 89 | |
| | | | 36,203,054 80 |

## SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHEDULE "O" | | | |
| *Trust Funds—* | | | |
| Alberta School Lands | | 475 58 | |
| Burrard Dry Dock Pontoons | | 1,208,79 | |
| Common School Fund | | 2,658,552 74 | |
| Canadian Military Canteen Funds | | 1,168,667 52 | |
| Canadian National Railways Guaranteed Bond issues (outstanding interest) | | 71,462 50 | |
| Contractors Securities | | 581,032 84 | |
| Decayed Pilots Fund | 92,164 32 | | |
| Less—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 21) | 87,000 00 | | |
| | | 5,164 32 | |
| Empress of Ireland Relief Fund | | 827 50 | |
| Halifax Pilots' Pension Fund | 65,030 65 | | |
| Less—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 22) | 57,393 33 | | |
| | | 7,637 32 | |
| Immigration Guarantee and Special Funds | | 336,227 74 | |
| Indian Funds | | 12,418,460 77 | |
| Manitoba School Lands | | 540 17 | |
| Militia and Defence Regimental Funds | | 114,472 98 | |
| Military Estates No. 1 | | 136,278 83 | |
| Military Estates No. 2 | | 25,529 16 | |
| Royal Military College—Cadet Funds | | 12,097 00 | |
| Saskatchewan School Lands | | 495 34 | |
| Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Fund No. 1 | | 189,755 31 | |
| Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Fund No. 3 | | 418,831 45 | |
| Soldier Settlement Board | | 8,175 59 | |
| St. John Pilots' Pension Fund | 34,505 03 | | |
| Less—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 23) | 29,000 00 | | |
| | | 5,505 03 | |
| Strathcona Trust Fund | | 500,000 00 | |
| Sydney Pilots' Pension Fund | 19,751 76 | | |
| Less—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 24) | 15,800 00 | | |
| | | 3,951 76 | |
| | | | 18,665,350 24 |
| SCHEDULE "P" | | | |
| *Contingent Funds—* | | | |
| Banque du Peuple | | 14,355 85 | |
| Banque St. Hyacinthe | | 7,267 00 | |
| Banque St. Jean | | 1,927 23 | |
| Banque Ville Marie | | 4,549 59 | |
| Bank of Yarmouth | | 859 82 | |
| Board of Pension Commissioners, Mennonite Funds | | 6,428 54 | |
| Briton Medical and General Life Association Funds | | 281 06 | |
| Central Bank | | 2,225 94 | |
| Columbia River Special | | 2,818 04 | |
| Commercial Bank of Manitoba | | 6,445 56 | |
| Ontario Bank | | 21,708 23 | |
| St. Stephens Bank | | 11,333 67 | |
| Income Tax, Suspense | | 400 36 | |
| Interior Department, Suspense | | 2,877 00 | |
| Internment Operations | | 23,530 81 | |
| Land Assurance Fund | | 10,651 11 | |
| National Benefit Assurance Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation) | | 11,191 08 | |
| Prisoners of War | | 6,293 73 | |
| Railway Grade Crossing Fund | | 1,436,924 18 | |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Special | | 582 21 | |
| Suspense Account *re* Liquidation | | 289,565 08 | |
| Unclaimed cheques, C. G. Railways | | 1,157 48 | |
| Railways and Canals, Suspense | | 33,503 26 | |
| York County Loan and Savings Co. (In Liquidation) | | 35,552 86 | |
| Unclaimed dividends *re* liquidation under Bankruptcy Act | | 14,703 30 | |
| Victory Loans Canvassers Suspense | | 1,629 58 | |
| Victory Loan 1917, at credit of subscribers in arrears | | 104,015 82 | |
| Victory Loan 1918, at credit of subscribers in arrears | | 63,769 65 | |
| Victory Loan 1919, at credit of subscribers in arrears | | 44,025 05 | |
| | | | 2,160,573 09 |
| SCHEDULE "Q" | | | |
| *Province Accounts—* | | | |
| Province of British Columbia Debt Account | 583,021 40 | | |
| Province of Manitoba Debt Account | 3,578,941 20 | | |
| Province of Nova Scotia Debt Account | 1,055,433 64 | | |
| Province of New Brunswick Debt Account | 529,299 39 | | |
| Province of Ontario Debt Account (47 Vic. C. 4) | 2,848,289 52 | | |
| Carried forward | 8,594,985 15 | | |

## SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 8,594,985 15 | | |
| SCHEDULE "Q"—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Province Accounts*—Concluded | | | |
| Province of Prince Edward Island Debt Account | 775,791 83 | | |
| Province of Quebec Debt Account (47 Vic. C. 4) | 2,549,213 61 | | |
| | | 11,919,990 59 | |
| Less—Province of Nova Scotia Suspense Account | 40,161 86 | | |
| Province of Prince Edward Island Land Account | 782,402 33 | | |
| Province of Quebec Debt Account | 1,473,609 63 | | |
| | | 2,296,173 82 | |
| | | | 9,623,816 77 |
| SCHEDULE "R" | | | |
| *Miscellaneous Current Accounts*— | | | |
| Candidates Election Deposits | | 400 00 | |
| Empire Settlement Replacement Suspense | | 267 75 | |
| Indian Affairs, "Special" | | 37,897 49 | |
| Matane Harbour, Quebec, "Special" | | 1,000 00 | |
| St. John and Quebec Railway (Open Accounts) | | 54,022 26 | |
| Sterling Exchange Refunds | | 2,636 48 | |
| Unpaid Debentures | | 973 33 | |
| Unpaid Warrants | | 49 36 | |
| Walter J. King—Suspense Account | | 1,618 57 | |
| | | | 98,865 24 |
| SCHEDULE "S" | | | |
| *Temporary Loans*— | | | |
| Loan of 1917–19, New York, 5 per cent, due Aug. 1, 1919 | | 1,000 00 | |
| 5 per cent Debenture Stock | | 200,000 00 | |
| | | | 201,000 00 |
| SCHEDULE "T" | | | |
| *Funded Debt*— | | | |
| *Payable in Canada*— | | | |
| Provincial Notes, Nova Scotia | | 39,184 05 | |
| Unpaid Warrants, Prince Edward Island | | 549 59 | |
| Compensation to Seigneurs | | 12,140 15 | |
| Compensation to Townships | | 153 00 | |
| Province of New Brunswick, 6 per cent Loan Debentures | | 600 00 | |
| Province of Canada, 5 per cent Loan Debentures | | 400 00 | |
| Dominion Stock, issue A. 6 per cent | | 4,000 00 | |
| " A. 3½ per cent | | 1,000 00 | |
| " B. 3½ per cent | | 30,100 00 | |
| " C. 3½ per cent | | 48,666 67 | |
| Debenture Stock, 5 per cent 1919 | | 1,000 00 | |
| " 5 per cent School Lands | | 27,616,000 00 | |
| " 5½ per cent 1921 | | 200 00 | |
| War Savings Certificates | | 20,939 65 | |
| Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates | | 48,761 63 | |
| War Savings and Thrift Stamps | | 125,671 75 | |
| Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1915–25, 5 per cent | | 875,100 00 | |
| " " 1916–31, 5 per cent | | 52,931,600 00 | |
| " " 1917–37, 5 per cent | | 90,166,900 00 | |
| Victory Loan 1917, 5½ per cent, due 1922 | 187,750 00 | | |
| " " 1927 | 63,437,250 00 | | |
| " " 1937 | 236,298,850 00 | | |
| | | 299,923,850 00 | |
| Victory Loan 1918, 5½ per cent, due 1923 | 294,600 00 | | |
| " " 1933 | 446,658,800 00 | | |
| | | 446,953,400 00 | |
| Victory Loan 1919, 5½ per cent, due 1924 | 311,650 00 | | |
| " " 1934 | 511,910,650 00 | | |
| | | 512,222,300 00 | |
| Renewal Loan 1922, 5½ per cent, due 1927 | 29,068,400 00 | | |
| " " 1932 | 85,395,750 00 | | |
| | | 114,464,150 00 | |
| Refunding Loan 1923, 5 per cent due 1928 | 53,000,000 00 | | |
| " " 1943 | 147,000,000 00 | | |
| | | 200,000,000 00 | |
| Refunding Loan 1924, 4½ per cent due 1944 | | 50,000,000 00 | |
| " 4 " 1926 | | 35,000,000 00 | |
| Carried forward | | 1,830,486,666 49 | |

## SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 1,830,486,666 49 | |
| SCHEDULE "T"—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Funded Debt*—Concluded— | | | |
| *Payable in Canada*—Concluded— | | | |
| Refunding Loan 1925 4½ per cent, due 1940 | | 75,000,000 00 | |
| Treasury Notes 1924, 4 per cent due Nov. 15, 1926 | 8,000,000 00 | | |
| " " Nov. 15, 1927 | 8,000,000 00 | | |
| | | 16,000,000 00 | |
| | | 1,921,486,666 49 | |
| Less Sinking Funds— | | | |
| War Loan, 1916–31 | 799,300 00 | | |
| " 1917–37 | 379,800 00 | | |
| Sinking Funds Cash | 178,725 26 | | |
| | | 1,357,825 26 | |
| | | | 1,920,128,841 23 |
| *Payable in London*— | | | |
| 3½ per cent Loan 1884 | 23,467,206 27 | | |
| 3½ " Canadian Pacific Railway Land Grant Loan | 15,056,006 66 | | |
| 3½ " 1930–50 | 137,058,841 00 | | |
| 3 " 1888 | 8,071,230 16 | | |
| 3 " 1892 | 18,250,000 00 | | |
| 3 " 1894 | 10,950,000 00 | | |
| 2½ " 1897 | 4,888,185 64 | | |
| 4 " 1940–60 | 93,926,666 66 | | |
| | | 311,668,136 39 | |
| Less Sinking Funds— | | | |
| Loan of 1884 | 12,641,283 38 | | |
| 3½ per cent Loan 1930–50 | 18,806,220 13 | | |
| 4 per cent Loan 1940–60 | 9,258,456 00 | | |
| | | 40,705,959 51 | |
| | | | 270,962,176 88 |
| *Payable in New York*— | | | |
| 5 per cent Bond Loan 1915–35 | | 874,000 00 | |
| 5 per cent Public Service Loan 1916 due, 1926 | 25,000,000 00 | | |
| " " due, 1931 | 25,000,000 00 | | |
| | | 50,000,000 00 | |
| 5½ per cent Bond Loan 1919–29 | | 60,000,000 00 | |
| 5 per cent Bond Loan 1922–52 | | 100,000,000 00 | |
| 4 per cent one year notes due Sept. 1, 1926 | | 70,000,000 00 | |
| | | | 280,874,000 00 |
| | | | 2,471,965,018 11 |
| SCHEDULE "U" | | | |
| *Interest due and unpaid*— | | | |
| Unpaid Interest (Domestic Loans) | | 2,870,992 76 | |
| " (New York Loans) | | 1,418,845 50 | |
| " (London Loans) | | 33,643 52 | |
| Unpaid Dividends Province of British Columbia | | 33 67 | |
| " Province of Canada | | 4,663 18 | |
| " Province of New Brunswick | | 1,279 00 | |
| " Province of Nova Scotia | | 795 80 | |
| " Province of Prince Edward Island | | 867 25 | |
| " Dominion Stock | | 3,717 33 | |
| | | | 4,334,838 01 |

## SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Concluded*

| — | Amount Authorized | Amount outstanding at March 31, 1926 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Held by the Public | Held by the Minister of Finance |
| SCHEDULE "V" | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| *Guaranteed Securities—* | | | |
| *Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—* | | | |
| 1. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3 per cent deb. stock due 1953, £1,923,287- 0- 0 | 9,359,996 72 | 9,359,996 72 | ..... |
| 2. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1958, £1,622,586-19- 9 | 7,896,590 00 | 7,896,588 26 | ..... |
| 3. Canadian Northern Ont. Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1961, £7,350,000- 0- 0 | 35,770,000 00 | 34,229,996 87 | 1,540,003 13 |
| 4. Canadian Northern Alta. Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1960, £647,260- 5- 6 | 3,150,000 00 | 3,149,998 66 | ..... |
| 5. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 3 per cent bonds due 1962, £14,000,000- 0- 0 | 68,040,000 00 | 34,992,000 00 | 33,048,000 00 |
| 6. Canadian Northern Alta. Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1962, £733,561-12-10 | 3,569,999 98 | ..... | 3,569,996 86 |
| 7. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4 per cent bonds, due 1934 | 45,000,000 00 | 17,060,333 33 | 12,500,000 00 |
| 8. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 4 per cent bonds due 1962, £3,280,000- 0- 0 | 15,940,800 00 | 8,440,848 00 | 7,499,952 00 |
| 9. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 7 per cent bonds due 1940 | 25,000,000 00 | 24,793,000 00 | ..... |
| 10. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 7 per cent bonds due 1940 | 25,000,000 00 | 24,743,000 00 | ..... |
| 11. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 6½ per cent bonds due 1946 | 25,000,000 00 | 25,000,000 00 | ..... |
| 12. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 6 per cent bonds due 1936 | 25,000,000 00 | 25,000,000 00 | ..... |
| 13. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 per cent serial equipment bonds, 1923-38 | 22,500,000 00 | 18,750,000 00 | ..... |
| 14. Canadian National Ry. Co. 5 per cent bonds due 1954 | 50,000,000 00 | 50,000,000 00 | ..... |
| 15. Canadian National Ry. Co. 4 per cent notes due 1927 | 20,000,000 00 | 20,000,000 00 | ..... |
| 16. Canadian National Ry. Co. 4½ per cent bonds due 1954 | 26,000,000 00 | 26,000,000 00 | ..... |
| 17. Canadian National Ry. Co. 4½ per cent bonds due 1930 | 18,000,000 00 | 18,000,000 00 | ..... |
| 18. Canadian Northern Ry. Co. 4½ per cent bonds due 1935 | 17,000,000 00 | 17,000,000 00 | ..... |
| | 442,227,386 70 | 364,415,761 84 | 58,157,951 99 |
| *Guaranteed as to Interest only—* | | | |
| 19. Grand Trunk Ry. Acquisition Guarantees— | | | |
| Grand Trunk 4 per cent guar. stock, £12,500,000 | 60,833,333 33 | 60,833,333 33 | ..... |
| Grand Trunk 5 per cent perp. deb. stock, £4,270,375 | 20,782,491 67 | 20,782,491 67 | ..... |
| Great Western 5 per cent perp. deb. stock, £2,723,080 | 13,252,322 67 | 13,252,322 67 | ..... |
| Grand Trunk 4 per cent perp. deb. stock, £24,624,455 | 119,839,014 33 | 119,839,014 33 | ..... |
| Northern Ry. of Can., 4 per cent perp. deb. stock £308,215 | 1,499,979 67 | 1,499,979 67 | ..... |
| | 216,207,141 67 | 216,207,141 67 | ..... |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Schedule No. 1** | | | |
| *Agriculture—* | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 697,647 62 | | |
| Contingencies | 128,341 19 | | |
| | | 825,988 81 | |
| Agricultural Produce Marketing Agent in Great Britain | 12,850 16 | | |
| Branch of Entomology | 19,284 55 | | |
| Cold Storage Warehouses and Pre-cooling Plants | 21,212 59 | | |
| Compensation to C. Dauphinais for animals slaughtered under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act | 133 32 | | |
| Compensation to E. Lajoie for animals slaughtered under the animal Contagious Diseases Act | 73 32 | | |
| Dairying Industries, including grant of $3,000 to the National Dairy Council | 207,767 72 | | |
| Destructive Insect and Pest Act | 369,132 50 | | |
| Experimental Farms | 1,435,781 76 | | |
| Experiments in the dehydration of fruits and vegetables | 10,358 21 | | |
| Fruit Branch, including grant of $8,000 to the Canadian Horticultural Council | 196,861 17 | | |
| Grant to the Province of New Brunswick re the Short Course School at Fredericton, N.B. | 5,000 00 | | |
| Grant to the Province of Nova Scotia re Science Building at Truro, N.S. | 20,000 00 | | |
| Health of Animals | 1,877,412 89 | | |
| International Institute of Agriculture | 13,056 88 | | |
| Live Stock Industry | 1,271,619 03 | | |
| Publications Branch | 18,491 30 | | |
| Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Control | 292,440 31 | | |
| | | 5,771,475 71 | |
| *Miscellaneous—* | | | |
| Gratuities | ..... .... | 2,535 32 | |
| | | | 6,599,999 84 |
| **Schedule No. 2** | | | |
| *Customs and Excise—* | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 544,206 75 | | |
| Contingencies | 30,085 48 | | |
| | | 574,292 23 | |
| Salaries and Contingencies | 6,312,972 97 | | |
| Inspectors, preventive service and Board of Customs | 796,328 18 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 479,865 57 | | |
| Maintenance of revenue cruisers and preventive service | 336,813 92 | | |
| Secret preventive service | 9,931 33 | | |
| Prevention of Smuggling | 49,844 09 | | |
| Investigating and studying various modes of taxation with the view of simplifying and improving the existing system | 5,700 31 | | |
| Exchequer Court Award—MacDonald vs The King | 406 47 | | |
| Administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, and the Income War Tax Act, 1917, and amendments | 1,726,056 70 | | |
| | | 9,717,919 54 | |
| *Miscellaneous—* | | | |
| Gratuities | 10,289 55 | | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | 2,898 41 | | |
| | | 13,187 96 | |
| | | | 10,305,399 73 |
| **Schedule No. 3** | | | |
| *Finance—* | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 365,905 47 | | |
| Contingencies | 28,233 68 | | |
| Inspector General of Banks | 20,098 29 | | |
| | | 414,237 44 | |
| Lieutenant Governors' Salaries (Appendix No. 6) | ..... | 81,750 00 | |
| Charges of Management (Appendix No. 8) | ..... | 875,367 88 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange (Appendix No. 9) | ..... | 9,020 19 | |
| Superannuation (Appendix No. 10)— | | | |
| No. 1 R.S. 1906, Cap. 17, sec. 18 | 719,688 82 | | |
| No. 3 Printing Bureau | 29,314 68 | | |
| No. 4 Retirement Act of 1920 | 828,362 29 | | |
| | | 1,577,365 79 | |
| Carried forward | ..... | 2,957,741 30 | |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 2,957,741 30 | |
| SCHEDULE No. 3—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Finance*—Concluded— | | | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint | 160,381 57 | | |
| Gratuities | 420 00 | | |
| Unforeseen Expenses | 3,052 62 | | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | 7,340 49 | | |
| | | 171,194 68 | |
| | | | 3,128,935 98 |
| Interest on Public Debt (Appendix No. 7)— | | | |
| Funded Debt, Payable in London | | 11,142,780 03 | |
| " Payable in Canada | | 101,843,523 00 | |
| " Payable in New York | | 14,043,700 00 | |
| Temporary Loans | | 263,128 81 | |
| Savings Banks | | 962,745 54 | |
| Insurance and Superannuation Funds | | 1,425,860 24 | |
| Trust Funds | | 819,343 58 | |
| Bank Circulation Redemption Fund | | 190,412 01 | |
| | | | 130,691,493 21 |
| Subsidies to Provinces— | | | |
| Ontario | | 2,642,611 68 | |
| Quebec | | 2,256,419 88 | |
| Nova Scotia | | 661,841 28 | |
| New Brunswick | | 666,765 76 | |
| Manitoba | | 1,501,551 36 | |
| British Columbia | | 738,816 66 | |
| Prince Edward Island | | 381,931 88 | |
| Alberta | | 1,674,435 00 | |
| Saskatchewan | | 1,850,755 00 | |
| | | | 12,375,128 50 |
| | | | 146,195,557 69 |
| SCHEDULE No. 4 | | | |
| *Immigration and Colonization*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 246,720 76 | | |
| Contingencies | 36,362 47 | | |
| | | 283,083 23 | |
| Salaries | 749,652 84 | | |
| Contingencies | 1,040,550 47 | | |
| British Empire Exhibition | 70,661 08 | | |
| Chinese Immigration—Salaries and Contingencies | 65,371 34 | | |
| Empire Settlement Scheme | 180,026 15 | | |
| Exhibitions—Salaries and Contingencies | 106,520 53 | | |
| New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition | 92,245 33 | | |
| Payment to J. Obed Smith for amount paid by him to Mrs. Frances K. Yeman for an increase of salary authorized by the Hon. J. A. Calder | 1,200 80 | | |
| Relief of distressed Canadians in Countries other than Canada | 2,726 09 | | |
| St. John Immigration Buildings | 19,976 27 | | |
| | | 2,328,930 90 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Gratuities | 2,823 32 | | |
| Unforeseen Expenses | 3,365 09 | | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | 7,470 94 | | |
| | | 13,659 35 | |
| | | | 2,625,673 48 |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925-26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHEDULE No. 5 | | | |
| *Indian Affairs—* | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 150,095 03 | | |
| Contingencies | 17,225 94 | | |
| | | 167,320 97 | |
| British Columbia | 309,753 05 | | |
| Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories | 691,091 74 | | |
| New Brunswick | 35,810 82 | | |
| Nova Scotia | 76,834 33 | | |
| Ontario and Quebec | 287,372 54 | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,930 31 | | |
| Yukon | 17,233 44 | | |
| General | 161,482 95 | | |
| Annuities | 217,031 00 | | |
| Indian Education | 1,883,410 28 | | |
| | | 3,684,950 46 | |
| *Miscellaneous—* | | | |
| Gratuities | 570 01 | | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | 41,267 16 | | |
| | | 41,837 17 | |
| | | | 3,894,108 60 |
| SCHEDULE No. 6 | | | |
| *Interior—* | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 1,398,893 79 | | |
| Contingencies | 91,029 40 | | |
| | | 1,489,923 19 | |
| *Dominion Lands and Parks—* | | | |
| Salaries of the outside service | 463,061 66 | | |
| Contingencies, etc | 140,034 67 | | |
| Administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act | 47,410 39 | | |
| Allowances to W. J. Stewart, Chief Hydrographer, and J. T. Johnston, Director of Water Power, of $1,000 each re International Joint Commission | 333 22 | | |
| Canadian National Parks | 1,080,306 58 | | |
| Compassionate allowance to Mrs. E. S. Forbes | 1,050 00 | | |
| Costs of litigation and legal expenses | 4,942 76 | | |
| Fees and contingent expenses of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveys | 2,208 78 | | |
| Grant to Alpine Club of Canada | 1,000 00 | | |
| Grant to Canadian Forestry Association | 4,000 00 | | |
| Grant to Western Canada Irrigation Association | 1,000 00 | | |
| International and Boundary Waterways—Professional assistance to advise Departmental officers | 6,209 55 | | |
| Lake of the Woods Control Board | 9,879 46 | | |
| Ordnance Lands—Salaries and expenses | 13,858 71 | | |
| Payment of uncollected portions of advances of Seed Grain made in the Province of Saskatchewan by the Chartered Banks to holders of unpatented Dominion Lands | 13,845 52 | | |
| Protection of Timber | 1,153,617 32 | | |
| Publications including Maps | 152,285 62 | | |
| Salaries and Expenses re Seed Grain and Relief Collections, etc | 41,143 38 | | |
| The Dominion Government's share of freight charges in connection with the removal of settlers from the drought stricken areas to other districts | 27,942 49 | | |
| To assist in publishing the transactions of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors | 125 00 | | |
| Transfer of Buffalo from Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alta., to the Wood Buffalo Park, Near Fort Smith, N.W.T. | 19,979 12 | | |
| Water and Power investigations | 454,302 63 | | |
| | | 3,638,536 86 | |
| *Scientific Institutions—* | | | |
| Dominion Observatory at Ottawa | 49,991 20 | | |
| Dominion Observatory at Victoria, B.C | 16,468 52 | | |
| Geodetic Survey of Canada | 267,181 75 | | |
| Geodetic Survey, International Boundaries | 19,975 15 | | |
| Topographical and General Surveys | 398,973 21 | | |
| To compensate the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway re their claim for injury to John Hedin | 240 00 | | |
| | | 752,829 83 | |
| Carried forward | | 5,881,289 88 | |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 5,881,289 88 | |
| SCHEDULE No. 6—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Interior*—Concluded— | | | |
| *Government of the Northwest Territories*— | | | |
| Department of the Interior | 223,604 84 | | |
| Department of National Defence | 146,829 86 | 370,434 70 | |
| *Government of the Yukon Territory* | | 210,062 51 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Payment to the Bank of Montreal for advances made to the Amalgamated Water Users Association of Vauxhall, Alberta | 19,969 43 | | |
| Payment to Messrs. R. R. Hall and William Irwin, of Peterborough upon the relinquishment of their interest in Timber Berth No. 507 | 120,430 00 | | |
| Enlargement of the Western Outlet of the Lake of the Woods | 700,000 00 | | |
| Gratuities | 2,810 00 | | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | 30,290 33 | | |
| | | 873,429 76 | |
| | | | 7,335,286 85 |
| SCHEDULE No. 7 | | | |
| *Justice*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | | 242,327 54 | |
| Contingencies | | 32,288 39 | |
| | | | 274,615 93 |
| *Supreme Court*— | | | |
| Salaries | 74,000 00 | | |
| Contingencies | 24,469 89 | | |
| | | 98,469 89 | |
| *Exchequer Court*— | | | |
| Salaries | 23,667 73 | | |
| Contingencies | 9,704 09 | | |
| Travelling allowances—Admiralty Judges | 84 00 | | |
| | | 33,455 82 | |
| *Ontario*— | | | |
| Court of Appeal | 35,000 00 | | |
| High Court Division | 131,150 00 | | |
| County Courts | 328,086 02 | | |
| Travelling Allowances | 35,444 17 | | |
| | | 529,680 19 | |
| *Quebec*— | | | |
| Court of King's Bench | 109,000 00 | | |
| Superior Court | 349,262 77 | | |
| Travelling Allowances | 22,544 29 | | |
| | | 480,807 06 | |
| *Nova Scotia*— | | | |
| Supreme Court | 58,283 06 | | |
| County Courts | 33,882 69 | | |
| Court of Divorce | 29 16 | | |
| Travelling Allowances | 5,590 90 | | |
| | | 97,785 81 | |
| *New Brunswick*— | | | |
| Court of Appeal | 27,250 00 | | |
| Court of King's Bench | 37,000 00 | | |
| County Courts | 30,000 00 | | |
| Court of Divorce | 500 00 | | |
| Travelling Allowances | 7,458 04 | | |
| | | 102,208 04 | |
| *Prince Edward Island*— | | | |
| Supreme Court | 28,000 00 | | |
| County Courts | 15,416 66 | | |
| Travelling Allowances | 474 70 | | |
| | | 43,891 36 | |
| Carried forward | | 1,386,298 17 | 274,615 93 |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 1,386,298 17 | 274,615 93 |
| SCHEDULE No. 7—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Justice*—Concluded— | | | |
| *Manitoba*— | | | |
| Court of Appeal | 46,000 00 | | |
| Court of King's Bench | 55,000 00 | | |
| County Courts | 50,000 00 | | |
| Travelling Allowances | 6,475 65 | | |
| | | 157,475 65 | |
| *Alberta*— | | | |
| Supreme Court | 101,459 67 | | |
| District Courts | 59,999 92 | | |
| Travelling Allowances | 28,823 20 | | |
| | | 190,282 79 | |
| *Saskatchewan*— | | | |
| Court of Appeal | 37,083 37 | | |
| Court of King's Bench | 73,000 00 | | |
| District Courts | 83,736 04 | | |
| Travelling Allowances | 15,748 90 | | |
| | | 209,568 31 | |
| *British Columbia*— | | | |
| Court of Appeal | 45,250 00 | | |
| Supreme Court | 55,000 00 | | |
| County Courts | 70,000 00 | | |
| Travelling Allowances | 21,104 63 | | |
| | | 191,354 63 | |
| *Yukon Territory*— | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | | 19,049 88 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 4,093 09 | |
| Living Allowance to Judge of Atlin District, B.C. | | 1,200 00 | |
| Compensation to ex-Judge O'Leary for expenses while acting as Deputy Judge for District of Thunder Bay | | 250 00 | |
| | | | 2,159,572 52 |
| *Penitentiaries*— | | | |
| Alberta | | 2,663 63 | |
| British Columbia | | 199,418 02 | |
| Dorchester | | 231,383 38 | |
| Kingston | | 409,208 91 | |
| Manitoba | | 196,720 60 | |
| Saskatchewan | | 234,434 90 | |
| St. Vincent de Paul | | 346,105 11 | |
| General | | 665 49 | |
| | | | 1,620,600 04 |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Bankruptcy Act—Administration | | 1,558 23 | |
| Canadian Law Library, London, England | | 350 00 | |
| Expenses of litigated matters conducted within the Department of Justice | | 37,870 01 | |
| Judicial Committee of the Privy Council | | 2,000 00 | |
| Pecuniary Claims Convention with the U.S.A. | | 9,134 83 | |
| Dominion Statutes—Revision | | 33,681 76 | |
| Gratuities | | 8,166 64 | |
| Unforeseen expenses | | 1,330 00 | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | | 100,000 00 | |
| | | | 194,091 47 |
| | | | 4,248,879 96 |
| SCHEDULE No. 8 | | | |
| *Labour*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 165,614 66 | | |
| Contingencies | 24,151 45 | | |
| | | 189,766 11 | |
| Act respecting Annuities for Old Age (administration) | 4,763 65 | | |
| Combines Investigation Act, including $1,000 to the Registrar | 90,000 00 | | |
| Conciliation and Labour Act | 35,000 00 | | |
| Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (administration) | 26,888 78 | | |
| Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (under statute) | 150,000 00 | | |
| Fair Wages and Inspection Officers | 3,664 86 | | |
| Industrial Disputes Investigation Act | 3,466 02 | | |
| Carried forward | 313,783 31 | 189,766 11 | |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 313,783 31 | 189,766 11 | |
| SCHEDULE No. 8—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Labour*—Concluded | | | |
| International Labour Conference | 9,571 17 | | |
| Joint Industrial Councils | 2,175 94 | | |
| Technical Education Act (administration) | 2,099 62 | | |
| Technical Education Act (under statute) | 944,336 69 | | |
| | | 1,271,966 73 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Unforeseen expenses | | 1,000 00 | |
| | | | 1,462,732 84 |
| SCHEDULE No. 9 | | | |
| *Legislation*— | | | |
| Senate | 600,366 17 | | |
| House of Commons | 1,789,169 95 | | |
| Library—Salaries | 40,660 00 | | |
| Contingencies | 9,799 12 | | |
| Books for General Library | 14,517 88 | | |
| Books for Library of American History | 659 21 | | |
| Printing reports | 528 28 | | |
| Printing of Parliament | 79,935 93 | | |
| Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes | 7,658 39 | | |
| Elections | 1,665,181 62 | | |
| | | 4,208,476 55 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Chief Electoral Officer, salary | 12,000 00 | | |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer | 14,120 31 | | |
| Gratuities | 2,840 00 | | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | 10,593 74 | | |
| | | 39,554 05 | |
| | | | 4,248,030 60 |
| SCHEDULE No. 10 | | | |
| *Marine and Fisheries*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 493,854 16 | | |
| Contingencies: Marine Branch | 45,946 41 | | |
| Contingencies: Fisheries Branch | 14,829 45 | | |
| | | 554,630 02 | |
| *Ocean and River Service*— | | | |
| Dominion Steamers and Icebreakers | 1,492,078 79 | | |
| Examination of Masters and Mates | 18,110 99 | | |
| Hydrographic, Tidal and Current Survey | 250,892 03 | | |
| Inspection of live stock shipments | 3,876 97 | | |
| Investigation into Wrecks | 5,373 63 | | |
| Life saving service | 83,854 44 | | |
| Radiotelegraph service | 492,316 41 | | |
| Registration of shipping | 2,443 65 | | |
| Relief of distressed seamen | 2,728 76 | | |
| Removal of obstructions in navigable waters | 3,143 17 | | |
| Schools of Navigation | 6,595 99 | | |
| Subsidies for wrecking plants | 35,000 00 | | |
| Unforeseen expenses | 1,509 57 | | |
| | | 2,397,924 40 | |
| *Lighthouse and Coast Service*— | | | |
| Administration of pilotage | 102,901 75 | | |
| Agencies, rents and contingencies | 217,942 23 | | |
| Allowance to Harbour Master at Amherstburg | 600 00 | | |
| Breaking ice in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior and other points | 30,000 00 | | |
| Compassionate allowance to John Davidson | 500 00 | | |
| Construction of lights, etc | 411,641 55 | | |
| Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses | 814,304 67 | | |
| Maintenance and repairs to wharves | 8,105 34 | | |
| Patrol of the northern waters of Canada | 9,349 55 | | |
| Pensions to retired pilots | 10,775 00 | | |
| Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers | 649,782 58 | | |
| Signal service | 99,990 19 | | |
| | | 2,355,892 86 | |
| Carried forward | | 5,308,447 28 | |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 5,308,447 28 | |
| SCHEDULE No. 10—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Fisheries—* | | | |
| Building fishways and clearing rivers | 9,523 58 | | |
| Conservation and development of deep sea fisheries | 70,145 40 | | |
| Fish culture | 342,836 72 | | |
| Fisheries Intelligence Bureau | 423 24 | | |
| Fisheries Patrol and Fisheries Protection Service | 789,870 14 | | |
| Fishing bounty | 159,984 80 | | |
| Inspection of canned and pickled fish | 23,002 67 | | |
| Investigations into practical and economic problems connected with the fisheries | 9,949 04 | | |
| Legal and incidental expenses | 1,995 62 | | |
| Marine Biological Board of Canada | 42,000 00 | | |
| | | 1,449,731 21 | |
| *Scientific Institutions—* | | | |
| Meteorological Service | | 255,129 86 | |
| *Steamboat Inspection* | | 118,842 73 | |
| *Miscellaneous—* | | | |
| Compassionate Allowance to Charles H. Lake, father of John Lake, former employee of the Radio Branch | 1,500 00 | | |
| Compassionate Allowance to Elzéar Martineau, former boilermaker's helper at the Quebec Agency of the Department | 1,018 33 | | |
| Compassionate Allowance to Mrs. Margaret R. Cullum, widow of the late William Cullum, former Steamship Inspector | 3,240 00 | | |
| Gratuities | 3,760 99 | | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | 32,000 00 | | |
| | | 41,519 32 | 7,173,670 40 |
| SCHEDULE No. 11 | | | |
| *Mines—* | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | | 504,691 65 | |
| Contingencies | | 4,670 11 | |
| | | | 508,761 76 |
| *Geological Survey—* | | | |
| Explorations, surveys and investigations | 197,024 89 | | |
| Publication of reports, etc | 55,000 00 | | |
| Maintenance of offices and Museum, etc | 49,968 25 | | |
| Museum equipment | 9,991 67 | | |
| Purchase of specimens | 2,999 03 | | |
| | | 314,983 84 | |
| *Mines Branch—* | | | |
| Investigation of mineral resources, ore deposits, etc | 166,117 44 | | |
| Publication of reports, etc | 39,985 00 | | |
| Organization and equipment of Explosives Division | 6,517 99 | | |
| Transportation charges on Ore shipments to Ottawa | 22 87 | | |
| Compensation to J. H. Fortune, Caretaker of Mines Branch Building | 333 30 | | |
| *Dominion of Canada Assay Office*—Maintenance | 24,037 01 | | |
| | | 237,013 61 | |
| | | | 551,997 45 |
| *Miscellaneous—* | | | |
| Compassionate allowance to Mrs. Anna Kohl, widow of late Harold Kohl, former chemist in the Department | | 3,000 00 | |
| Gratuities | | 2,080 00 | 5,080 00 |
| | | | 1,065,839 21 |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHEDULE No. 12 | | | |
| *National Defence—* | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | | 686,758 08 | |
| Contingencies | | 41,935 61 | |
| | | | 728,693 69 |
| *Militia Services—* | | | |
| Administration | 295,539 69 | | |
| Cadet Services | 410,195 43 | | |
| Contingencies | 29,179 45 | | |
| Engineer Services and Works | 565,554 47 | | |
| General Stores | 378,032 71 | | |
| Manufacturing Establishments | 419,656 72 | | |
| Non-Permanent Active Militia | 1,676,336 20 | | |
| Permanent Force | 4,775,600 95 | | |
| Royal Military College | 366,705 04 | | |
| Topographic Survey | 34,222 66 | | |
| Transport and Freight | 162,317 91 | | |
| Aid to Civil Power | 126,367 82 | | |
| Payment to the Governors of McGill University of revenue derived from property in the city of Montreal donated to the Crown by the late Lord Strathcona as a site for an armoury for McGill University | 16,918 90 | | |
| | | 9,256,627 95 | |
| *Naval Services—* | | | |
| Maintenance | 1,419,663 70 | | |
| Salving H.M.C.S. Armentieres | 40,000 00 | | |
| | | 1,459,663 70 | |
| *Air Service—* | | | |
| Maintenance, Operation, Training, control of Civil Aviation and Air Research | 1,139,847 86 | | |
| Purchase of air craft, technical equipment and provision for ground services | 740,766 95 | | |
| | | 1,880,614 81 | |
| *General Services—* | | | |
| Civil Pensions | 1,835 42 | | |
| Construction of a magazine, other buildings and services in connection therewith at Bedford Basin, Halifax, N.S. | 49,961 41 | | |
| Compassionate grant to the widow of Wilfrid Gauvin | 500 00 | | |
| | | 52,296 83 | |
| | | | 12,649,203 29 |
| *Miscellaneous—* | | | |
| Battlefields Memorials | | 180,422 22 | |
| Imperial War Graves Commission | | 472,519 36 | |
| Gratuities | | 866 67 | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | | 81,461 31 | |
| | | | 735,269 56 |
| | | | 14,113,166 54 |
| SCHEDULE No. 13 | | | |
| *Pensions—* | | | |
| Judges | 197,046 39 | | |
| Militiamen, Rebellion of 1885 and generally | 34,028 84 | | |
| Militia Pensions Act of 1901 | 697,919 84 | | |
| Pensions on account of Fenian Raids, 1866–70 | 662 91 | | |
| Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885 | 970 90 | | |
| Pensions to families of members of the Force who lost their lives whilst on duty | 3,430 85 | | |
| Mounted Police (statutory) | 139,025 77 | | |
| European War and Active Militia | 35,970,776 35 | | |
| Salaries of Board of Pension Commissioners | 18,999 96 | | |
| Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada—Salaries and contingencies | 82,307 83 | | |
| Civil Flying | 240 00 | | |
| Annuity to W. B. Northrup | 1,397 82 | | |
| Annuity to the Right Honourable W. S. Fielding | 5,722 20 | | |
| Annuity to Dr. F. G. Banting | 7,500 00 | | |
| Salaries—Chairman and four members of the Federal Appeal Board | 31,000 00 | | |
| Carried forward | 37,191,029 66 | | |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 37,191,029 66 | | |
| SCHEDULE No. 13—*Concluded* | | | |
| Pensions to— | | | |
| Alice Joynson | 499 92 | | |
| Mrs. Wm. McDougall | 1,100 00 | | |
| J. B. Allen | 1,000 00 | | |
| J. Langlois Bell | 600 00 | | |
| Mary E. Fuller | 600 00 | | |
| Madame Fabre | 916 63 | | |
| Mary L. Campbell | 499 92 | | |
| Nellie Hopkinson | 540 00 | | |
| James Elliott | 672 00 | | |
| Alice Morson Smith | 600 00 | | |
| The unmarried sisters of the late Col. Harry Baker, M.P. | 641 52 | | |
| | | 37,198,699 65 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Annuity to Dr. Charles E. Saunders | ..... | 5,000 00 | |
| | | | 37,203,699 65 |
| SCHEDULE No. 14 | | | |
| *Post Office*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 1,177,345 81 | | |
| Contingencies | 177,349 20 | | |
| | | 1,354,695 01 | |
| Salaries and Allowances | 15,046,747 37 | | |
| Mail Service | 14,304,425 01 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,002,489 42 | | |
| Yukon Territory | 146,023 94 | | |
| | | 30,499,685 74 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Gratuities | 11,926 67 | | |
| Unforeseen Expenses | 600 00 | | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | 232,736 97 | | |
| | | 245,263 64 | |
| | | | 32,099,644 39 |
| SCHEDULE No. 15 | | | |
| *Public Works*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 616,034 45 | | |
| Contingencies | 68,268 06 | | |
| | | 684,302 51 | |
| *Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, etc.* (Appendix No. 11)— | | | |
| Public Buildings | 6,811,860 39 | | |
| Harbours and Rivers | 3,378,824 09 | | |
| Dredging | 1,657,623 97 | | |
| Roads and Bridges | 32,011 35 | | |
| Telegraph and Telephone Lines | 88,672 95 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 832,664 22 | | |
| Subsidies to Dry Docks | 614,387 79 | | |
| | | 13,416,044 76 | |
| *Collection of Revenue* (Appendix No. 11)— | | | |
| Sundry Works | 164,140 27 | | |
| Telegraph and Telephone Lines | 767,350 98 | | |
| | | 931,491 25 | |
| *Retirement Act of 1920*—(gratuities) | ..... | 3,147 95 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| International Joint Commission | 34,206 63 | | |
| Gratuities | 6,503 34 | | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | 269,225 49 | | |
| | | 309,935 46 | |
| | | | 15,344,921 93 |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHEDULE No. 16 | | | |
| *Railways and Canals—* | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | ..... | 217,922 45 | |
| Contingencies | ..... | 32,383 31 | |
| | | | 250,305 76 |
| *Chargeable to Income—* | | | |
| *Canals—* | | | |
| Chambly—Improvements | 36,749 81 | | |
| Lachine—Improvements | 45,011 60 | | |
| McNabb Bridge—Reconstruction | 2,500 00 | | |
| Ontario—St. Lawrence—Improvements | 48,650 37 | | |
| Soulanges—Improvements | 13,750 47 | | |
| St. Anne's Lock—Improvements | 8,419 38 | | |
| St. Peters—Improvements | 45,000 00 | | |
| Trent—Improvements | 280,655 76 | | |
| Welland—Improvements | 109,429 32 | | |
| Surveys and Inspections | 13,650 95 | | |
| | | 603,817 66 | |
| *Railways—* | | | |
| Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada— | | | |
| Salaries (under statute) | 50,077 77 | | |
| Maintenance and operation | 240,388 58 | | |
| Governor General's Cars—Repairs, etc | 1,774 98 | | |
| Supplement to pension allowance payable under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act | 43,505 80 | | |
| Workmen's Compensation Act | 360,063 71 | | |
| Surveys and Inspections | 49,943 56 | | |
| | | 745,754 34 | |
| *Miscellaneous—* | | | |
| Canada Highways Act, 1919 and amendments | 1,649,328 69 | | |
| Commissioner of Highways—Organization and Payment of Staff | 37,383 36 | | |
| Printing and Stationery | 1,621 47 | | |
| | | 1,688,333 52 | |
| | | | 3,037,905 52 |
| *Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—* | | | |
| *Canals—* | | | |
| Staff and Repairs | 2,099,182 81 | | |
| Exchequer Court Award | 452 55 | | |
| | | 2,099,635 36 | |
| *Miscellaneous—* | | | |
| Port Nelson Terminals—Hudson Bay Railway | ..... | 20,587 31 | |
| | | | 2,120,222 67 |
| *Miscellaneous—* | | | |
| Canadian Government Merchant Marine for management and operation of Barquentine "S. F. Tolmie" | ..... | 59,063 99 | |
| St. Lawrence Ship Canal surveys and investigations including the Canadian National Advisory Council | ..... | 149,971 57 | |
| Gratuities | ..... | 2,990 26 | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | ..... | 75,884 59 | |
| | | | 287,910 41 |
| | | | 5,696,344 36 |
| SCHEDULE No. 17 | | | |
| *Royal Canadian Mounted Police—* | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 38,785 00 | | |
| Contingencies | 2,858 47 | | |
| | | 41,643 47 | |
| Pay of Force | 963,752 81 | | |
| Subsistence, billeting and travelling expenses, forage, fuel, light, etc | 980,782 61 | | |
| Compensation to members of the Force for injuries received whilst in the performance of Duty | 6,975 77 | | |
| Enforcement of Federal Statutes | 70,157 45 | | |
| Erection of Police Buildings at Jasper Park, Alberta | 21,819 06 | | |
| Special services re enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act | 19,005 44 | | |
| | | 2,062,493 14 | |
| Carried forward | ..... | 2,104,136 61 | |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | ..... | 2,104,136 61 | |
| SCHEDULE No. 17—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Royal Canadian Mounted Police*—Concluded— | | | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Compassionate gratuity to Dr. P. E. Doyle | 1,700 00 | | |
| Grant to Chief Constables Association of Canada | 500 00 | | |
| Suppression of the White Slave Traffic | 623 55 | | |
| | | 2,823 55 | |
| | | | 2,106,960 16 |
| SCHEDULE No. 18 | | | |
| *Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | ..... | 28,780 00 | |
| Capital—New fixtures, machinery and general equipment | 8,571 79 | | |
| Care of patients and medical examination of pensioners | 2,349,808 76 | | |
| Employers' Liability Compensation | 74,997 18 | | |
| Federal Appeal Board and District Boards of Review | 119,303 54 | | |
| Interest on Funds | 19,554 97 | | |
| Operating expenses and working capital | 230,480 85 | | |
| Pay and allowances | 1,421,347 46 | | |
| Salaries—Administrative, clerical, medical, dental, technical, etc | 2,924,285 29 | | |
| Sheltered Employment | 172,447 49 | | |
| Special publicity | 3,484 97 | | |
| Unemployment relief | 372,545 02 | | |
| Vocational expenses—Cost of training, etc | 4,004 53 | | |
| Vocational loans | 4,752 41 | | |
| | | 7,705,584 26 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Gratuities | ..... | 476 60 | |
| | | | 7,734,840 86 |
| SCHEDULE No. 19 | | | |
| *Soldier and General Land Settlement*— | | | |
| Expenses of administration of the Soldier Land Settlement Act | ..... | ..... | 1,237,420 87 |
| SCHEDULE No. 20 | | | |
| *Trade and Commerce*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | ..... | 450,943 04 | |
| Contingencies | ..... | 14,521 10 | |
| | | | 465,464 14 |
| Bounties on Crude Petroleum—administration | 924 82 | | |
| British and Foreign News Service | 32,000 00 | | |
| Canada Grain Act, administration | 1,149,118 54 | | |
| Canada—West Indies Trade Conference | 11,396 93 | | |
| Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau | 24,820 32 | | |
| Commercial Intelligence Bureau | 320,837 34 | | |
| Construction of a Grain Elevator at Halifax | 628,425 17 | | |
| Construction of a Grain Elevator at Prince Rupert | 1,103,009 92 | | |
| Copper Bounty Act, administration | 314 00 | | |
| Culling Timber | 116 62 | | |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics | 82,413 26 | | |
| Edmonton Elevator—To compensate Crown Paving and Construction Co. Ltd., on account of excavation work, etc. | 6,726 56 | | |
| Elevators—Operation and management | 409,029 65 | | |
| Elevators, Terminal—Maintenance and Equipment | 43,708 93 | | |
| Gas and Electricity Inspection | 167,028 24 | | |
| Gold and Silver Marking Act—administration | 5,108 55 | | |
| Hemp Bounties Act—administration | 248 33 | | |
| Honorary Advisory Council of Industrial and Scientific Research | 134,996 60 | | |
| Inquiry *re* Ocean Freight Rates | 25,000 00 | | |
| International Customs Tariffs Bureau | 659 40 | | |
| Investigations of the West Indies Trade 1924-25 | 378 22 | | |
| Carried forward | 4,146,261 40 | | 465,464 14 |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 4,146,261 40 | ..... | 465,464 14 |
| SCHEDULE No. 20—*Continued*— | | | |
| *Trade and Commerce*—Continued— | | | |
| Printing of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications | 87,521 32 | | |
| Relief Supplies for the Leeward Islanders | 7,646 78 | | |
| Royal Commission inquiring into the Grain Trade | 3,300 00 | | |
| Weights and Measures Inspection | 293,193 65 | | |
| | | 4,537,923 15 | |
| *Bounties*— | | | |
| Copper Bars | 14,822 67 | | |
| Crude Petroleum | 16,961 15 | | |
| | | 31,783 82 | 4,569,706 97 |
| *Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions*— | | | |
| *Atlantic Ocean*— | | | |
| Canada and the West Indies and South America or both | 318,948 64 | | |
| Canada and South Africa | 99,999 90 | | |
| | | 418,948 54 | |
| *Pacific Ocean*— | | | |
| Canada and New Zealand | 99,999 90 | | |
| Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands | 20,596 15 | | |
| Victoria, Vancouver, wayports and Skagway | 25,000 00 | | |
| Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island | 15,000 00 | | |
| Vancouver and Northern ports of British Columbia | 24,800 00 | | |
| Vancouver and Ports on Howe Sound | 5,000 00 | | |
| | | 190,396 05 | |
| *Local Services*— | | | |
| Baddeck and Iona | 10,500 00 | | |
| Charlottetown and Pictou | 25,000 00 | | |
| Charlottetown, Victoria and Halliday's Wharf | 4,000 00 | | |
| Grand Manan and the Mainland | 20,000 00 | | |
| Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence | 2,400 00 | | |
| Halifax, Canso and Guysboro | 9,000 00 | | |
| Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River Ports | 6,000 00 | | |
| Halifax and Spry Bay and Ports in Cape Breton | 6,000 00 | | |
| Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake Ports | 5,000 00 | | |
| Halifax and West Coast of Cape Breton | 6,000 00 | | |
| Mainland and Islands of Miscou and Shippegan | 2,000 00 | | |
| Mulgrave, Arichat, and Petit de Grat | 10,000 00 | | |
| Mulgrave and Canso | 13,500 00 | | |
| Mulgrave and Guysboro | 8,764 66 | | |
| Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, calling at intermediate points on the Miramichi River and Bay | 4,500 00 | | |
| Pelee Island and the Mainland | 11,000 00 | | |
| Pictou, Murray Harbour and Georgetown | 3,866 64 | | |
| Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp | 11,000 00 | | |
| Pictou, New Glasgow and Antigonish County Ports | 1,500 00 | | |
| Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands | 50,000 00 | | |
| Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, Irish Cove and Marble Mountain and other ports on the Bras d'Or Lakes | 10,300 00 | | |
| Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington and other ports on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence | 85,000 00 | | |
| Quebec or Montreal, and Gaspe and ports on the South Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence | 60,000 00 | | |
| Rimouski and Point aux Outardes | 7,500 00 | | |
| St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac | 2,000 00 | | |
| St. John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate points | 3,000 00 | | |
| St. John and Bear River and other wayports | 2,000 00 | | |
| St. John and Bridgetown | 1,000 00 | | |
| St. John and Digby | 15,000 00 | | |
| St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville, along the west coast of Annapolis Basin | 2,000 00 | | |
| St. John, Margaretville and other ports on the Bay of Fundy | 3,500 00 | | |
| Carried forward | 401,331 30 | 609,344 59 | 5,035,171 11 |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925-26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 401,331 30 | 609,344 59 | 5,035,171 11 |
| SCHEDULE No. 20—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Trade and Commerce*—Concluded— | | | |
| *Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions*—Concluded— | | | |
| *Local Services*—Concluded— | | | |
| St. John and Minas Basin Ports | 5,000 00 | | |
| St. John and Weymouth | 1,500 00 | | |
| St. John, Westport and Yarmouth and other way-ports | 15,000 00 | | |
| Summerville, Burlington and Windsor | 500 00 | | |
| Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at wayports | 10,500 00 | | |
| Sydney and Whycocomagh | 13,000 00 | | |
| Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports and ports on the West Coast of Cape Breton | 18,000 00 | | |
| Inspection of Subsidized Steamship Services | 3,862 21 | | |
| | | 468,693 51 | |
| | | | 1,078,038 10 |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Gratuities | ..... | 1,670 00 | |
| Unforeseen expenses | ..... | 16,143 50 | |
| | | | 17,813 50 |
| | | | 6,131,022 71 |
| SCHEDULE No. 21 | | | |
| *Other Departments*— | | | |
| *Archives*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 60,770 00 | | |
| Contingencies | 14,967 81 | | |
| | | 75,737 81 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Public Archives | 84,512 54 | | |
| Purchase of paintings from Wembley Exhibition | 4,963 08 | | |
| Gratuities | 180 00 | | |
| | | 89,655 62 | |
| | | | 165,393 43 |
| *Auditor General*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 290,670 03 | | |
| Contingencies | 52,773 35 | | |
| | | 343,443 38 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Board of Audit | ..... | 25,682 30 | |
| | | | 369,125 68 |
| *Civil Service Commission*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | ..... | 216,678 95 | |
| Contingencies | ..... | 47,187 72 | |
| | | | 263,866 67 |
| *External Affairs*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 96,415 90 | | |
| Contingencies | 27,361 06 | | |
| | | 123,776 96 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Canadian Delegation to the League of Nations | 12,540 91 | | |
| Canadian Representation in the U.S.A. | 12,238 99 | | |
| Canadian Representation on Imperial Economic Committee | 3,129 87 | | |
| Retiring Allowance to Sir Joseph Pope | 8,000 00 | | |
| Canadian Representation at Geneva | 9,577 37 | | |
| Paris Agency | 30,527 30 | | |
| Passport Office | 22,213 93 | | |
| Permanent Secretariat of the League of Nations | 163,656 38 | | |
| Unforeseen Expenses | 4,243 35 | | |
| Salary Revisions, etc | 2,890 56 | | |
| | | 269,018 66 | |
| | | | 392,795 62 |
| Carried forward | ..... | ..... | 1,191,181 40 |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Continued*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | 1,191,181 40 |
| SCHEDULE No. 21—*Continued* | | | |
| *Other Departments*—Continued— | | | |
| *Governor General's Secretary's Office*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salary: The Governor General | | 48,666 66 | |
| Salaries: Office of the Governor General's Secretary | | 37,049 97 | |
| Contingencies | | 65,984 39 | |
| | | | 151,701 02 |
| *Government Contracts Supervision Committee*— | | | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Salaries and Contingencies | | | 21,655 68 |
| *Health*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 154,503 99 | | |
| Contingencies | 45,591 95 | | |
| | | 200,095 94 | |
| Administration of the Acts respecting Food and Drugs, Honey, Maple Products, Opium and Narcotic Drugs, and Proprietary or Patent Medicines | 95,798 89 | | |
| Immigration Medical Inspection | 66,293 95 | | |
| Laboratory of Hygiene | 4,105 80 | | |
| Marine Hospitals | 139,998 98 | | |
| Quarantine | 199,451 54 | | |
| Pollution of Boundary Waters | 5,400 00 | | |
| Venereal Diseases | 119,519 31 | | |
| | | 630,568 47 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Canadian Social Hygiene Council | 10,000 00 | | |
| Child Welfare Association | 5,000 00 | | |
| Mental Hygiene Comity | 10,000 00 | | |
| Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Alfred Laliberte | 3,000 00 | | |
| Gratuities | 350 00 | | |
| Unforeseen expenses | 97 45 | | |
| | | 28,447 45 | |
| | | | 859,111 86 |
| *High Commissioner's Office*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | | 33,020 00 | |
| Contingencies | | 83,652 03 | |
| | | | 116,672 03 |
| *Insurance*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 77,153 33 | | |
| Contingencies | 48,880 08 | | |
| | | 126,033 41 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Expenses of Technical investigation re roof coverings | 7,219 06 | | |
| Expenses of work in the interest of fire prevention | 9,688 35 | | |
| | | 16,907 41 | |
| | | | 142,940 82 |
| *Patents and Copyrights*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 149,839 13 | | |
| Contingencies | 24,154 76 | | |
| | | 173,993 89 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Patent Record | | 34,972 98 | |
| | | | 208,966 87 |
| *Printing and Stationery*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 76,113 23 | | |
| Contingencies | 10,478 94 | | |
| | | 86,592 17 | |
| Canada Gazette | 28,743 42 | | |
| Distribution of Parliamentary Documents | 39,996 88 | | |
| Miscellaneous Printing | 19,996 46 | | |
| Plant—New | 26,525 07 | | |
| Plant repairs and renewals | 29,501 03 | | |
| | | 144,762 86 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Gratuities | | 240 00 | |
| | | | 231,595 03 |
| Carried forward | | | 2,923,824,71 |

## SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1925–26—*Concluded*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | 2,923,824 71 |
| SCHEDULE No. 21—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Other Departments*—Concluded— | | | |
| *Privy Council*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 44,788 50 | | |
| Contingencies | 3,944 26 | | |
| | | 48,732 76 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Unforeseen expenses | | 690 80 | |
| | | | 49,423 56 |
| *Secretary of State*— | | | |
| Civil Government—Salaries | 134,369 42 | | |
| Contingencies | 16,068 52 | | |
| | | 150,437 94 | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Expenses under the Naturalization Acts | 9,740 42 | | |
| Expenses under the Canada Temperance Act | 36 01 | | |
| Parliamentary Guide | 1,950 00 | | |
| Salary revisions, etc | 742 71 | | |
| | | 12,469 14 | |
| | | | 162,907 08 |
| | | | 3,136,155 35 |
| SCHEDULE No. 22 | | | |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| *Grants and Contributions to the*— | | | |
| Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association | 5,000 00 | | |
| Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association | 15,000 00 | | |
| Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy | 3,000 00 | | |
| Canadian National Institute for the Blind | 10,000 00 | | |
| Canadian National Safety League | 10,000 00 | | |
| Canadian Tuberculosis Association | 25,000 00 | | |
| Corporation of the City of Ottawa | 93,750 00 | | |
| Dominion Council of the Girl Guides | 3,000 00 | | |
| Imperial Institute | 12,848 00 | | |
| Interparliamentary Union for Peace | 400 00 | | |
| National Battlefields Commission | 49,000 00 | | |
| Ottawa Improvement Commission | 150,000 00 | | |
| Royal Astronomical Society | 2,000 00 | | |
| Royal Canadian Academy of Arts | 2,500 00 | | |
| Royal Society of Canada | 8,000 00 | | |
| Victorian Order of Nurses | 10,000 00 | | |
| Women's Wentworth Historical Society | 500 00 | | |
| | | 399,998 00 | |
| Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company towards construction of Bridge over the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet, B.C. | | 269,936 00 | |
| Empire Parliamentary Association—subscription to publications | | 2,000 00 | |
| Expenses of Advisers *re* Tariff Enquiry | | 363 40 | |
| Expenses in connection with Earl Haig's visit to Canada | | 7,367 05 | |
| Legal and other expenses in connection with prosecutions resulting from the failure of the Home Bank of Canada | | 6,000 00 | |
| Memorial Tablet to the late Allan Crawford, Commander, Wrangel Island Expedition, 1921 | | 158 36 | |
| Negotiation of Treaties | | 2,082 40 | |
| Payment of outstanding accounts 1924-25 from Railway Companies for assistance in transportation of Canadian coal | | 3,217 91 | |
| Reception of the Interparliamentary Union for Peace | | 10,000 00 | 701,123 12 |

# SCHEDULES OF SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1925-26

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHEDULE No. 23 | | | |
| *Adjustment of War Claims—* | | | |
| National Defence— | | | |
| Militia Services | 286,441 15 | | |
| Naval Service | 2,129 91 | | |
| | | 288,571 06 | |
| Secretary of State | | 30,639 25 | 319,210 31 |
| SCHEDULE No. 24 | | | |
| *Cost of Loan Flotations—* | | | |
| 5½% Redemption Loan, 1922— | | | |
| One-sixteenth of one per cent, commission paid to banks | | 53 80 | |
| 5% Redemption Loan, 1923— | | | |
| One-sixteenth of one per cent commission paid to banks | | 224 61 | |
| 4½% Refunding and Redemption Loan, 1924— | | | |
| Refunding Loan, 1924— | | | |
| Insurance | | 239 05 | |
| Redemption Loan 1924— | | | |
| Printing | 34 17 | | |
| One-sixteenth of one per cent commission paid to banks | 2,170 39 | 2,204 56 | |
| 4½% Refunding and Redemption Loan 1925— | | | |
| Refunding Loan 1925— | | | |
| Printing Interim Certificates, including Sales tax, Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 3,345 30 | | |
| Engraving plates, including sales tax, Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 7,231 88 | | |
| Printing Bonds, including Sales Tax, Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 35,199 28 | | |
| Insurance | 6,166 94 | | |
| Die and Signatures | 35 55 | | |
| Travelling Expenses | 197 83 | | |
| Discount on $75,000,000 at $95.80 | 3,150,000 00 | 3,202,176 78 | |
| Redemption Loan 1925— | | | |
| Clerical assistance | 346 50 | | |
| Express | 89 01 | | |
| Travelling expenses | 199 15 | | |
| Office contingencies | 1 47 | | |
| One-sixteenth of one per cent commission paid to banks | 24,121 00 | 24,757 13 | |
| 4% One year notes New York ($90,000,000) | | | |
| One-thirty second of one per cent commission paid to Bank of Montreal, New York for redemption of notes due Sept. 15, 1925 | 13,725 00 | | |
| One-thirty second of one per cent commission paid to Chase National Bank, New York for redemption of notes due Sept. 15, 1925 | 14,062 50 | 27,787 50 | |
| 4% One. two and three year notes ($24,000,000) | | | |
| One-thirty second of one per cent commission paid to The Bank of Montreal, New York for redemption of notes due Nov. 15, 1925 | | 549 69 | |
| 4% One, year notes New York ($70,000,000) | | | |
| Thirty-three one hundreths per cent commission on $70,000,000 | 231,000 00 | | |
| Printing notes, including Sales Tax, Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa | 4,698 75 | | |
| Express including duty and brokerage on notes | 1,318 02 | | |
| Transportation of notes, Chase National Bank, New York | 1,050 00 | | |
| Signature Company, New York | 291 00 | | |
| Travelling expenses | 199 24 | | |
| | | 238,557 01 | |
| Carried forward | | 3,496,550 13 | |

## SCHEDULES OF SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1925-26—*Concluded*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 3,496,550 13 | |
| SCHEDULE No. 24—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Cost of Loan Flotations*—Concluded— | | | |
| 4% Temporary Loan, London, Eng. | | | |
| One eighth of one per cent commission for redemption of Treasury Bills due August 12, 1925 | 30,416 67 | | |
| Less refund of ⅛ of one per cent commission on £500,000 purchased by Bank of Montreal | 3,041 67 | | |
| | | 27,375 00 | |
| | | | 3,523,925 13 |
| SCHEDULE No. 25. | | | |
| *Miscellaneous Charges*— | | | |
| Edwards, Morgan and Company, for investigations under the provisions of section 56A of the Bank Act, Order-in-Council of April 16, 1925. P.C. 571 | | 2,087 75 | |
| Home Bank Depositors Relief Act, 15-16 Geo. V Chap. 45 | | 2,521,082 63 | |
| Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, 14-15 Geo. V. Chap. 69. (Government contribution to the Fund) | | 282,996 58 | 2,806,166 96 |

# COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1924–25 AND 1925–26

| | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| SCHEDULE No. 26 | | | | |
| *Customs and Excise—* | | | | |
| *Customs Import Duties—* | | | | |
| Alberta | 2,594,436 37 | | 2,987,748 44 | |
| British Columbia | 13,387,030 58 | | 15,192,001 46 | |
| Manitoba | 6,854,637 41 | | 7,794,026 09 | |
| New Brunswick | 4,349,055 67 | | 6,014,361 49 | |
| Nova Scotia | 2,646,110 74 | | 3,027,638 87 | |
| Ontario | 56,168,725 09 | | 67,260,402 09 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 136,562 45 | | 143,302 17 | |
| Quebec | 32,751,385 74 | | 38,839,102 06 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,249,606 05 | | 2,553,221 08 | |
| Yukon | 95,516 12 | | 98,758 91 | |
| British P.O. Parcels | 6,798 38 | | 18,530 74 | |
| | 120,239,864 60 | | 143,929,093 40 | |
| LESS—Returned duties and drawbacks | 12,092,993 09 | | 16,573,949 90 | |
| | | 108,146,871 51 | | 127,355,143 50 |
| *Excise Duties—* | | | | |
| Alberta | 591,438 26 | | 623,465 55 | |
| British Columbia | 632,607 77 | | 981,587 43 | |
| Manitoba | 869,537 43 | | 864,385 16 | |
| New Brunswick | 220,222 69 | | 140,337 17 | |
| Nova Scotia | 34,350 02 | | 27,229 83 | |
| Ontario | 8,399,148 45 | | 9,493,948 89 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 39,293 93 | | 39,019 85 | |
| Quebec | 28,178,499 97 | | 30,553,286 23 | |
| Saskatchewan | 49,702 14 | | 644,240 47 | |
| Yukon Territory | | | 1,380 06 | |
| | 39,014,800 66 | | 43,368,880 64 | |
| LESS—Refunds | 411,311 43 | | 445,331 61 | |
| | | 38,603,489 23 | | 42,923,549 03 |
| *Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc.—* | | | | |
| Sales | 63,707,369 96 | | 74,025,093 31 | |
| Manufacturers | 10,840,438 89 | | 12,990,016 45 | |
| Stamps, including cheques embossed | 9,325,887 95 | | 9,773,187 54 | |
| Transportation | 2,420,930 07 | | 2,404,371 11 | |
| Licenses | 36,211 00 | | 35,666 00 | |
| | 89,330,837 87 | | 99,228,334 41 | |
| LESS—Refunds, etc. | 3,520,120 45 | | 1,131,228 60 | |
| | | 85,810,717 42 | | 98,097,105 81 |
| *Taxation Branch—* | | | | |
| Income Tax | 56,248,042 82 | | 55,571,961 57 | |
| Business Profits Tax | 2,704,427 37 | | 1,173,448 55 | |
| Trust and Loan Companies | 315,314 88 | | 326,713 80 | |
| | | 59,267,785 07 | | 57,072,123 92 |
| *Sundry Collections—* | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 400,766 19 | | 407,384 07 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | 192,733 31 | | 153,114 40 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 113 03 | 593,612 53 | 50 30 | 560,548 77 |
| | | 292,422,475 76 | | 326,008,471 03 |
| SCHEDULE No. 27 | | | | |
| *Finance—* | | | | |
| *Insurance Companies* | | 867,901 96 | | 950,220 85 |
| *Chartered Banks* | | 1,217,753 85 | | 1,176,868 95 |
| *Interest on Investments* (Appendix No. 13)— | | | | |
| Interest on Sinking Funds | 1,403,159 76 | | 1,356,761 07 | |
| Loans to Banks | 676,674 77 | | 312,968 90 | |
| Loans to Provinces | 1,188,584 24 | | 1,174,157 82 | |
| Carried forward | 3,268,418 77 | 2,085,655 81 | 2,843,887 79 | 2,127,089 80 |

## COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1924–25 AND 1925–26—*Continued*

| | 1924-25 | | 1925-26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts |
| Brought forward | 3,268,418 77 | 2,085,655 81 | 2,843,887 79 | 2,127,089 80 |
| SCHEDULE No. 27—*Concluded* | | | | |
| *Finance*—Concluded— | | | | |
| *Interest on Investments*—Concluded— | | | | |
| Advances to Imperial Government | 1,369,797 03 | | | |
| Advances to Foreign Governments | 2,414,115 79 | | 1,587,471 80 | |
| Canadian Government Merchant Marine | 12,660 00 | | 12,360 00 | |
| Montreal Harbour Debentures | 1,408,925 67 | | 1,619,700 68 | |
| Vancouver Harbour Debentures | 412,023 77 | | 624,866 97 | |
| Seed Grain and Relief Advances | 189,260 39 | | 111,414 08 | |
| Soldier Land Settlement Advances | 1,240,308 17 | | 1,458,252 14 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,016,818 91 | | 277,132 31 | |
| | | 11,332,328 50 | | 8,535,085 77 |
| *Sundry Collections*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 138,725 49 | | 131,467 35 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | 632 00 | | 1,033 82 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 1,052,097 95 | | 1,152,534 34 | |
| | | 1,191,455 44 | | 1,285,035 51 |
| | | 14,609,439 75 | | 11,947,211 08 |
| SCHEDULE No. 28 | | | | |
| *Immigration and Colonization*— | | | | |
| Chinese Immigration Tax | 304,837 00 | | 21,244 00 | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 13,419 27 | | 50,888 97 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | 32,007 14 | | 38,058 36 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 2,930 19 | | 245 48 | |
| | | 353,193 60 | | 110,436 81 |
| SCHEDULE No. 29 | | | | |
| *Interior*— | | | | |
| *Dominion Lands and Parks*— | | | | |
| Canadian National Parks | 176,512 46 | | 180,439 62 | |
| Coal lands | 350,189 53 | | 370,307 80 | |
| Export tax on gold | 15,636 48 | | 21,995 50 | |
| Forestry Branch, sale of trees, etc | 15,540 42 | | 10,167 46 | |
| General sales | 47,719 51 | | 34,288 70 | |
| Grazing lands rentals | 142,579 28 | | 158,111 96 | |
| Hay Permits | 14,623 92 | | 14,192 41 | |
| Homestead fees | 36,590 00 | | 46,900 00 | |
| Improvements | 32,590 58 | | 35,286 78 | |
| Irrigation sales | 3,369 18 | | 7,954 70 | |
| Map sales, office fees, etc | 16,115 57 | | 19,473 96 | |
| Mining fees | 81,936 97 | | 78,768 15 | |
| Petroleum | 134,158 54 | | 243,544 66 | |
| Pre-emption sales under Act of 1908 | 335,127 60 | | 398,245 66 | |
| Purchased homestead sales | 23,906 99 | | 27,069 56 | |
| Rent of water power | 6,362 50 | | 22,811 55 | |
| Rentals of land | 15,491 90 | | 24,633 64 | |
| Stone quarries | 7,813 37 | | 16,125 15 | |
| Timber dues | 981,399 60 | | 1,098,692 53 | |
| Suspense Account | 2,356 81 | | 1,839 16 | |
| Miscellaneous | 53,233 76 | | 69,348 54 | |
| | 2,493,254 97 | | 2,880,197 49 | |
| LESS—Refunds | 102,880 70 | | 76,684 27 | |
| | | 2,390,374 27 | | 2,803,513 22 |
| Ordnance Lands | | 15,551 10 | | 13,007 18 |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 20,323 61 | | 12,905 02 |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | | 3,363 86 | | 2,511 87 |
| | | 2,429,612 84 | | 2,831,937 29 |

# COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1924–25 AND 1925–26—*Continued*

| | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| SCHEDULE No. 30 | | | | |
| *Marine and Fisheries—* | | | | |
| *Fisheries—* | | | | |
| Alberta | 12,385 75 | | 14,167 25 | |
| British Columbia | 83,084 82 | | 110,994 63 | |
| Manitoba | 14,909 50 | | 16,862 75 | |
| New Brunswick | 9,088 75 | | 8,797 50 | |
| Nova Scotia | 8,989 00 | | 8,774 25 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,896 00 | | 2,975 25 | |
| Saskatchewan | 5,329 00 | | 5,363 25 | |
| Yukon | 340 00 | | 355 00 | |
| | 137,022 82 | | 168,289 88 | |
| LESS—Refunds | 482 50 | | 13 00 | |
| | | 136,540 32 | | 168,276 88 |
| Dominion Steamers | | 1,696 86 | | 3,553 05 |
| Steamboat Inspection | | 122,916 85 | | 123,380 45 |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 224,618 05 | | 328,539 60 |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | | 8,246 94 | | 8,157 11 |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | | 79 03 | | 50 |
| | | 494,098 05 | | 631,907 59 |
| SCHEDULE No. 31 | | | | |
| *Patents and Copyrights—* | | | | |
| *Patent Fees—* | | | | |
| Assignments | 17,164 00 | | 18,214 70 | |
| Caveats | 2,113 15 | | 2,152 25 | |
| Certified Copies | 9,808 84 | | 10,377 95 | |
| Patents | 436,438 86 | | 413,870 50 | |
| Petition under section 17, etc. | | | 60 00 | |
| Reinstatement of Application | 705 00 | | 690 00 | |
| Restoration of Patent | 2,030 00 | | 3,805 00 | |
| Revival of Patent | 3,364 55 | | 2,135 00 | |
| Subscriptions to Record | 3,280 92 | | 3,933 03 | |
| Sundries | —291 04 | | —26 95 | |
| | | 474,614 28 | | 455,211 48 |
| *Trademarks and Copyrights—* | | | | |
| Assignments | 2,765 05 | | 2,324 75 | |
| Certified Copies | 667 25 | | 1,078 90 | |
| Copyrights | 8,572 55 | | 9,202 65 | |
| Designs | 2,612 30 | | 3,006 00 | |
| Timbermarks | 42 50 | | 31 00 | |
| Trademarks | 61,257 05 | 75,916 70 | 64,284 56 | 79,927 86 |
| | | 550,530 98 | | 535,139 34 |
| Less—Loss on Exchange | | | | 15 03 |
| | | 550,530 98 | | 535,124 31 |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | | 433 10 | | |
| | | 550,964 08 | | 535,124 31 |
| SCHEDULE No. 32 | | | | |
| *Post Office—* | | | | |
| Postage, Commission on Money Orders, etc. | | 28,782,535 52 | | 30,334,575 02 |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 10,687 94 | | 14,227 44 |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | | 593 40 | | 335 00 |
| | | 28,793,816 86 | | 30,349,137 46 |

## COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1924–25 AND 1925–26—*Continued*

| | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| SCHEDULE No. 33 | | | | |
| *Public Works—* | | | | |
| Ferries | 1,860 00 | | 4,542 57 | |
| Graving Docks | 97,365 35 | | 90,418 65 | |
| Slides and Booms | 465 95 | | 271 90 | |
| Telegraphs | 282,896 43 | | 287,719 58 | |
| | | 382,587 73 | | 382,952 70 |
| Public Works—Marine Department— | | | | |
| Harbour Dues | 2,398 00 | | 2,419 50 | |
| Wharves and Piers | 98,732 09 | | 109,694 22 | |
| | | 101,130 09 | | 112,113 72 |
| | | 483,717 82 | | 495,066 42 |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 210,321 27 | | 286,282 32 |
| | | 694,039 09 | | 781,348 74 |
| SCHEDULE No. 34 | | | | |
| *Railways and Canals—* | | | | |
| *Canals—* | | | | |
| Beauharnois | 15,026 55 | | 15,075 31 | |
| Cardinal | 1,753 50 | | 1,811 50 | |
| Carillon and Grenville | 865 00 | | 971 00 | |
| Chambly | 959 86 | | 1,003 68 | |
| Chats Falls | 1 00 | | 1 00 | |
| Cornwall | 25,336 18 | | 26,396 48 | |
| Lachine | 256,305 67 | | 240,098 13 | |
| Murray | 254 00 | | 254 00 | |
| Port Colborne Elevator | 362,596 97 | | 399,784 54 | |
| Rideau | 13,934 54 | | 11,869 31 | |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 92 00 | | 91 00 | |
| Soulanges | 3,680 60 | | 3,950 11 | |
| St. Ann's Lock and Canal | 572 72 | | 832 75 | |
| St. Peters | 31 00 | | 20 00 | |
| Trent | 153,066 06 | | 95,507 72 | |
| Welland | 68,706 19 | | 127,844 07 | |
| Welland Ship Canal | 9,893 43 | | 6,850 45 | |
| Miscellaneous | | | 59 00 | |
| | 913,075 27 | | 932,420 05 | |
| LESS—Refunds | 5,424 94 | | 11,205 05 | |
| | | 907,650 33 | | 921,215 00 |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 171,120 48 | | 162,417 53 |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | | 311 00 | | 701 00 |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | | 143 14 | | |
| | | 1,079,224 95 | | 1,084,333 53 |
| SCHEDULE No. 35 | | | | |
| *Trade and Commerce—* | | | | |
| *Electric Light Inspection—* | | | | |
| Inspection Fees | 142,000 55 | | 167,156 70 | |
| Electrical Standards Laboratory Fees | 305 25 | | 100 30 | |
| Export licenses, electric power | 500 00 | | 600 00 | |
| Export Tax, electric power | | | 288,392 41 | |
| | 142,805 80 | | 456,249 41 | |
| Less—Refunds | 99 50 | | 105 00 | |
| | | 142,706 30 | | 456,144 41 |
| *Gas Inspection—* | | | | |
| Alberta | 3,856 40 | | 3,748 80 | |
| British Columbia | 5,675 60 | | 6,382 60 | |
| Manitoba | 2,522 80 | | 1,629 20 | |
| New Brunswick | 1,102 80 | | 891 00 | |
| Nova Scotia | 416 80 | | 519 80 | |
| Ontario | 38,874 70 | | 39,258 40 | |
| Quebec | 21,258 50 | | 27,639 60 | |
| | | 73,707 60 | | 80,069 40 |
| Carried forward | | 216,413 90 | | 536,213 81 |

## COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1924–25 AND 1925–26—*Continued*

| | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | | 216,413 90 | | 536,213 81 |
| SCHEDULE No. 35—*Concluded* | | | | |
| *Trade and Commerce*—Concluded— | | | | |
| *Weights and Measures Inspection*— | | | | |
| Alberta | 23,676 30 | | 28,187 90 | |
| British Columbia | 10,710 40 | | 11,684 30 | |
| Manitoba | 26,978 05 | | 27,433 65 | |
| New Brunswick | 7,091 10 | | 6,384 15 | |
| Nova Scotia | 7,842 35 | | 8,467 65 | |
| Ontario | 99,535 42 | | 111,714 95 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,007 50 | | 1,949 50 | |
| Quebec | 69,645 10 | | 72,088 65 | |
| Saskatchewan | 40,366 30 | | 42,668 70 | |
| Yukon | 99 70 | | 89 00 | |
| Laboratory Fees | 3,357 40 | | 2,558 20 | |
| Post Office Inspectors Fees | 2,500 00 | | 2,500 00 | |
| | 293,809 62 | | 315,726 65 | |
| LESS—Refunds | 44 75 | | 23 00 | |
| | | 293,764 87 | | 315,703 65 |
| Canada Grain Act | | 2,322,709 59 | | 2,685,592 39 |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 152,165 07 | | 24,574 46 |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | | 308 40 | | 203 00 |
| | | 2,985,361 83 | | 3,562,287 31 |
| SCHEDULE No. 36 | | | | |
| *Other Departments*— | | | | |
| *Agriculture*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 245,975 67 | | 275,193 13 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | 10,242 65 | | 7,560 31 | |
| | | 256,218 32 | | 282,753 44 |
| *Archives*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 56 50 | | 54 36 |
| *Auditor General's Office*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue | | | | 2,434 37 |
| *Civil Service Commission*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 2,328 00 | | 5,119 65 |
| *External Affairs*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 122,469 02 | | 158,217 54 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | | | 12 03 | |
| | | 122,469 02 | | 158,229 57 |
| *Government Contracts Supervision Committee*—Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | | | 134 04 |
| *Health*— | | | | |
| Mariners Fund— | | | | |
| British Columbia | 60,773 77 | | 68,538 20 | |
| New Brunswick | 19,360 24 | | 22,501 15 | |
| Nova Scotia | 53,000 16 | | 45,765 84 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 582 28 | | 948 24 | |
| Quebec | 52,282 70 | | 54,181 18 | |
| | 185,999 15 | | 191,934 61 | |
| LESS—Refunds | 1,811 20 | | 1,362 81 | |
| | 184,187 95 | | 190,571 80 | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 17,546 33 | | 35,996 71 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | 16,210 11 | | 11,367 36 | |
| | | 217,944 39 | | 237,935 87 |
| *Indian Affairs*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 17,581 24 | | 37,613 81 |
| *Insurance*— | | | | |
| Insurance Inspection | 111,149 68 | | 122,778 54 | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 3 00 | | 1 00 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 94 | | | |
| | | 111,153 62 | | 122,779 54 |
| Carried forward | | 727,751 09 | | 847,054 65 |

## COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1924–25 AND 1925–26—*Concluded*

| | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | | 727,751 09 | | 847,054 65 |
| SCHEDULE No. 36—*Concluded* | | | | |
| *Other Departments*—Concluded— | | | | |
| *Justice*— | | | | |
| Penitentiaries— | | | | |
| Alberta | 11,321 15 | | 6,558 00 | |
| British Columbia | 4,611 35 | | 4,871 14 | |
| Dorchester | 17,615 64 | | 18,468 07 | |
| Kingston | 70,042 71 | | 75,760 35 | |
| Manitoba | 17,330 86 | | 19,222 01 | |
| Saskatchewan | 11,054 04 | | 9,848 60 | |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 26,941 39 | | 21,030 39 | |
| | 158,917 14 | | 155,758 56 | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 21,019 88 | | 22,080 70 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | 439 60 | | 715 87 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 1 35 | | | |
| | | 180,377 97 | | 178,555 13 |
| *Labour*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 1,765 37 | | 1,340 59 |
| *Legislation*— | | | | |
| *House of Commons*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 9,110 94 | | 5,098 24 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | | | 22,600 00 | |
| *Senate*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 25,077 46 | | 25,549 72 | |
| | | 34,188 40 | | 53,247 96 |
| *National Defence*— | | | | |
| Militia Pensions | 127,094 86 | | 131,098 76 | |
| Royal Military College | 63,974 71 | | 52,644 94 | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 154,668 24 | | 173,197 90 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | 40 00 | | 80 00 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 18,222 51 | | 13 56 | |
| | | 364,000 32 | | 357,035 16 |
| *Mines*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 37,083 30 | | 8,850 34 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15) | 40 00 | | 155 00 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 842 34 | | | |
| | | 37,965 64 | | 9,005 34 |
| *Printing and Stationery*— | | | | |
| Canada Gazette | 77,423 56 | | 66,885 15 | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 164,477 62 | | 444,608 97 | |
| | | 241,901 18 | | 511,494 12 |
| *Royal Canadian Mounted Police*— | | | | |
| Officers Pension Revenue | 4,417 61 | | 5,857 96 | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 2,087 30 | | 23,687 77 | |
| | | 6,504 91 | | 29,545 73 |
| *Secretary of State*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | | 271,517 32 | | 319,395 22 |
| *Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 551,337 90 | | 595,844 21 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 42 15 | | 11 50 | |
| | | 551,380 05 | | 595,855 71 |
| *Soldier Settlement Board*— | | | | |
| Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14) | 133 40 | | 53 71 | |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | | | 264 32 | |
| | | 133 40 | | 318 03 |
| *Superannuation Revenue*— | | | | |
| (Appendix No. 17) | | 4,766 79 | | 462 79 |
| | | 2,422,252 44 | | 2,903,310 43 |

# SCHEDULES OF SPECIAL REVENUE, 1925–26

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Schedule No. 37** | | | |
| *War and Demobilization Receipts—* | | | |
| *Refunds of Previous Years' Expenditure—* | | | |
| National Defence— | | | |
| Militia Services | 54,957 64 | | |
| Naval Services | 114 21 | | |
| | | 55,071 85 | |
| Public Works | | 72,691 31 | |
| Secretary of State | | 54 36 | |
| | | | 127,817 52 |
| **Schedule No. 38** | | | |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts—* | | | |
| German Reparation Payments | | 1,593,503 48 | |
| Vancouver Harbour Commission Bonds received on account of Canadian Government Elevator at Vancouver transferred to the Harbour Commission | | 550,000 00 | |
| Dominion Stock—McGee annuity, amount written off | | 4,000 00 | |
| | | | 2,147,503 48 |

# SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT

| —— | $ cts. | Receipts $ cts. | Payments $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SCHEDULE "AA"** | | | |
| *Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments—* | | | |
| Imperial Government Account | | 65,666 64 | 102,905 22 |
| Greek Government Account | | 175,000 00 | |
| Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement | | | 137,761 42 |
| | | 240,666 64 | 240,666,64 |
| **SCHEDULE "BB"** | | | |
| *Insurance and Superannuation Funds—* | | | |
| Government Annuities | | 2,305,305 92 | 753,266 28 |
| Insurance Fund, Civil Service | | 618,824 31 | 84,205 80 |
| Insurance Fund, Returned Soldiers | | 1,687,040 04 | 672,125 88 |
| Retirement Fund | | 1,224,903 47 | 3,726,740 71 |
| Superannuation Fund No. 2 | | 104,843 20 | 46,490 30 |
| Superannuation Fund No. 5 | | 5,523,924 73 | 198,341 68 |
| Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement | | | 5,983,671 02 |
| | | 11,464,841 67 | 11,464,841 67 |
| **SCHEDULE "CC"** | | | |
| *Loan Accounts (Funded Debt)—* | | | |
| *Payable in Canada—* | | | |
| Dominion Stock issue A, 6 per cent | | | 4,000 00 |
| Dominion Stock issue A, 3½ per cent | | | 1,200 00 |
| Dominion Stock issue B, 3½ per cent | | | 4,400 00 |
| Dominion Stock issue F, 3½ per cent | | | 45,700 00 |
| Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1915-25, 5 per cent | | | 41,139,400 00 |
| Debenture Stock 5 per cent (School Lands) | | 1,665,000 00 | |
| War Savings Certificates | | | 4,003 30 |
| War Savings and Thrift Stamps | | | 43,076 50 |
| Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates | | | 593,940 25 |
| Victory Loan 1917, due 1922, 5½ per cent | | | 98,900 00 |
| Victory Loan 1918, due 1923, 5½ per cent | | | 285,200 00 |
| Victory Loan 1918, due 1933, 5½ per cent | | | 5,000 00 |
| Victory Loan 1919, due 1924, 5½ per cent | | | 2,020,700 00 |
| Treasury Notes, 1924, 4 per cent due Nov. 15, 1925 | | | 8,000,000 00 |
| Refunding Loan 1925, 4½ per cent due 1940 | | 75,000,000 00 | |
| *Payable in New York—* | | | |
| 4 per cent One Year Notes Due Sept. 15, 1925 | | | 90,000,000 00 |
| 4 per cent One Year Notes due Sept. 1, 1926 | | 70,000,000 00 | |
| *Sinking Funds—* | | | |
| Loan of 1909-34 | 696,617 88 | | |
| Loan of 1930-50 | 1,776,825 36 | | |
| Loan of 1940-60 | 1,111,397 32 | | 3,584,840 56 |
| War Loan of 1915-25, bonds cancelled | | 776,000 00 | |
| Sinking Funds (Cash) | | 4,386,930 27 | 4,466,127 82 |
| Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement | | | 1,531,441 84 |
| | | 151,827,930 27 | 151,827,930 27 |
| **SCHEDULE "DD"** | | | |
| *Soldier and General Land Settlement—* | | | |
| Loans to Soldiers for settlement of land | | 3,930,895 66 | 2,506,319 46 |
| Empire Settlement, farms transferred | | 835 84 | 1,168,373 09 |
| Suspense Account *re* Indian Lands | | 24,276 01 | 67,458 91 |
| Reserve *re* Doukhobor Lands | | | 3 24 |
| Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement | | | 213,852 81 |
| | | 3,956,007 51 | 3,956,007 51 |
| **SCHEDULE "EE"** | | | |
| *Interest due and unpaid—* | | | |
| Unpaid dividends, Dominion Stock | | | 385 00 |
| Unpaid Interest, Domestic Loans | | 102,191,900 40 | 102,116,487 86 |
| Unpaid Interest, New York Loans | | 12,243,950 00 | 12,211,281 00 |
| Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement | | | 107,696 54 |
| | | 114,435,850 40 | 114,435,850 40 |

## SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT—*Continued*

| | $ cts. | Receipts $ cts. | Payments $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SCHEDULE "FF"** | | | |
| *Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc.—* | | | |
| Province of New Brunswick (Housing Loans) | | 63,000 00 | |
| Province of Quebec (Housing Loans) | | 3,286 57 | |
| Loans to Banks, "Finance Act, 1914" | | 193,800,000 00 | 189,100,000 00 |
| Montreal Harbour Commission | | | 6,245,000 00 |
| Vancouver Harbour Commission | | | 3,277,000 00 |
| Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement | | 4,755,713 43 | |
| | | 198,622,000 00 | 198,622,000 00 |
| **SCHEDULE "GG"** | | | |
| *Savings Banks—* | | | |
| Post Office Savings Banks | | 4,213,464 97 | 4,839,856 06 |
| Dominion Government Savings Banks | | 1,321,390 09 | 1,475,588 16 |
| Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement | | 780,589 16 | |
| | | 6,315,444 22 | 6,315,444 22 |
| **SCHEDULE "HH"** | | | |
| *Public Works Capital—Canals—* | | | |
| St. Annes Lock—Highway Bridge at Isle Perrot. | | | 50,000 00 |
| Cornwall Canal—Refund of previous years' expenditure | | 500 00 | |
| St. Lawrence Ship Canal—Refund of previous years' expenditure | | 1,709 54 | |
| Trent Canal—Construction | | | 17,514 85 |
| Trent Canal—Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 100 00 | |
| Welland Ship Canal—Construction | | | 12,015,618 24 |
| Welland Ship Canal—Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 56,367 63 | |
| Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement | | 12,024 455 92 | |
| | | 12,083,133 09 | 12,083,133 09 |
| **SCHEDULE "II"** | | | |
| *Public Works Capital—Miscellaneous—* | | | |
| Public Buildings— | | | |
| Ottawa Parliament Buildings | | | 286,857 86 |
| Ottawa—Addition to Dominion Archives Building | | | 43,056 32 |
| London, England, Canadian Office | | | 236,651 23 |
| Harbours and Rivers— | | | |
| Esquimalt, B.C.—Dry Dock under construction | | | 1,289,117 48 |
| Quebec Harbour—Improvements | 364,712 52 | | |
| Quebec Harbour—Champlain Dock, to complete | 7,681 97 | | 372,394 49 |
| Port Arthur and Fort William Harbour—Improvements | | | 127,723 97 |
| Port Arthur and Fort William Harbour—Refund of previous years' expenditure | | 2,460 00 | |
| St. John Harbour—Improvements | | | 590,387 12 |
| Toronto Harbour—Improvements | | | 291,053 43 |
| River St. Lawrence—Ship Channel | 1,596,753 84 | | |
| Sorel Shipyard | 143,633 75 | | 1,740,387 59 |
| River St. Lawrence—Ship Channel—Refund of previous years' expenditure | | 65 64 | |
| Sorel Shipyard—Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 156 25 | |
| Government Shipbuilding Programme—Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 168,998 17 | |
| Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement | | 4,805,949 43 | |
| | | 4,977,629 49 | 4,977,629 49 |
| **SCHEDULE "JJ"** | | | |
| *Public Works Capital—Railways—* | | | |
| Canadian Government Railways— | | | |
| Refunds of previous years expenditure—Sale of S.S. Drummond and McKee, third instalment | | 36,000 00 | |
| Exchequer Court Awards | | | 6,627 64 |
| Hudson Bay Railway—Port Nelson Terminals— | | | |
| Refund of previous years' expenditure | | 2,484 07 | |
| Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement | | | 31,856 43 |
| | | 38,484 07 | 38,484 07 |

## SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT—*Continued*

| —— | $ cts. | Receipts $ cts. | Payments $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHEDULE "KK" | | | |
| *Trust Funds—* | | | |
| Alberta School Lands | | 697,958 12 | 895,855 82 |
| Burrard Dry Dock Pontoons | | 1,208 79 | |
| Canadian Military Canteen Funds | | 506,275 06 | 1,246,729 56 |
| Canadian National Railways Guaranteed Bond Issues (outstanding interest) | | 2,770,462 50 | 2,773,000 00 |
| Canadian National Railways Guaranteed Equipment Issues Redemption Account | | 1,500,000 00 | 1,500,000 00 |
| Common School Fund | | 837 72 | |
| Contractors Securities | | 864,919 52 | 890,552 80 |
| Decayed Pilots Fund | | 27,409 51 | 33,787 55 |
| Empress of Ireland Relief Fund | | 3,624 02 | 3,654 44 |
| Halifax Pilots Pension Fund | | 13,850 72 | 10,644 73 |
| Immigration Guarantee and Special Funds | | 255,133 63 | 298,265 99 |
| Indian Funds | | 1,475,010 25 | 1,180,938 65 |
| Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees Provident Fund | | 472,824 68 | 631,532 99 |
| Manitoba School Lands | | 76,923 56 | 110,826 24 |
| Militia and Defence Regimental Funds | | 3,629 95 | 24 25 |
| Military Estates No. 1 | | 52,468 80 | 60,647 66 |
| Military Estates No. 2 | | 3,517 95 | 4,660 67 |
| Royal Military College—Cadet Funds | | 12,097 00 | |
| Saskatchewan School Lands | | 1,312,042 22 | 1,667,472 66 |
| Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, Fund No. 1 | | 11,010 71 | 12,782 39 |
| Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, Fund No. 3 | | 413,015 95 | 237,143 79 |
| Soldier Settlement Board | | 32,493 20 | 24,317 61 |
| St. John Pilots Pension Fund | | 32,817 85 | 33,471 59 |
| Sydney Pilots Pension Fund | | 17,642 47 | 17,853 60 |
| Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement | | 1,076,988 81 | |
| | | 11,634,162 99 | 11,634,162 99 |
| SCHEDULE "LL" | | | |
| *Contingent Funds—* | | | |
| Banque du Peuple | | | 15 00 |
| Banque St. Jean | | | 5 00 |
| Bank of Yarmouth | | | 15 00 |
| Board of Pension Commissioners, Mennonite Funds | | | 585 50 |
| Income Tax Suspense | | 800 00 | 2,675 40 |
| Internment Operations | | | 578 42 |
| Land Assurance Fund | | 384 95 | |
| National Benefit Assurance Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation) | | | 9,929 24 |
| Prisoners of War | | | 11 58 |
| Railways and Canals, Suspense | | 25,063 21 | 71,965 60 |
| Railway Grade Crossing Fund | | | 66,224 53 |
| St. Stephens Bank | | | 56 00 |
| Suspense Account *re* Liquidation | | 54,132 24 | 620,372 16 |
| Unclaimed Dividends under the Bankruptcy Act | | 12,281 01 | 120 91 |
| Victory Loan 1917, at credit of subscribers in arrears | | | 325 00 |
| Victory Loan 1918, at credit of subscribers in arrears | | 5,000 00 | 230 00 |
| Victory Loan 1919, at credit of subscribers in arrears | | | 435 00 |
| York County Loan and Savings Company (in Liquidation) | | | 1 53 |
| Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement | | 675,884 46 | |
| | | 773,545 87 | 773,545 87 |
| SCHEDULE "MM" | | | |
| *Miscellaneous Current Accounts—* | | | |
| Advances to Royal Mint, Copper Purchase Account | | 22,600 00 | 10,441 29 |
| Advances to Royal Mint, Gold Purchase Account | | 3,111,367 74 | 3,780,000 00 |
| Advances to Royal Mint, Nickel Purchase Account | | 134,000 00 | 8,270 54 |
| Advances to Royal Mint, Silver Purchase Account | | 220,718 73 | 285,696 42 |
| Bank of Montreal, Provincial Notes Suspense | | 745 50 | |
| Board of Grain Commissioners, Advances under the Canada Grain Act | | 2,527,179 53 | 2,531,906 94 |
| Candidates Election Deposits | | 118,800 00 | 118,400 00 |
| Dominion Assay Office | | 2,246,944 36 | 2,269,542 58 |
| Empire Settlement Scheme, Advances under | | 192,859 47 | 265,539 02 |
| Empire Settlement Replacement Suspense | | 516 85 | 249 10 |
| Empire Settlement British Suspense | | 204,102 68 | 204,102 68 |
| Carried forward | | 8,779,834 86 | 9,474,148 57 |

## SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT—*Concluded*

| — | $ cts. | Receipts $ cts. | Payments $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 8,779,834 86 | 9,474,148 57 |
| SCHEDULE "MM"—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Miscellaneous Current Accounts*—Concluded | | | |
| Government of the Bahamas | | 4,322 25 | 4,322 25 |
| Government of Hong Kong | | 440 00 | 440 00 |
| Government of Straits Settlements | | 794 90 | 794 90 |
| Halifax Pilots—General Account | | 92,965 67 | 92,965 67 |
| Indian Affairs, Special | | 9,753 79 | 50,885 33 |
| King's Printer, Printing Account | | 1,805,172 81 | 2,294,073 18 |
| King's Printer, Stationery Account | | 938,566 84 | 1,030,453 51 |
| Matane Harbour, Quebec, Special | | | 54,000 00 |
| Outstanding Cheques | | 76,627 77 | 76,627 77 |
| Registration and Insurance Fees *re* War Loan Bonds | | 28,008 38 | 28,008 38 |
| Royal Bank of Canada, Special | | 4,973,000 74 | 4,973,000 74 |
| Seed Grain and Relief, Department of the Interior | | 330,247 05 | 216,583 51 |
| Saskatchewan Government Seed Grain Advances of 1908 | | 2,484 95 | |
| Sterling Exchange Refunds | | 2,636 48 | |
| St. John Pilots—General Account | | 59,895 00 | 59,895 00 |
| Sydney Pilots—General Account | | 32,671 46 | 32,671 46 |
| Walter J. King—Suspense Account | | 50 00 | |
| Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement | | 1,251,397 32 | |
| | | 18,388,870 27 | 18,388,870 27 |
| SCHEDULE "NN" | | | |
| *Miscellaneous Investments—Non-active—* | | | |
| Canada Land and Irrigation Company | | 80,640 36 | 105,716 39 |
| Quebec Harbour Commission | | | 511,000 00 |
| Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement | | 536,076 03 | |
| | | 616,716 39 | 616,716 39 |
| SCHEDULE "OO" | | | |
| *Temporary Loans—* | | | |
| Loan of 1917–19, New York, 5 per cent | | | 3,000 00 |
| Temporary Loan, New York, 4 per cent | | | 3,659,435 69 |
| Treasury Bills, London, 4 per cent | | | 24,333,333 33 |
| Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement | | 27,995,769 02 | |
| | | 27,995,769 02 | 27,995,769 02 |

| Year | Expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund | Expenditure chargeable to Capital | Railway Subsidies | War and Demobilization | Other charges including Cost of Loan Flotations | Total Disbursements |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1868..... | 13,486,092 96 | 548,437 58 | ..... | ..... | 37,157 98 | 14,071,688 52 |
| 1869..... | 14,038,084 00 | 440,418 40 | ..... | ..... | 429,663 24 | 14,908,165 64 |
| 1870..... | 14,345,509 58 | 3,515,116 18 | ..... | ..... | 155,988 18 | 18,016,613 94 |
| 1871..... | 15,623,081 72 | 3,670,396 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,293,478 23 |
| 1872..... | 17,589,468 82 | 7,853,049 79 | ..... | ..... | 223,456 13 | 25,665,974 74 |
| 1873..... | 19,174,647 92 | 19,859,441 17 | ..... | ..... | 5,718 48 | 39,039,807 57 |
| 1874..... | 23,316,316 75 | 10,177,740 06 | ..... | ..... | 4,018 90 | 33,498,075 71 |
| 1875..... | 23,713,071 04 | 6,922,742 33 | ..... | ..... | 2,253,097 17 | 32,888,910 54 |
| 1876..... | 24,488,372 11 | 7,154,007 94 | ..... | ..... | 315,764 40 | 31,958,144 45 |
| 1877..... | 23,519,301 77 | 7,599,709 55 | ..... | ..... | 1,388,984 38 | 32,507,995 70 |
| 1878..... | 23,503,158 25 | 6,657,200 36 | ..... | ..... | 385,412 99 | 30,545,771 60 |
| 1879..... | 24,455,381 56 | 5,648 331 66 | ..... | ..... | 676 225 30 | 30,779,938 52 |
| 1880..... | 24,850,634 45 | 8,241,173 98 | ..... | ..... | 949,947 68 | 34,041,756 11 |
| 1881..... | 25,502,554 42 | 8,176,316 50 | ..... | ..... | 117,771 74 | 33,796,642 66 |
| 1882..... | 27,067,103 58 | 7,405,637 06 | ..... | ..... | 201,884 75 | 34,674,625 39 |
| 1883..... | 28,730,157 45 | 14,147,359 76 | ..... | ..... | 21,368 75 | 42,898,885 96 |
| 1884..... | 31,107,706 25 | 23,977,702 44 | 208,000 00 | ..... | 2,567,452 84 | 57,860,861 53 |
| 1885..... | 35,037,060 12 | 13,220,185 35 | 403,245 00 | ..... | 502,587 06 | 49,163,077 53 |
| 1886..... | 39,011,612 26 | 9,589,734 19 | 2,701,249 00 | ..... | 10,534,973 07 | 61,837,568 52 |
| 1887..... | 35,657,680 16 | 4,439,938 72 | 1,406,533 00 | ..... | ..... | 41,504,151 88 |
| 1888..... | 36,718,494 79 | 7,162,964 26 | 1,027,041 92 | ..... | 155,623 07 | 45,064,124 04 |
| 1889..... | 36,917,834 76 | 4,420,313 66 | 846,721 83 | ..... | 1,333,327 81 | 43,518,198 06 |
| 1890..... | 35,994,031 47 | 4,053,158 98 | 1,678,195 72 | ..... | 44,946 56 | 41,770,332 73 |
| 1891..... | 36,343,567 96 | 3,115,860 04 | 1,265,705 87 | ..... | 68,074 32 | 40,793,208 19 |
| 1892..... | 36,765,894 18 | 2,164,456 78 | 1,248,215 93 | ..... | 2,093,569 43 | 42,272,136 32 |
| 1893..... | 36,814,052 90 | 3,088,317 60 | 811,394 07 | ..... | 139,963 34 | 40,853,727 91 |
| 1894..... | 37,585,025 52 | 3,862,969 67 | 1,229,885 10 | ..... | 330,353 60 | 43,008,233 89 |
| 1895..... | 38,132,005 05 | 3,030,490 40 | 1,310,549 10 | ..... | 399,293 89 | 42,872,338 44 |
| 1896..... | 36,949,142 03 | 3,781,311 21 | 3,228,745 49 | ..... | 137,185 19 | 44,096,383 92 |
| 1897..... | 38,349,759 84 | 3,523,160 23 | 416,955 30 | ..... | 682,880 52 | 42,972,755 89 |
| 1898..... | 38,832,525 70 | 4,143,503 39 | 1,414,934 78 | ..... | 943,317 19 | 45,334,281 06 |
| 1899..... | 41,903,500 54 | 5,936,342 94 | 3,201,220 05 | ..... | 501,571 76 | 51,542,635 29 |
| 1900..... | 42,975,279 51 | 7,468,843 24 | 725,720 35 | ..... | 1,547,623 74 | 52,717,466 84 |
| 1901..... | 46,866,367 84 | 7,695,488 34 | 2,512,328 86 | ..... | 908,681 42 | 57,982,866 46 |
| 1902..... | 50,759,391 97 | 10,078,638 06 | 2,093,939 00 | ..... | 1,038,830 83 | 63,970,799 86 |
| 1903..... | 51,691,902 76 | 7,052,724 58 | 1,463,222 34 | ..... | 1,538,722 13 | 61,746,571 81 |
| 1904..... | 55,612,832 70 | 7,881,718 54 | 2,046,878 45 | ..... | 6,713,617 94 | 72,255,047 63 |
| 1905..... | 63,319,682 86 | 11,933,491 91 | 1,275,629 53 | ..... | 2,275,334 47 | 78,804,138 77 |
| 1906..... | 67,240,640 95 | 11,913,871 11 | 1,637,574 37 | ..... | 2,485,555 29 | 83,277,641 72 |
| 1907 9mo. | 51,542,161 09 | 11,329,143 82 | 1,324,889 30 | ..... | 1,581,944 36 | 65,778,138 57 |
| 1908..... | 76,641,451 59 | 30,429,906 86 | 2,037,629 30 | ..... | 3,469,692 12 | 112,578,679 87 |
| 1909..... | 84,064,232 38 | 42,593,166 97 | 1,785,887 39 | ..... | 4,998,237 55 | 133,441,524 29 |
| 1910..... | 79,411,747 12 | 29,756,353 38 | 2,048,097 05 | ..... | 4,179,576 15 | 115,395,775 70 |
| 1911..... | 87,774,198 32 | 30,852,963 38 | 1,284,892 04 | ..... | 2,949,196 72 | 122,861,250 46 |
| 1912..... | 98,161,440 77 | 30,939,575 95 | 859,400 25 | ..... | 7,181,665 23 | 137,142,082 20 |
| 1913..... | 112,059,537 41 | 27,206,046 13 | 4,935,507 35 | ..... | 255,786 93 | 144,456,877 82 |
| 1914..... | 127,384,472 99 | 37,180,175 93 | 19,036,236 77 | ..... | 2,640,161 94 | 186,241,047 63 |
| 1915..... | 135,523,206 54 | 41,447,320 03 | 5,191,507 48 | 60,750,476 01 | 5,186,016 27 | 248,098,526 33 |
| 1916..... | 130,350,726 90 | 38,566,950 50 | 1,400,171 42 | 166,197,755 47 | 3,186,898 20 | 339,702,502 49 |
| 1917..... | 148,599,343 23 | 26,880,031 51 | 959,583 88 | 306,488,814 63 | 15,275,345 03 | 498,203,118 28 |
| 1918..... | 178,284,312 83 | 43,111,903 63 | 720,404 75 | 343,836,801 98 | 10,706,786 72 | 576,660,209 91 |
| 1919..... | 232,731,282 98 | 25,031,266 30 | 43,805 32 | 446,519,439 48 | −7,283,581 61 | 697,042,212 47 |
| 1920..... | 303,843,929 90 | 69,301,877 83 | 334,845 55 | 346,612,954 56 | 19,995,313 04 | 740,088,920 88 |
| 1921..... | 361,118,145 21 | 40,012,807 22 | ..... | 16,997,543 99 | 492,048 06 | 418,620,544 48 |
| 1922..... | 347,560,690 63 | 16,295,332 55 | ..... | 1,544,249 66 | 301,518 01 | 365,701,790 85 |
| 1923..... | 332,293,732 09 | 9,807,124 34 | ..... | 4,464,759 76 | 4,042,930 53 | 350,608,546 72 |
| 1924..... | 324,813,189 75 | 10,861,277 09 | *−1,521 82* | 446,082 79 | 7,902,758 94 | 344,021,786 75 |
| 1925..... | 318,891,901 25 | 16,550,510 77 | ..... | 506,931 27 | 3,953,432 65 | 339,902,775 94 |
| 1926..... | 320,660,479 14 | 16,798,548 92 | ..... | 191,392 79 | 6,330,092 09 | 343,980,512 94 |
| | 5,165,699,110 62 | 876,504,547 58 | 76,115,221 09 | 1,694,557,202 39 | 141,455,764 47 | 7,954,331,846 15 |

| Year | Consolidated Fund Receipts | Other Receipts | Total Receipts | Difference between Receipts and Expenditure | Consolidated Fund | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Surplus | Deficit |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1868..... | 13,687,928 49 | ..... | 13,687,928 49 | 383,760 03 | 201,835 53 | ..... |
| 1869..... | 14,379,174 52 | ..... | 14,379,174 52 | 528,991 12 | 341,090 52 | ..... |
| 1870..... | 15,512,225 65 | 27,431 71 | 15,539,657 36 | 2,476,956 58 | 1,166,716 07 | ..... |
| 1871..... | 19,335,560 81 | 39,475 98 | 19,375,036 79 | + 81,558 56 | 3,712,479 09 | ..... |
| 1872..... | 20,714,813 68 | ..... | 20,714,813 68 | 4,951,161 06 | 3,125,344 86 | ..... |
| 1873..... | 20,813,469 45 | 157,121 90 | 20,970,591 35 | 18,069,216 22 | 1,638,821 53 | ..... |
| 1874..... | 24,205,092 54 | 302,560 39 | 24,507,652 93 | 8,990,422 78 | 888,775 79 | ..... |
| 1875..... | 24,648,715 04 | 1,008 58 | 24,649,723 62 | 8,239,186 92 | 935,644 00 | ..... |
| 1876..... | 22,587,587 05 | 4,468 22 | 22,592,055 27 | 9,366,089 18 | ..... | 1,900,785 06 |
| 1877..... | 22,059,274 11 | 868,486 44 | 22,927,760 55 | 9,580,235 15 | ..... | 1,460,027 66 |
| 1878..... | 22,375,011 88 | 31,245 49 | 22,406,257 37 | 8,139,514 23 | ..... | 1,128,146 37 |
| 1879..... | 22,517,382 14 | 4,503,142 76 | 27,020,524 90 | 3,759,413 62 | ..... | 1,937,999 42 |
| 1880..... | 23,307,406 69 | 57,140 21 | 23,364,546 90 | 10,677,209 21 | ..... | 1,543,227 76 |
| 1881..... | 29,635,297 54 | ..... | 29,635,297 54 | 4,161,345 12 | 4,152,745 12 | ..... |
| 1882..... | 33,383,455 52 | 1,799,093 69 | 35,182,549 21 | + 507,923 82 | 6,316,351 94 | ..... |
| 1883..... | 35,794,649 80 | 1,009,019 15 | 36,803,668 95 | 6,095,217 01 | 7,064,492 35 | ..... |
| 1884..... | 31,861,961 73 | 953,264 00 | 32,815,225 73 | 25,045,635 80 | 754,255 48 | ..... |
| 1885..... | 32,797,001 22 | 557,039 59 | 33,354,040 81 | 15,809,036 72 | ..... | 2,240,058 90 |
| 1886..... | 33,177,040 39 | 302,842 41 | 33,479,882 80 | 28,357,685 72 | ..... | 5,834,571 87 |
| 1887..... | 35,754,993 25 | 537 66 | 35,755,530 91 | 5,748,620 97 | 97,313 09 | ..... |
| 1888..... | 35,908,463 53 | ..... | 35,908,463 53 | 9,155,660 51 | ..... | 810,031 26 |
| 1889..... | 38,782,870 23 | ..... | 38,782,870 23 | 4,735,327 83 | 1,865,035 47 | ..... |
| 1890..... | 39,879,925 41 | ..... | 39,879,925 41 | 1,890,407 32 | 3,885,893 94 | ..... |
| 1891..... | 38,579,310 88 | ..... | 38,579,310 88 | 2,213,897 31 | 2,235,742 92 | ..... |
| 1892..... | 36,921,871 60 | ..... | 36,921,871 60 | 5,350,264 72 | 155,977 42 | ..... |
| 1893..... | 38,168,608 85 | 40,000 00 | 38,208,608 85 | 2,645,119 06 | 1,354,555 95 | ..... |
| 1894..... | 36,374,693 07 | 190 14 | 36,374,883 21 | 6,633,350 68 | ..... | 1,210,332 45 |
| 1895..... | 33,978,129 47 | ..... | 33,978,129 47 | 8,894,208 97 | ..... | 4,153,875 58 |
| 1896..... | 36,618,590 72 | ..... | 36,618,590 72 | 7,477,793 20 | ..... | 330,551 31 |
| 1897..... | 37,829,778 40 | ..... | 37,829,778 40 | 5,142,977 49 | ..... | 519,981 44 |
| 1898..... | 40,555,238 03 | 1,272 03 | 40,556,510 06 | 4,777,771 00 | 1,722,712 33 | ..... |
| 1899..... | 46,741,249 54 | 1,853 41 | 46,743,102 95 | 4,799,532 34 | 4,837,749 00 | ..... |
| 1900..... | 51,029,994 02 | 1,472 69 | 51,031,466 71 | 1,686,000 13 | 8,054,714 51 | ..... |
| 1901..... | 52,514,701 13 | 1,631 63 | 52,516,332 76 | 5,466,533 70 | 5,648,333 29 | ..... |
| 1902..... | 58,050,790 03 | 1,543 31 | 58,052,333 34 | 5,918,466 52 | 7,291,398 06 | ..... |
| 1903..... | 66,037,068 93 | 3,311,015 17 | 69,348,084 10 | + 7,601,512 29 | 14,345,166 17 | ..... |
| 1904..... | 70,669,816 82 | 9,434 67 | 70,679 251 49 | 1,575,796 14 | 15,056,984 12 | ..... |
| 1905..... | 71,182,772 67 | 3,299 83 | 71,186,072 50 | 7,618,066 27 | 7,863,089 81 | ..... |
| 1906..... | 80,139,360 07 | 2,033 76 | 80,141,393 83 | 3,136,247 89 | 12,898,719 12 | ..... |
| 1907 9mo | 67,969,328 29 | 2,781 36 | 67,972,109 65 | + 2,193,971 08 | 16,427,167 20 | ..... |
| 1908..... | 96,054,505 81 | 910 91 | 96,055,416 72 | 16,523,263 15 | 19,415,054 22 | ..... |
| 1909..... | 85,093,404 35 | 456,175 41 | 85,549,579 76 | 47,891,944 53 | 1,029,171 97 | ..... |
| 1910..... | 101,503,710 93 | 112,764 65 | 101,616,475 58 | 13,779,298 12 | 22,091,963 81 | ..... |
| 1911..... | 117,780,409 78 | 103,918 58 | 117,884,328 36 | 4,976,922 10 | 30,006,211 46 | ..... |
| 1912..... | 136,108,217 36 | ..... | 136,108,217 36 | 1,033,864 84 | 37,946,776 59 | ..... |
| 1913..... | 168,689,903 45 | 524 04 | 168,690,427 49 | + 24,233,549 67 | 56,630,366 04 | ..... |
| 1914..... | 163,174,394 56 | ..... | 163,174,394 56 | 23,066,653 07 | 35,789,921 57 | ..... |
| 1915..... | 133,073,481 73 | ..... | 133,073,481 73 | 115,025,044 60 | ..... | 2,449,724 81 |
| 1916..... | 172,147,838 27 | 1,555 30 | 172,149,393 57 | 167,553,108 92 | 41,797,111 37 | ..... |
| 1917..... | 232,701,294 00 | ..... | 232,701,294 00 | 265,501,824 28 | 84,101,950 77 | ..... |
| 1918..... | 260,778,952 55 | ..... | 260,778,952 55 | 315,881,257 36 | 82,494,639 72 | ..... |
| 1919..... | 312,946,747 18 | ..... | 312,946,747 18 | 384,095,465 29 | 80,215,464 20 | ..... |
| 1920..... | 349,746,334 70 | ..... | 349,746,334 70 | 390,342,586 18 | 45,902,404 80 | ..... |
| 1921..... | 434,386,536 60 | 1,905,647 81 | 436,292,184 41 | + 17,671,639 93 | 73,268,391 39 | ..... |
| 1922..... | 381,952,386 99 | 319,184 45 | 382,271,571 44 | + 16,569,780 59 | 34,391,696 36 | ..... |
| 1923..... | 394,614,900 00 | 8,479,310 30 | 403,094,210 30 | + 52,485,663 58 | 62,321,167 91 | ..... |
| 1924..... | 396,837,682 22 | 9,743,635 74 | 406,581,317 96 | + 62,559,531 21 | 72,024,492 47 | ..... |
| 1925..... | 346,834,479 25 | 4,680,913 18 | 351,515,392 43 | + 11,612,616 49 | 27,942,578 00 | ..... |
| 1926..... | 380,745,505 58 | 2,147,503 48 | 382,893,009 06 | + 38,912,496 12 | 60,085,026 44 | ..... |
| | 6,141,651,288 50 | 41,942,450 03 | 6,183,593,738 53 | 1,770,738,107 62 | 1,001,471,491 77 | 25,519,313 89 |

| Year | Total Debt | Total Assets | Net Debt | Increase of Debt | Decrease of Debt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1867..... | 93,046,051 73 | 17,317,410 36 | 75,728,641 37 | ..... | ..... |
| 1868..... | 96,896,666 20 | 21,139,531 46 | 75,757,134 74 | 28,493 37 | ..... |
| 1869..... | 112,361,998 39 | 36 502 679 19 | 75,859,319 20 | 102,184 46 | ..... |
| 1870..... | 115,993,706 76 | 37,783,964 31 | 78,209,742 45 | 2,350,423 25 | ..... |
| 1871..... | 115,492,682 76 | 37,786,165 11 | 77,706,517 65 | ..... | 503,224 80 |
| 1872..... | 122,400,179 36 | 40.213,107 32 | 82,187,072 04 | 4,480,554 39 | ..... |
| 1873..... | 129,743,432 19 | 29,894,970 55 | 99,848,461 64 | 17,661,389 60 | ..... |
| 1874..... | 141,163,551 33 | 32,838,586 91 | 108,324,964 42 | 8,476,502 78 | ..... |
| 1875..... | 151,663.401 62 | 35,655,023 60 | 116,008,378 02 | 7,683,413 60 | ..... |
| 1876..... | 161,204.687 86 | 36,653,173 78 | 124,551,514 08 | 8,543,136 06 | ..... |
| 1877..... | 174,675,834 97 | 41,440,525 94 | 133,235,309 03 | 8,683,794 95 | ..... |
| 1878..... | 174,957,268 96 | 34,595,199 05 | 140,362,069 91 | 7,126,760 88 | ..... |
| 1879..... | 179,483,871 21 | 36,493,683 85 | 142,990,187 36 | 2,628,117 45 | ..... |
| 1880..... | 194,634,440 68 | 42,182,852 07 | 152,451,588 61 | 9,461,401 25 | ..... |
| 1881..... | 199,861,537 51 | 44,465,757 11 | 155,395,780 40 | 2,944,191 79 | ..... |
| 1882..... | 205,365,251 97 | 51,703,601 19 | 153,661,650 78 | ..... | 1,734,129 62 |
| 1883..... | 202,159,104 30 | 43,692,389 84 | 158,466,714 46 | 4,805,063 68 | ..... |
| 1884..... | 242,482,416 21 | 60,320,565 95 | 182,161,850 26 | 23,695,135 80 | ..... |
| 1885..... | 264,703,607 43 | 68,295,915 29 | 196,407,692 14 | 14,245,841 88 | ..... |
| 1886..... | 273,164,341 11 | 50,005,234 02 | 223,159,107 09 | 26,751,414 95 | ..... |
| 1887..... | 273,187,626 43 | 45,872,850 99 | 227,314,775 44 | 4,155,668 35 | ..... |
| 1888..... | 284,513,841 89 | 49,982,483 73 | 234,531,358 16 | 7,216,582 72 | ..... |
| 1889..... | 287,722.062 76 | 50,192,021 11 | 237,530,041 65 | 2,998,683 49 | ..... |
| 1890..... | 286,112,295 10 | 48,579,083 33 | 237,533,211 77 | 3,170 12 | ..... |
| 1891..... | 289,899,229 62 | 52,090,199 11 | 237,809,030 51 | 275,818 74 | ..... |
| 1892..... | 295,333,274 10 | 54,201,839 66 | 241,131,434 44 | 3,322,403 93 | ..... |
| 1893..... | 300,054,524 74 | 58.373,485 13 | 241,681,039 61 | 549,605 17 | ..... |
| 1894..... | 308,348,023 96 | 62,164,994 48 | 246,183,029 48 | 4,501,989 87 | ..... |
| 1895..... | 318,048,754 87 | 64,973,827 78 | 253,074,927 09 | 6,891,897 61 | ..... |
| 1896..... | 325,717,536 73 | 67,220,103 96 | 258,497,432 77 | 5,422,505 68 | ..... |
| 1897..... | 332,530,131 33 | 70,991,534 87 | 261,538,596 46 | 3,041,163 69 | ..... |
| 1898..... | 338,375,984 23 | 74,419,585 32 | 263,956,398 91 | 2,417,802 45 | ..... |
| 1899..... | 345,160,902 54 | 78,887,455 94 | 266.273,446 60 | 2,317,047 69 | ..... |
| 1900..... | 346,206,979 92 | 80,713,173 03 | 265,493,806 89 | ..... | 779,639 71 |
| 1901..... | 354,732,432 52 | 86,252,428 83 | 268,480,003 69 | 2,986,196 80 | ..... |
| 1902..... | 366,358,476 59 | 94,529,386 97 | 271,829,089 62 | 3,349,085 93 | ..... |
| 1903..... | 361,344,098 37 | 99,737,109 50 | 261,606,988 87 | ..... | 10,222,100 75 |
| 1904..... | 364,962,512 17 | 104,094,793 57 | 260,867,718 60 | ..... | 739,270 27 |
| 1905..... | 377,678,579 80 | 111,454,413 20 | 266,224,166 60 | 5,356,448 00 | ..... |
| 1906..... | 392,269,680 39 | 125,226,702 64 | 267,042,977 75 | 818,811 15 | ..... |
| 1907 (9 mos.) | 379,966,826 09 | 116,294,966 13 | 263,671,859 96 | ..... | 3,371,117 79 |
| 1908..... | 408,207,158 25 | 130,246,298 41 | 277,960,859 84 | 14,288,999 88 | ..... |
| 1909..... | 478,535,427 02 | 154,605,147 85 | 323,930,279 17 | 45,969,419 33 | ..... |
| 1910..... | 470,663,045 99 | 134,394,499 66 | 336,268,546 33 | 12,338,267 16 | ..... |
| 1911..... | 474,941,487 42 | 134,899,435 39 | 340,042,052 03 | 3,773,505 70 | ..... |
| 1912..... | 508,338,591 77 | 168,419,131 06 | 339,919,460 71 | ..... | 122,591 32 |
| 1913..... | 483,232,555 24 | 168,930,929 56 | 314,301,625 68 | ..... | 25,617,835 03 |
| 1914..... | 544,391,368 86 | 208,394,518 72 | 335,996,850 14 | 21,695,224 46 | ..... |
| 1915..... | 700,473,814 37 | 251,097,731 16 | 449,376,083 21 | 113,379,233 07 | ..... |
| 1916..... | 936,987,802 42 | 321,831,631 40 | 615,156,171 02 | 165,780,087 81 | ..... |
| 1917..... | 1.382,003,267 69 | 502,816,969 89 | 879,186,297 80 | 264,030,126 78 | ..... |
| 1918..... | 1,863,335,898 89 | 671,451,836 39 | 1,191,884,062 50 | 312,697,764 70 | ..... |
| 1919..... | 2,676,635,724 77 | 1,102,104,692 33 | 1,574,531,032 44 | 382,646,969 94 | ..... |
| 1920..... | 3,041,529,586 91 | 792,660,963 12 | 2,248,868,623 79 | 674,337,591 35 | ..... |
| 1921..... | 2,902,482,117 04 | 561,603,133 35 | 2,340,878,983 69 | 92,010,359 90 | ..... |
| 1922..... | 2,902,347,136 96 | 480,211,335 23 | 2,422,135,801 73 | 81,256,818 04 | ..... |
| 1923..... | 2,888,827,236 65 | 435,050,367 91 | 2,453,776,868 74 | 31,641,067 01 | ..... |
| 1924..... | 2,819,610,470 28 | 401,827,195 40 | 2,417,783,274 88 | ..... | 35,993,593 86 |
| 1925..... | 2,818,066,522 94 | 400,628,837 35 | 2,417,437,685 59 | ..... | 345,589 29 |
| 1926..... | 2,768,779,184 55 | 379,048,085 13 | 2,389,731,099 42 | ..... | 27,706,586 17 |
| | | | | 2,421,138,136 66 | 107,135,678 31 |

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM WAR TAX REVENUES

| Year | Banks | Trust and Loan Companies | Insurance Companies | Business Profits | Income Tax | Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc. | Total War Tax Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1914–15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98,056 95 | 98,056 95 |
| 1915–16 | 1,300,446 80 | 324,249 91 | 459,247 07 | ..... | ..... | 1,536,837 94 | 3,620,781 72 |
| 1916–17 | 1,114,023 30 | 202,415 48 | 419,698 83 | 12,506,516 72 | ..... | 2,059,583 81 | 16,302,238 14 |
| 1917–18 | 1,115,757 65 | 269,129 08 | 496,540 55 | 21,271,083 57 | ..... | 2,227,389 93 | 25,379,900 78 |
| 1918–19 | 1,099,764 44 | 323,340 02 | 546,113 86 | 32,970,061 81 | 9,349,719 80 | 11,888,508 40 | 56,177,508 33 |
| 1919–20 | 1,170,223 45 | 274,216 28 | 638,730 76 | 44,145,184 48 | 20,263,739 91 | 15,587,706 70 | 82,079,801 58 |
| 1920–21 | 1,257,533 70 | 293,801 94 | 807,667 12 | 40,841,401 25 | 46,381,824 31 | 78,803,099 18 | 168,385,327 50 |
| 1921–22 | 1,293,697 43 | 283,994 35 | 749,958 75 | 22,815,666 58 | 78,684,354 80 | 73,656,488 83 | 177,484,160 74 |
| 1922–23 | 1,244,437 14 | 312,391 39 | 852,328 12 | 13,031,461 80 | 59,711,538 37 | 106,482,718 08 | 181,634,874 90 |
| 1923–24 | 1,236,957 57 | 308,632 10 | 857,586 98 | 4,752,680 89 | 54,204,027 99 | 120,676,375 89 | 182,036,261 42 |
| 1924–25 | 1,217,753 85 | 315,314 88 | 867,901 96 | 2,704,427 37 | 56,248,042 82 | 85,810,717 42 | 147,164,158 30 |
| 1925–26 | 1,176,868 95 | 326,713 80 | 950,220 85 | 1,173,448 55 | 55,571,961 57 | 98,097,105 81 | 157,296,319 53 |

# APPENDICES.

## Appendix No. 1

STATEMENT showing the portion of the Funded Debt of Canada payable therein, March 31, 1926 and Annual Interest payable thereon

| — | Bearing 3½ per cent interest | Bearing 4 per cent interest | Bearing 4½ per cent interest | Bearing 5 per cent interest | Bearing 5½ per cent interest | Bearing 6 per cent interest | Total | Maturing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Loan Funds, L.C. | | | | | | | 400 00 | Overdue. |
| Act 28, Vic. Cap. 11, New Brunswick | | | | | | | 600 00 | Overdue. |
| Act 31, Vic. Cap. 4 | | | | | | 4,000 00 | 4,000 00 | |
| Act 53 Vic. Cap. 1 | 79,766 67 | | | | | | 79,766 67 | Various dates. |
| War Savings Certificates | | | | | | | 20,939 65 | Overdue. |
| War Savings Stamps | | | | | | | 125,671 75 | Overdue. |
| Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates | | | | | | | 48,761 63 | Overdue. |
| Debenture Stock | | | | | | | 1,000 00 | Oct. 1, 1919, overdue |
| Debenture Stock | | | | | | | 200 00 | June 1, 1921, overdue |
| Debenture Stock (School Lands) | | | | 27,616,000 00 | | | 27,616,000 00 | |
| War Loan, 1915–25 | | | | | | | 875,100 00 | Dec. 1, 1925, overdue |
| War Loan, 1916–31 | | | | 52,931,600 00 | | | 52,931,600 00 | Oct. 1, 1931. |
| War Loan, 1917–37 | | | | 90,166,900 00 | | | 90,166,900 00 | Mar. 1, 1937. |
| Victory Loan, 1917— | | | | | | | | |
| Due 1922 | | | | | | | 187,750 00 | Dec. 1, 1922, overdue |
| Due 1927 | | | | | 63,437,250 00 | | 63,437,250 00 | Dec. 1, 1927. |
| Due 1937 | | | | | 236,298,850 00 | | 236,298,850 00 | Dec. 1, 1937. |
| Victory Loan, 1918— | | | | | | | | |
| Due 1923 | | | | | | | 294,600 00 | Nov. 1, 1923, overdue |
| Due 1933 | | | | | 446,658,800 00 | | 446,658,800 00 | Nov. 1, 1933. |
| Victory Loan, 1919— | | | | | | | | |
| Due 1924 | | | | | | | 311,650 00 | Nov. 1, 1924, overdue |
| Due 1934 | | | | | 511,910,650 00 | | 511,910,650 00 | Nov. 1, 1934. |
| Renewal Loan, 1922— | | | | | | | | |
| Due 1927 | | | | | 29,068,400 00 | | 29,068,400 00 | Nov. 1, 1927. |
| Due 1932 | | | | | 85,395,750 00 | | 85,395,750 00 | Nov. 1, 1932. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Refunding Loan, 1923— | | | | | | | | |
| Due 1928 | | | | 53,000,000 00 | | | 53,000,000 00 | Oct. 15, 1928 |
| Due 1943 | | | | 147,000,000 00 | | | 147,000,000 00 | Oct. 15, 1943 |
| Refunding Loan, 1924— | | | | | | | | |
| Due 1926 | | 35,000,000 00 | | | | | 35,000,000 00 | Oct. 1, 1926 |
| Due 1944 | | | 50,000,000 00 | | | | 50,000,000 00 | Oct. 15, 1944 |
| Treasury Notes, 1924— | | | | | | | | |
| Due 1926 | | 8,000,000 00 | | | | | 8,000,000 00 | Nov. 15, 1926 |
| Due 1927 | | 8,000,000 00 | | | | | 8,000,000 00 | Nov. 15, 1927 |
| Refunding Loan, 1925-40 | | | 75,000,000 00 | | | | 75,000,000 00 | Sept. 1, 1940 |
| | 79,766 67 | 51,000,000 00 | 125,000,000 00 | 370,714,500 00 | 1,372,769,700 00 | 4,000 00 | 1,921,434,639 70 | |
| Less overdue Bonds and Stock | | | | | | | 1,866,673 03 | |
| | 79,766 67 | 51,000,000 00 | 125,000,000 00 | 370,714,500 00 | 1,372,769,700 00 | 4,000 00 | 1,919,567,966 67 | |
| Total Interest | 2,791 83 | 2,040,000 00 | 5,625,000 00 | 18,535,725 00 | 75,502,333 50 | 240 00 | 101,706,090 33 | |

## Appendix No. 2

STATEMENT showing the portion of the Funded Debt payable in London, March 31, 1926, and the Annual Interest payable thereon

| — | At 2½ per cent interest | At 3 per cent interest | At 3½ per cent interest | At 4 per cent interest | Total Sterling | Total Currency | Maturing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | $ cts. | |
| Act 47 Vic., Cap. 3 | ..... | ..... | 4,822,028 13 3 | ..... | 4,822,028 13 3 | 23,467,206 27 | On giving 6 months' notice or June 1, 1934. |
| Act 51 Vic., Cap 2 | ..... | 1,658,471 18 11 | ..... | ..... | 1,658,471 18 11 | 8,071,230 16 | July 1, 1938. |
| Acts 54–56 Vic., Cap. 3 and 57–58 Vic., Cap. 1. | ..... | 6,000,000 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 6,000,000 0 0 | 29,200,000 00 | July 1, 1938. |
| Act 60–61 Vic., Cap. 3 | 1,004,421 14 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,004,421 14 2 | 4,888,185 64 | October 1, 1947. |
| Act 51 Vic., Cap. 32 | ..... | ..... | 3,093,700 0 0 | ..... | 3,093,700 0 0 | 15,056,006 66 | July 1, 1938. |
| Act 3 Ed. VII, Cap. 71 and 6–7 Ed. VII, Cap. 7 and 7–8 Ed. VII, Cap. 4, 8–9, Ed. VII, Caps. 35 and 19, 2 Geo. V, Cap. 1. | ..... | ..... | 28,162,775 11 0 | ..... | 28,162,775 11 0 | 137,058,841 00 | July 1, 1950 (on or after July 1, 1930, on giving 6 months notice). |
| 3–4 Geo. V, Cap. 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,300,000 0 0 | 19,300,000 0 0 | 93,926,666 66 | October 1, 1960 (on or after October 1, 1940, on giving 3 months' notice). |
| Totals bearing interest | 1,004,421 14 2 | 7,658,471 18 11 | 36,078,504 4 3 | 19,300,000 0 0 | 64,041,397 17 4 | 311,668,136 39 | |
| Total interest | 25,110 10 10 | 229,754 3 2 | 1,262,747 12 11 | 772,000 0 0 | 2,289,612 6 11 | 11,142,780 12 | |

## Appendix No. 3

STATEMENT showing the portion of the Funded Debt of Canada payable in New York, March 31, 1926, and the annual interest payable thereon.

| — | Bearing 4 per cent interest | Bearing 5 per cent interest | Bearing 5½ per cent interest | Total | Maturing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Loan of 1915-35 | ..... | 874,000 00 | ..... | 874,000 00 | Aug. 1, 1935. |
| Public Service Loan of 1916— | | | | | |
| Due in 1926 | ..... | 25,000 000 00 | ..... | 25,000 000 00 | April 1, 1926. |
| Due in 1931 | ..... | 25,000,000 00 | ..... | 25,000,000 00 | April 1, 1931. |
| Loan of 1919-29 | ..... | ..... | 60,000,000 00 | 60,000,000 00 | Aug. 1, 1929. |
| Loan of 1922-52 | ..... | 100,000,000 00 | ..... | 100,000,000 00 | May 1, 1952. |
| One Year Notes due Sept. 1, 1926 | 70,000,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 70,000,000 00 | Sept. 1, 1926. |
| | 70,000,000 00 | 150,874,000 00 | 60,000.000 00 | 280,874,000 00 | |
| Total interest | 2,800,000 00 | 7,543,700 00 | 3,300,000 00 | 13,643,700 00 | |

## Appendix No. 4

STATEMENT of the Consolidated Fund of Canada on March 31, 1926.

| — | — | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balance as per Public Accounts 1924-25 | 918,759,925 76 | | |
| Adjustment on account of amount wrongly charged to Quebec Harbour Commission during the fiscal year 1906-07 in connection with the construction of an immigration shed at Quebec | 2,354 90 | | |
| | | 918,762,280 66 | |
| To amount of Expenditures for 1925-26 | | | |
| Ordinary Expenditures (details on page 4) | ..... | 320,660,479 14 | |
| Special Expenditures— | | | |
| Adjustment of War Claims (details on page 31) | ..... | 319,210 31 | |
| Cost of Loan Flotations (details on page 32) | ..... | 3,523,925 13 | |
| Miscellaneous Charges— | | | |
| Edwards, Morgan and Company for investigations under the provisions of Section 56A of the Bank Act | 2,087 75 | | |
| Home Bank Depositors' Relief Act 15-16 Geo. V. chap. 45 | 2,521,082 63 | | |
| Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, 14-15 Geo. V., chap. 69 (Government contribution to the fund) | 282,996 58 | | |
| | | 2,806,166 96 | |
| By amount of Revenues for 1925-26— | | | |
| Ordinary Revenues (details on page 5) | ..... | ..... | 380,745,505 58 |
| Special Receipts and Credits— | | | |
| War and Demobilization Refunds of previous years' expenditure (details on page 39) | ..... | ..... | 127,817 52 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts and Credits— | | | |
| German Reparation Payments | 1,593,503 48 | | |
| Vancouver Harbour Commission Bonds received on account of Canadian Government Elevator at Vancouver transferred to the Harbour Commission | 550,000 00 | | |
| Dominion Stock—McGee Annuity, amount written off | 4,000 00 | ..... | 2,147,503 48 |
| By balance, March 31, 1926 | ..... | ..... | 863,051 235 62 |
| | | 1,246,072,062 20 | 1,246,072,062 20 |

## Appendix No. 5

### Sinking Funds

| To whom paid | Loans | Nature of Investment | Rate of Interest | Amount Purchased | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Canadian Securities* | % | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Sundry persons.. | Loan of 1909 -34 | Loan of 1888 | 3 | 249,122 67 | |
| | | Loan of 1909-34 | 3½ | 373,106 10 | |
| | | Loan of 1930-50 | 3½ | 451,136 88 | |
| | | Loan of 1940-60 | 4 | 109,918 90 | |
| | | | | 1,183,284 55 | |
| | | Less 4 per cent Treasury Bills exchanged and included in the above | ..... | 486,666 67 | 696,617 88 |
| Sundry persons.. | Loan of 1930 -50 | Loan of 1897 | 2½ | 9,180 33 | |
| | | Loan of 1888 | 3 | 503,670 74 | |
| | | Loan of 1909-34 | 3½ | 69,738 03 | |
| | | Loan of 1930-50 | 3½ | 1,938,894 01 | |
| | | Loan of 1940-60 | 4 | 715,342 25 | |
| | | | | 3,236,825 36 | |
| | | Less 4 per cent Treasury Bills exchanged and included in the above | ..... | 1,460,000 00 | 1,776,825 36 |
| Sundry persons.. | Loan of 1940 -60 | Loan of 1897 | 2½ | 26,168 11 | |
| | | Loan of 1888 | 3 | 129,741 87 | |
| | | Loan of 1909-34 | 3½ | 32,182 24 | |
| | | Loan of 1930-50 | 3½ | 1,555,738 69 | |
| | | Loan of 1940-60 | 4 | 535,566 41 | |
| | | | | 2,279,397 32 | |
| | | Less 4 per cent Treasury Bills exchanged and included in the above | ..... | 1,168,000 00 | 1,111,397 32 |
| | | | | | 3,584,840 56 |
| | | Less 5 per cent War Loan 1915-25 cancelled owing to Redemption of Loan | ..... | ..... | 776,000 00 |
| | | | | | 2,808,840 56 |

# Appendix No. 6

STATEMENT showing expenditure on account of Civil Government and Miscellaneous Services, etc., for 1925–26 by Departments

| — | | Civil Government | | Miscellaneous | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Salaries | Contingencies | Gratuities to Families of Deceased Employees (Statutory) | Unforeseen Expenses | Salary Revisions, etc. | General |
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| The Governor General | | 48,666 66 | | | | | |
| The Lieutenant Governor of— | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | $ 9,000 00 | | | | | | |
| British Columbia | 8,250 00 | | | | | | |
| Manitoba | 9,000 00 | | | | | | |
| New Brunswick | 9,000 00 | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 10,500 00 | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 10,000 00 | | | | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 7,000 00 | | | | | | |
| Quebec | 10,000 00 | | | | | | |
| Saskatchewan | 9,000 00 | | | | | | |
| | | 81,750 00 | | | | | |
| Departments— | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | | 697,647 62 | 128,341 19 | 2,535 32 | | | |
| Archives | | 60,770 00 | 14,967 81 | 180 00 | | | 89,475 62 |
| Auditor General's Office | | 290,670 03 | 52,773 35 | | | | 25,682 30 |
| Civil Service Commission | | 216,678 95 | 47,187 72 | | | | |
| Customs and Excise | | 544,206 75 | 30,085 48 | 10,289 55 | | 2,898 41 | |
| External Affairs | | 96,415 90 | 27,361 06 | | 4,243 35 | 2,890 56 | 261,884 75 |
| Finance | | 365,905 47 | 28,233 68 | 420 00 | 3,052 62 | 7,340 49 | 160,381 57 |
| " Inspector General of Banks | | 15,000 00 | 5,098 29 | | | | |
| Governor General's Secretary's Office | | 37,049 97 | 65,984 39 | | | | |
| Government Contracts Supervision Committee | | | | | | | 21,655 68 |
| Health | | 154,503 99 | 45,591 95 | 350 00 | 97 45 | | 28,000 00 |
| High Commissioner's Office | | 33,020 00 | 83,652 03 | | | | |
| Immigration and Colonization | | 246,720 76 | 36,362 47 | 2,823 32 | 3,365 09 | 7,470 94 | |
| Indian Affairs | | 150,095 03 | 17,225 94 | 570 01 | | 41,267 16 | |
| Insurance | | 77,153 33 | 48,880 08 | | | | 16,907 41 |
| Interior | | 1,398,893 79 | 91,029 40 | 2,810 00 | | 30,290 33 | 840,399 43 |
| Justice | | 242,327 54 | 32,288 39 | 8,166 64 | 1,330 00 | 100,000 00 | 84,594 83 |
| Labour | | 165,614 66 | 24,151 45 | | 1,000 00 | | |
| Legislation | | | | 2,840 00 | | 10,593 74 | 26,120 31 |

## Appendix No. 6—Concluded

STATEMENT showing expenditure on account of Civil Government and Miscellaneous Services, etc., for 1925–26 by Departments—*Concluded*

| — | Civil Government | | Miscellaneous | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salaries | Contingencies | Gratuities to Families of Deceased Employees (Statutory) | Unforeseen Expenses | Salary Revisions, etc. | General |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Departments—*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| Marine and Fisheries | 493,854 16 | 60,775 86 | 3,760 99 | ..... | 32,000 00 | 5,758 33 |
| Mines | 504,091 65 | 4,670 11 | 2,080 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| National Defence | 686,758 08 | 41,935 61 | 866 67 | ..... | 81,461 31 | 652,941 58 |
| Patents and Copyrights | 149,839 13 | 24,154 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,972 98 |
| Pensions | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Post Office | 1,177,345 81 | 177,349 20 | 11,926 67 | 600 00 | 232,736 97 | |
| Printing and Stationery | 76,113 23 | 10,478 94 | 240 00 | | | |
| Privy Council | 44,788 50 | 3,944 26 | ..... | 690 80 | | |
| Public Works | 616,034 45 | 68,268 06 | 6,503 34 | ..... | 269,225 49 | 34,206 63 |
| Railways and Canals | 217,922 45 | 32,383 31 | 2,990 26 | ..... | 75,884 59 | 209,035 56 |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police | 38,785 00 | 2,858 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,823 55 |
| Secretary of State | 134,369 42 | 16,068 52 | ..... | ..... | 742 71 | 11,726 43 |
| Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment | 28,780 00 | ..... | 476 60 | | | |
| Trade and Commerce | 450,943 04 | 14,521 10 | 1,670 00 | 16,143 50 | | |
| Miscellaneous, per schedule No. 22 page 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 701,123 12 |
| | 9,542,715 37 | 1,236,622 88 | 61,499 37 | 30,522 81 | 894,802 70 | 3,215,690 08 |
| | | 9,542,715 37 | | | | |
| Total expenditure chargeable to Civil Government | ..... | 10,779,338 25 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 894,802 70 |
| | | | | | | 30,522 81 |
| | | | | | | 61,499 37 |
| Total expenditure chargeable to miscellaneous services | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,202,514 96 |

# Appendix No. 7

## Interest on Public Debt

| To Whom Paid | Description | Time for which Interest was paid | Date to Which Interest was paid | Rate of Interest | Amount of Principal | — | Interest Paid | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Funded | | | p.c. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| | Debentures and Inscribed Stock | | | | | | | |
| | *Payable in London* | | | | | | | |
| Bank of Montreal | Loan of 1884 Unguaranteed | 1 year | Dec. 1, 1925 | 3½ | 23,467,206 27 | | 821,352 20 | |
| " | " 1888 " | 1 " | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3 | 8,071,230 16 | | 242,136 90 | |
| " | " 1892 " | 1 " | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3 | 18,250,000 00 | | 547,500 00 | |
| " | " 1894 " | 1 " | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3 | 10,950,000 00 | | 328,500 00 | |
| " | " 1897 " | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 2½ | 4,888,185 64 | | 122,204 63 | |
| " | " 1930-50 " | 1 " | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3½ | 137,058,841 00 | | 4,797,059 42 | |
| " | " 1940-60 " | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 4 | 93,926,666 66 | | 3,757,066 66 | |
| " | Canadian Pacific Ry. Land Grant Loan Unguaranteed | 1 year | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3½ | 15,056,006 66 | | 526,960 22 | |
| | | | | | | | | 11,142,780 03 |
| | *Payable in Canada* | | | | | | | |
| Sundry Persons | Stock A | 1 year | April 1, 1926 | 6 | 4,000 00 | 240 00 | | |
| " | " A | 1 " | Nov. 1, 1925 | 3½ | 2,200 00 | 77 00 | | |
| " | " A | Various | | 3½ | | 13 34 | | |
| | | | | | | | 330 34 | |
| " | " B | ½ year | May 1, 1925 | 3½ | 34,500 00 | 603 75 | | |
| " | " B | ½ " | Nov. 1, 1925 | 3½ | 32,200 00 | 563 50 | | |
| " | " B | Various | | 3½ | | 40 08 | | |
| | | | | | | | 1,207 33 | |
| " | " C | 1 year | Nov. 1, 1925 | 3½ | 48,666 67 | | 1,703 34 | |
| " | " F | ½ " | July 1, 1925 | 3½ | 45,700 00 | | 799 72 | |
| Hon. Provincial Treasurers | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | Debenture Stock (School Lands) | 1 year | April 1, 1926 | 5 | 7,489,000 00 | 360,150 00 | | |
| Manitoba | " " | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 5 | 5,820,000 00 | 289,275 00 | | |
| Saskatchewan | " " | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 5 | 14,307,000 00 | 681,675 00 | | |
| | | | | | | | 1,331,100 00 | |
| Sundry Persons | War Savings Certificates | Various | April 1, 1926 | | * 20,939 65 | | 651 70 | |
| " | War Savings Stamps | " | April 1, 1926 | | * 125,671 75 | | 9,593 00 | |
| " | Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates | Various | April 1, 1926 | | * 48,761 63 | | 105,883 64 | |
| " | Compensation to Seigneurs | 1 year | Jan. 1, 1926 | 6 | * 12,140 15 | | 604 64 | |
| " | Compensation to Townships | 1 " | Jan. 1, 1926 | 5 | 153 00 | | 7 64 | |
| " | War Loan 1915-25 | 1 " | Dec. 1, 1925 | 5 | 42,014,500 00 | | 2,100,725 00 | |
| | Carried forward | | | | | | 3,552,606 35 | 11,142,780 03 |

## Appendix No. 7—Concluded

### Interest on Public Debt—*Concluded*

| To Whom Paid | Description | Time for which Interest was Paid | Date to Which Interest was paid | Rate of Interest | Amount of Principal | — | Interest Paid | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | p.c. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| | Brought Forward | | | | | | 3,552,606 35 | 11,142,780 03 |
| | Funded—*Payable in Canada*—Concluded— | | | | | | | |
| Sundry Persons | War Loan 1916-31 | 1 Year | April 1, 1926 | 5 | 52,931,600 00 | | 2,646,580 00 | |
| " | " 1917-37 | 1 " | Mar. 1, 1926 | 5 | 90,166,900 00 | | 4,508,345 00 | |
| " | Victory Loan 1917 | 1 " | Dec. 1, 1925 | 5½ | 299,736,100 00 | | 16,485,495 78 | |
| " | " 1918 | 1 " | Nov. 1, 1925 | 5½ | 446,658,800 00 | | 24,566,244 28 | |
| " | " 1919 | 1 " | Nov. 1, 1925 | 5½ | * 511,910,650 00 | | 28,155,100 37 | |
| " | Renewal Loan of 1922 | 1 " | Nov. 1, 1925 | 5½ | 102,393,550 00 | | 5,631,651 22 | |
| " | Refunding Loan of 1923 | 1 " | Oct. 15, 1925 | 5 | 200,000,000 00 | | 10,000,000 00 | |
| " | " " 1924 | 1 " | Oct. 15, 1925 | 4½ | 50,000,000 00 | | 2,250,000 00 | |
| " | Two Year Loan of 1924-26 | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 4 | 35,000,000 00 | | 1,400,000 00 | |
| " | Refunding Loan of 1925-40 | 6 mos. | Mar. 1, 1926 | 4½ | 75,000,000 00 | | 1,687,500 00 | |
| " | Treasury Notes 1924 | 1 Year | Nov. 15, 1925 | 4 | 24,000,000 00 | | 960,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 101,843,523 00 |
| | *Payable in New York* | | | | | | | |
| Sundry Persons | Bond Loan 1915-35 | 1 year | Feb. 1, 1926 | 5 | 874,000 00 | | 43,700 00 | |
| " | Public Service Loan 1916 | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 5 | 50,000,000 00 | | 2,500,000 00 | |
| " | Bond Loan 1919-29 | 1 " | Feb. 1, 1926 | 5½ | 60,000,000 00 | | 3,300,000 00 | |
| " | Loan of 1922-52 | 1 " | Nov. 1, 1925 | 5 | 100,000,000 00 | | 5,000,000 00 | |
| " | One Year Notes, 1924 | 6 mos. | Sept. 15, 1925 | 4 | 90,000,000 00 | | 1,800,000 00 | |
| " | " " 1925 | 6 " | Mar. 1, 1926 | 4 | 70,000,000 00 | | 1,400,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 14,043,700 00 |
| | Unfunded | | | | | | | |
| | *Temporary Loans* | | | | | | | |
| Custodian of Enemy Property | Debenture Stock Fayable on Demand | 1 year | April 1, 1926 | 5 | 200,000 00 | | 10,000 00 | |
| Sundry Persons | Temporary Loan—New York | | | 4 | 24,000,000 00 | | 253,128 81 | |
| | | | | | | | | 263,128 81 |
| | *Savings Banks* | | | | | | | |
| Sundry Persons | Post Office Savings Banks | 1 year | April 1, 1926 | 3 | * 24,035,668 99 | | 705,176 45 | |
| " | Dominion Government Savings Banks | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 3 | * 8,794,875 25 | | 257,569 09 | |
| | | | | | | | | 962,745 54 |
| | *Trust Funds* | | | | | | | |
| Indian Funds | Trust Funds | 1 year | April 1, 1926 | 6 | 1,089,844 37 | 65,390 65 | | |
| " | " | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 5 | 11,034,544 80 | 551,727 25 | 617,117 90 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hon. Prov. Treas., Ontario | Trust Fund, Proportion of Common School Fund | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 5 | | 73,623 96 | | |
| Hon. Prov. Treas., Quebec | Trust Fund, Proportion of Common School Fund | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 5 | | 59,257 28 | 132,881 24 | |
| Hon. Prov. Treas., Alta. | Alberta School Lands | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 5 | * 475 58 | 8,859 79 | | |
| Hon. Prov. Treas., Manitoba | Manitoba School Lands | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 5 | * 540 17 | 684 91 | | |
| Hon. Prov. Treas., Sask. | Saskatchewan School Lands | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 5 | * 495 34 | 15,957 79 | 25,502 49 | |
| Land Assurance Fund | Trust Funds | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 3 | * 10,651 11 | | 307 98 | |
| Sundry Persons | Contractors Securities | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 3 | * 581,032 84 | | 17,698 96 | |
| " | Decayed Pilots Fund | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 3 | * 5,16- 32 | | 336 11 | |
| " | Halifax Pilots Pension Fund | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 3 | * 7,637 32 | | 160 93 | |
| " | St. John Pilots Pension Fund | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 3 | * 5,505 03 | | 174 20 | |
| " | Sydney Pilots Pension Fund | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 3 | * 3,951 76 | | 126 06 | |
| " | I. C. Ry and P. E. I. Ry., Employees Provident Fund | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 3 | | | 1,689 15 | |
| " | Burrard Dry Dock Pontoons—Special | 6 mos. | April 1, 1926 | 3 | 1,190 93 | | 17 86 | |
| Militia Council | Strathcona Trust Fund | 1 year | Nov. 12, 1925 | 4 | 300,000 00 | 12,000 00 | | |
| " | " | 1 " | Nov. 14, 1925 | 4 | 200,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 20,000 00 | |
| Regimental Funds | Trust Fund | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 3 | * 114,472 98 | | 3,330 70 | |
| | | | | | | | | 819,343 58 |
| | *Bank Circulation Redemption Fund* | | | | | | | |
| Sundry Banks | Bank Circulation Redemption Fund | 1 year | July 1, 1925 | 3 | * 5,894,254 25 | | | 190,412 01 |
| | *Insurance and Superannuation Funds* | | | | | | | |
| Sundry Banks | Civil Service Insurance Fund | 1 year | April 1, 1926 | 6 | * 3,291,484 17 | | 174,555 62 | |
| " | Government Annuities | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 4 | * 10,021,705 50 | | 358,366 86 | |
| " | Retirement Fund | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 5 | * 6,237,805 15 | | 335,489 71 | |
| " | Returned Soldiers Insurance Fund | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 4 | * 4,231,207 22 | | 140,875 24 | |
| " | Superannuation Fund No. 2 | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 6 | * 1,768,060 87 | | 101,415 34 | |
| " | Superannuation Fund No. 5 | 1 " | April 1, 1926 | 4 | * 10,652,791 89 | | 315,157 47 | |
| | | | | | | | | 1,425,860 24 |
| | | | | | | | | 130,691,493 21 |

*Balance March 31, 1926

# Appendix No. 8

## Charges of Management

| To Whom Paid | Service | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Savings Banks and Offices of the Assistant Receivers General | | |
| | *Assistant Receiver General's Office, Calgary, Alta.* | | |
| Geo. S. Nicol | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 3,059 99 | |
| Jas. Parry | " " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,800 00 | |
| R. T. Waymark | " " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,440 00 | |
| R. N. Genge | " " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 960 00 | |
| M. H. O'Neil | " " 1, 1925 to October 31, 1925 | 420 00 | |
| D. Davis | " Aug. 17, 1925 to Sept. 5, 1925 | 50 00 | |
| E. J. Wilson | " Oct. 27, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 309 68 | |
| | | 8,039 67 | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | 480 96 | |
| | | | 8,520 63 |
| | *Assistant Receiver General's Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I.* | | |
| P. Pope | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 2,900 00 | |
| F. Loughran | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,900 00 | |
| D. A. McKinnon | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,800 00 | |
| H. S. Stewart | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,500 00 | |
| H. T. Currie | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| | | 9,360 00 | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | 422 24 | |
| | | | 9,782 24 |
| | *Assistant Receiver General's Office, Halifax, N.S.* | | |
| A. C. Johnston | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 2,610 00 | |
| R. W. Congdon | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,830 00 | |
| F. J. Wilks | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,560 00 | |
| G. D. Hamlin | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,380 00 | |
| A. M. Burgoyne | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,110 00 | |
| J. H. Webber | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| M. Weldon | July 20, 1925 to Aug. 8, 1925 | 48 39 | |
| | | 9,798 39 | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | 622 26 | |
| | | | 10,420 65 |
| | *Assistant Receiver General's Office, Montreal, Que.* | | |
| Montreal City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, Que. | Amount paid to this institution for acting as Assistant Receiver General for the year ended March 31, 1926 | 12,000 00 | |
| | Service for registration of Bonds | 4,000 00 | |
| | | 16,000 00 | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | 913 99 | |
| | | | 16,913 99 |
| | *Assistant Receiver General's Office, Regina, Sask.* | | |
| Wm. Morton | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 2,610 00 | |
| E. P. Blyth | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,830 00 | |
| G. M. Bury | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,515 00 | |
| M. E. Ficking | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 765 00 | |
| | | 6,720 00 | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | 430 93 | |
| | | | 7,150 93 |
| | Carried forward | | 52,788 44 |

## Appendix No. 8—Continued

### Charges of Management—*Continued*

| To Whom Paid | Service | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | | 52,788 44 |
| | *Assistant Receiver General's Office, St. John, N.B.* | | |
| J. E. Wilson | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 3,060 00 | |
| E. H. Cameron | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,980 00 | |
| G. T. Corbett | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,500 00 | |
| H. C. Ellis | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,545 00 | |
| E. L. Byron | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,320 00 | |
| F. J. Ord | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 840 00 | |
| | | 10,245 00 | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | 550 29 | |
| | | | 10,795 29 |
| | *Assistant Receiver General's Office, Toronto, Ont.* | | |
| K. Frederickson | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 3,540 00 | |
| S. A. Staden | Salary Sept. 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,645 47 | |
| N. R. Vinton | Salary April 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,620 00 | |
| Jas. Hannon | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,605 00 | |
| A. McDonald | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,380 00 | |
| W. A. Douglas | " 1, 1925 to Sept. 30, 1925 | 660 00 | |
| J. E. Lawrence | " 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 less 1 day. | 1,316 34 | |
| Alf. Maude | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| M. A. Livingstone | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,005 00 | |
| J. H. O'Neill | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| F. C. McMillan | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 less 2 days | 954 67 | |
| J. J. McCheyne | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 900 00 | |
| L. Reynolds | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 900 00 | |
| E. F. Grandy | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 750 00 | |
| S. Brooks | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 720 00 | |
| G. M. Dibble | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 900 00 | |
| Jas. Marsh | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| Wm. Whiteside | Salary Oct. 19, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 433 55 | |
| | | 22,110 03 | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | 2,029 60 | |
| | | | 24,139 63 |
| | *Assistant Receiver General's Office, Victoria, B.C.* | | |
| D. B. McConnan | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 3,060 00 | |
| S. A. Staden | " 1, 1925 to Aug. 31, 1925 | 900 00 | |
| Geo. Watts | " 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 1,530 00 | |
| G. H. Llewellyn | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,440 00 | |
| A. W. Webb | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,320 00 | |
| I. M. Cutler | " 1, 1925 to Oct. 11, 1925 | 474 19 | |
| D. Officer | " 21, 1925 to May 9, 1925 | 46 79 | |
| W. J. Mullin | " 27, 1925 to Mar. 31, 1926 | 890 66 | |
| E. Michaelis | Salary 26 and 27 June 1925 | 5 00 | |
| N. D. Bates | Salary Aug. 17, 1925 to Mar. 31, 1926 | 449 03 | |
| F. Oates | " 1, 1925 to Aug. 15, 1925 | 36 30 | |
| | | 10,151 97 | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | 647 17 | |
| | | | 10,799 14 |
| | *Assistant Receiver General's Office, Winnipeg, Man.* | | |
| W. Winsby | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 3,540 00 | |
| T. Knight | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 2,040 00 | |
| E. W. H. Armstrong | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 2,000 00 | |
| H. E. Copeland | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,740 00 | |
| G. L. Bamford | " 1. 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| J. B. Quinn | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| A. O. Anderson | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,200 00 | |
| F. D. Ross | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| | | 14,300 00 | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | 709 73 | |
| | | | 15,009 73 |
| | Carried forward | | 113,532 23 |

## Appendix No. 8—Continued

### Charges of Management—*Continued*

| To Whom Paid | Service | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | | 113,532 23 |
| | *Savings Banks* | | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | | 51 80 |
| | | | 113,584 03 |
| | *Recapitulation* | | |
| | Salaries, Offices of the Assistant Receivers General | 90,725 06 | |
| | Payments to the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, Que., for acting as Assistant Receiver General and for bond transfer work | 16,000 00 | |
| | Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery | 6,858 97 | |
| | | | 113,584 03 |
| | *English Bill Stamps, Postage, etc.* | | |
| Bank of Montreal, London, England | Bill Stamps | 1,858 36 | |
| " " " | Postage | 1,008 90 | |
| " " " | Composition of stamp duty | 175 19 | |
| | | 3,042 45 | |
| " " " | Less—Sundry fees for issuing Stock Certificates to bearer | 884 27 | |
| | | | 2,158 18 |
| | *Commission for Payment of Interest on Public Debt, etc.* | | |
| Bank of Montreal, London, England | Commission and brokerage on Sinking Funds | 16,747 54 | |
| " " " | For services as fiscal agents in London, England, for year ended December 31, 1925, at rate of £150 per million of debt | 46,750 22 | |
| Bank of Montreal, New York | $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent commission for cashing Dominion of Canada coupons and registered interest | 16,985 01 | |
| " " " | $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent commission for cashing coupons on Dominion of Canada 4% one year notes due Sept. 15, 1925 | 1,125 00 | |
| " " " | $\frac{1}{32}$ of one per cent commission for redemption of Dominion of Canada Notes | 0 94 | |
| " " " | Fees for registration of Bonds, domiciled in New York | 5,000 00 | |
| Chase National Bank, New York | $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent commission for cashing coupons on Dominion of Canada 4% one year notes due Sept. 15, 1925 | 2,250 00 | |
| " " " | $\frac{1}{16}$ of one per cent commission for cashing coupons on Dominion of Canada 4% one year notes due Sept. 1, 1926 | 437 50 | |
| Sundry Banks | $\frac{3}{16}$ of one per cent commission for cashing Dominion of Canada Coupons | 19,815 65 | |
| | | | 109,111 86 |
| | *Printing, Advertising, Express, etc.* | | |
| Bank of Montreal, New York N. Y. | Assay office charges | 1,174 87 | |
| " " " | Express | 14 68 | |
| " " " | Insurance | 1 48 | |
| Bank of Montreal, London, Eng. | Advertising | 356 56 | |
| " " " | Printing and Stationery | 309 40 | |
| " " " | Express | 79 75 | |
| " " " | Cables | 22 70 | |
| " " " | Packing cases | 51 10 | |
| Sundry Express Companies | Express 73,703 58 | | |
| | Less refunds 971 03 | | |
| | | 72,732 55 | |
| | Carried forward | 74,743 09 | 224,854 07 |

## Appendix No. 8—Continued

### Charges of Management—*Continued*

| To Whom Paid | Service | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | | 74,743 09 | 224,854 07 |
| | *Printing, Advertising, Express, etc.*—Concluded | | | |
| Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Preparing and engraving plates, including sales tax | | 1,837 50 | |
| E. Y. Cooper | Inspecting time locks | | 22 00 | |
| Goldie & McCulloch, Co., Ltd., Galt., Ont. | Labour and expenses re vault door | | 61 60 | |
| Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Coin bags | | 336 00 | |
| L. I. Merlin, Ottawa, Ont. | Repairs to Mail-O-Meter machine | | 12 75 | |
| Postage Meter Co., Ottawa, Ont. | Parts for bond cancelling machine | | 2 65 | |
| Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Sundries including rubber stamps | | 7 31 | |
| Porter Safety Seal Co., Chicago, Ill. | Seals and sealing implement | | 138 00 | |
| Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Repairs, etc. | | 45 40 | |
| Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont. | Repairs, etc. | | 1 58 | |
| Thornton & Truman, Ottawa, Ont. | Making keys, repairs, etc. | | 418 32 | |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, Ont. | Printing and Stationery | | 7,889 16 | |
| Sundry persons | Cartage | | 55 | |
| " | Freight | | 3 17 | |
| Courtney, Sears & Brennan | Insurance | 731 55 | | |
| Greene & Robertson | " | 9,128 10 | | |
| Sundry Companies | " | 2 05 | | |
| | | 9,861 70 | | |
| | Less Refunds | 330 07 | | |
| | | | 9,531 63 | |
| Sundry persons | Office contingencies, Currency Branch | | 27 91 | |
| C. S. Tompkins | Travelling Expenses | | 65 30 | |
| S. P. McCavour | " " | | 433 75 | |
| C. E. Campbell | " " | | 304 65 | |
| P. Gordon | " " | | 993 17 | |
| E. A. Henderson | " " | | 16 85 | |
| J. W. MacFarlane | " " | | 224 15 | |
| J. P. Melvin | " " | | 469 76 | |
| S. J. Perkins | " " | | 225 13 | |
| R. B. Ray | " " | | 64 75 | |
| A. Schryer | " " | | 61 15 | |
| W. Sellar | " " | | 134 61 | |
| G. Shearman | " " | | 340 22 | |
| S. A. Staden | " " | | 1,172 49 | |
| F. M. Peters | " " | | 75 00 | |
| H. S. Narraway | " " | | 95 02 | |
| P. B. Wooster | " " | | 82 28 | |
| Capital Motors Ltd., Ottawa | Franklin car $5,250, less allowance of $1.250 for Reo car | | 4,000 00 | |
| Sundry persons | Maintenance and repairs to departmental car and truck | | 1,489 34 | |
| C. E. Clark (chauffeur) | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | 1,440 00 | |
| W. A. Bradley (chauffeur) | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | 1,533 31 | |
| Department of Customs and Excise | Duty, etc., on Porter Safety Seals | | 47 82 | |
| | | | | 108,347 37 |
| | *Printing Dominion Notes, etc.* | | | |
| Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Printing Dominion Notes | | 438,101 62 | |
| Canadian National Railways | Freight and cartage | | 7 66 | |
| Ayers Ltd., Lachute Mills, Que. | Groundwood felt | | 112 93 | |
| Canada Printing Ink Co., Ltd, Toronto, Ont. | Ink | | 3 35 | |
| | Carried forward | | 438,225 56 | 333,201 44 |

## Appendix No. 8—Concluded

### Charges of Management—*Concluded*

| To Whom Paid | Service | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | 438,225 56 | 333,201 44 |
| | *Printing Dominion Notes, etc.*—Concluded | | |
| Capital Wire Cloth & Mfg., Co., Ltd., Ottawa | Recovering cylinder mould | 100 00 | |
| Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | Oil, grease, etc. | 37 22 | |
| Kingston Penitentiary | Currency bags | 802 34 | |
| Laurentian Stone Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Lime | 83 27 | |
| Lymans' Ltd., Montreal, Que. | Soda ash | 36 00 | |
| Ottawa Drug Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Soda ash | 272 48 | |
| Royal Mint, Ottawa, Ont. | Steel dies | 45 00 | |
| J. S. Robertson, Montreal, Que. | Cylinder press rollers, etc. | 153 37 | |
| A. Workman & Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Sundries | 9 77 | |
| F. Rowe | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 1,440 00 | |
| P. S. Harper | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 960 00 | |
| M. J. Hickson | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,680 00 | |
| E. J. Theobalds | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 | 1,200 00 | |
| B. Becker | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 less 1½ days. | 717 11 | |
| D. Campbell | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 less 6½ days. | 707 14 | |
| F. Jones | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 less 12½ days | 695 55 | |
| Y. Lamoureux | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 less 7 days | 706 04 | |
| M. Paget | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 less 2 days. | 716 07 | |
| D. M. Racine | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 less 4½ days | 710 91 | |
| A. Valliere | " 1, 1925 " 31, 1926 less 9 days | 702 17 | |
| | | | 450,000 00 |
| | *Salary and contingencies of Walter Duncan, Special Investigating Officer under the direction of the Minister of Finance* | | |
| Walter Duncan | Salary April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | 3,550 00 | |
| | Contingencies | 1,160 36 | |
| | | | 4,710 36 |
| | *Clerical assistance in connection with the transfer and registration of Bonds* | | |
| Sundry persons | Clerical assistance | ..... | 87,456 08 |
| | | | 875,367 88 |

## Appendix No. 9

### Premium, Discount and Exchange Expenditure

| — | Rate | Amount purchased | Amount of premium | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Premium paid on New York Funds purchased..... | $\frac{17}{32}$ | 500,000 00 | 2,656 25 | |
| | $\frac{9}{16}$ | 250,000 00 | 1,406 25 | |
| | $\frac{5}{8}$ | 750,000 00 | 4,687 50 | 8,750 00 |
| Difference in Exchange on Empire Settlement Sterling remittances..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101 66 |
| Discount and Exchange on sundry items..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 168 53 |
| | | | | 9,020 19 |

## Appendix No. 10

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid | Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 1 | $ cts. | | SUPERANNUATION No. 1 | $ cts. |
| 1912 | Abbott, S. A. | 1,746 60 | 1918 | Borden, J. W. | 1,904 65 |
| 1922 | Aikens, J. | 1,941 24 | 1907 | Bourgeois, Joseph | 299 00 |
| 1922 | Ainsborough, Thos. | 909 96 | 1921 | Bouteiller, G. A. | 1,893 84 |
| 1919 | Alford, Wm. | 1,285 20 | 1920 | Boville, T. C. | 3,733 32 |
| 1921 | Allan, F. J. | 2,375 33 | 1917 | Bowell, John M. | 2,799 96 |
| 1897 | Allard, Wm. | | 1921 | Bowman, A. | 900 00 |
| 1918 | Allen, Geo. G. | 809 03 | 1908 | Bowser, Francis | 447 97 |
| 1904 | Allen, H. S. | 694 32 | 1897 | Boys, T. R. | 189 24 |
| 1918 | Allwell, R. J. | 525 84 | 1905 | Bradley, James | 260 88 |
| 1920 | Almon, A. U. | 1,119 96 | 1922 | Bray, S. | 2,190 96 |
| 1910 | Ami, M. H. | 1,280 83 | 1924 | Brennan, J. | 109 66 |
| 1921 | Amor, Wm. | 1,042 56 | 1916 | Brennan, P. J. | 1,179 72 |
| 1922 | Anderson, F. C. | 1,559 04 | 1921 | Brett, Wm. | 1,054 90 |
| 1919 | Anderson, W. P. | 2,566 67 | 1915 | Briegal, Frederick | 1,749 96 |
| 1895 | Archambault, Marie P. | 277 66 | 1915 | Brophy, W. | 686 40 |
| 1924 | Archambault, R. | 909 96 | 1916 | Brough, James S. | 1,662 48 |
| 1904 | Archer, Wm. | 176 00 | 1917 | Broughton, Jas. L. | 1,435 56 |
| 1905 | Ardagh, Henry H. | 388 56 | *1921 | Brown, Adam (A.A. $2,400.00) | 1,800 00 |
| 1922 | Arland, W. H. | 1,260 00 | 1919 | Brown, J. H. | 1,697 40 |
| 1921 | Armstrong, B. M. | 2,880 84 | 1904 | Buckley, Jas. | 339 96 |
| 1923 | Armstrong, Thos. | 930 00 | 1921 | Bull, G. H. | 1,185 33 |
| 1923 | Ashby, A. H. | 960 00 | 1913 | Burrows, Wm. | 482 01 |
| 1922 | Ashe, Ed. | 910 00 | 1904 | Bush, H. T. | 138 63 |
| 1922 | Ashmead, H. A. | 855 48 | 1910 | Bussell, John | 309 03 |
| 1915 | Asselin, J. E. | 840 00 | 1921 | Butler, J. | 1,042 20 |
| 1922 | Ayotte, J. E. | 890 66 | 1918 | Butler, R. J. | 1,238 08 |
| 1911 | Backhouse, Wm. | 454 92 | *1913 | Byshe, F. R. (A.A. $528.00) | 440 00 |
| 1897 | Bailey, Geo. O. | 360 00 | 1922 | Cairns, A. W. | 2,746 20 |
| 1897 | Balderson, J. H. | 682 50 | 1901 | Caldwell, Thos. | 522 00 |
| 1911 | Baldwin, H. A. | 648 00 | 1916 | Cameron, Alex. McK. | 1,155 72 |
| 1921 | Bale, Thos. | 683 76 | 1906 | Cameron, J. W. H. | |
| 1922 | Ball, Thos. | 818 40 | 1915 | Campbell, J. J. | 1,033 29 |
| 1920 | Ballantine, Elizabeth | 946 08 | 1921 | Campbell, Jos. H. | 951 11 |
| 1923 | Barber, K. A. | 1,367 28 | *1924 | Campbell, R. H. | 2,100 00 |
| 1924 | Barcelo, Edouard | 2,940 00 | 1911 | Capbert, Emile | 956 64 |
| *1918 | Barrett, D. A. (A.A. $1,450.55) | 241 76 | 1921 | Caron, A. E. | 1,950 60 |
| 1917 | Barrett, John K. | 2,239 92 | *1901 | Carrière, A. (A.A. $228.00) | 114 00 |
| 1920 | Bathurst, Jas. W. | 979 92 | 1917 | Carrier, Jos. E. | 979 92 |
| 1904 | Bayly, L. D. | 371 41 | 1900 | Carruthers, John | 1,399 92 |
| 1920 | Beahen, Denis | 902 22 | 1911 | Carty, Wm. | 249 55 |
| 1908 | Beale, Thomas | 408 36 | 1911 | Casault, Napoléon | 559 98 |
| 1923 | Beard, F. | 2,215 37 | 1911 | Chamberlain, A. J. | 504 00 |
| 1923 | Beatty, A. | 1,260 00 | 1922 | Chamberlain, H. | 679 92 |
| 1906 | Beaudry, P. A. | 432 00 | 1907 | Chase, Isaac S. | 840 00 |
| 1922 | Beddoe, C. H. | 2,788 33 | 1923 | Cheyne, A. J. | 1,092 00 |
| 1924 | Beers, J. M. | 1,035 96 | 1910 | Chubbuck, C. E. D. | 1,373 64 |
| 1903 | Belford, Ethel | 314 64 | 1918 | Churchill, James | 840 00 |
| 1922 | Bell, John | 699 96 | 1895 | Clark, B. | 254 76 |
| 1911 | Belleau, E. | 624 00 | 1921 | Clarke, G. W. | 583 32 |
| 1913 | Bellerive, George | 210 00 | 1907 | Clute, John S. | 1,263 84 |
| *1921 | Bellyea, T. H. (A.A. $1,568.77) | 130 73 | 1924 | Cochrane, J. B. | 998 80 |
| 1904 | Benjamin, E. H. | 985 83 | 1905 | Cochrane, W. C. | 361 08 |
| 1897 | Bennet, J. H. | 540 00 | 1920 | Code, W. A. | 1,411 58 |
| 1922 | Bennett, W. E. | 2,102 64 | 1913 | Coleman, Charles | 726 00 |
| 1919 | Benson, Martin | 1,755 72 | 1918 | Coleman, Lilian | 624 00 |
| 1887 | Bergin, W. | 156 00 | 1918 | Comer, Geo. W. H. | 558 00 |
| 1915 | Bérubé, Pierre A. | 501 48 | 1919 | Connolly, Peter | 1,120 00 |
| 1919 | Binks, Geo. J. | 2,344 92 | 1916 | Cook, G. D. | |
| 1923 | Bishop, R. S. | 1,958 04 | 1924 | Cook, M. E. | 1,369 56 |
| 1914 | Blackadar, A. H. | 2,485 00 | 1921 | Cooper, W. J. | 1,450 80 |
| 1920 | Blair, H. C. | 2,085 42 | 1916 | Corbeil, Ed. | 450 72 |
| 1920 | Bliss, T. A. D. | 1,959 96 | 1923 | Courtman, Jno. | 1,008 00 |
| 1905 | Blomfield, Geo. H. | 152 04 | 1906 | Cowan, E. | 419 25 |
| 1922 | Blondeau, D. S. | 1,642 08 | 1914 | Cowan, J. A. | 1,030 44 |
| 1922 | Boddy, J. S. | 1,410 12 | 1923 | Cox, R. H. | 1,176 00 |
| 1923 | Bollard, J. H. | 1,936 56 | 1924 | Cox, R. S. | 1,266 96 |
| 1921 | Booth, Geo. | 1,120 00 | 1920 | Creighton, H. S. | 1,120 00 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 1 | $ cts. |
| 1909 | Crisp, A. C. | 840 00 |
| 1918 | Crowe, Wm. J. | 747 96 |
| 1920 | Cunningham, F. H. | 2,566 63 |
| 1910 | Curran, Alfred | 1,042 56 |
| 1918 | Cushing, James | 619 68 |
| 1924 | Cushing, Jno. | 882 00 |
| 1922 | Cuthbert, W. J. | 981 83 |
| 1906 | Dale, Miss L. E. | 329 28 |
| 1922 | D'Aoust, Omer | 951 96 |
| *1914 | Darcy, W. (A.A. $420.00) | 35 00 |
| 1914 | Daubney, E. | 1,344 00 |
| 1919 | Davidson, J. J. | 1,188 00 |
| 1923 | Davison, L. D. | 665 64 |
| 1924 | Deacon, J. L. | 1,386 00 |
| *1920 | DeCelles, A. D. (A.A. $3,772.22) | 2,200 57 |
| 1914 | DeLaney, E. J. | 939 17 |
| 1911 | De Lisle, Joseph | 1,013 28 |
| 1914 | DeLong, Isaiah P. E. | 430 68 |
| 1923 | Desaulniers, D. L. | 2,656 50 |
| 1924 | Desjardins, A. W. | 1,119 96 |
| 1918 | Devinney, F. J. | 951 96 |
| 1901 | Dickinson, W. E. | 176 00 |
| 1913 | Dingman, N. J. | 2,205 00 |
| 1902 | Doane, Isaac | 272 80 |
| 1900 | Dodds, E. W. | 351 00 |
| 1920 | Dodds, Jno. | 1,270 80 |
| 1909 | Doller, W. J. | 526 20 |
| 1917 | Doray, J. L. E. | 979 92 |
| 1913 | Doucet, Eugène | 1,032 48 |
| 1914 | Dougherty, W. A. | 552 00 |
| 1906 | Doyle, James J. | 556 80 |
| 1924 | Doyle, Mary C. | 1,630 20 |
| 1920 | Doyon, J. A. | 1,959 96 |
| 1920 | Driver, Thos. | 1,337 76 |
| 1921 | Drouillard, A. | 823 66 |
| 1923 | Drouin, A. | 1,596 00 |
| 1918 | Drummond, Robt. F. | 1,057 44 |
| 1922 | Duboulay, A. | 841 44 |
| *1912 | Dufresne, Auguste (A.A. $743.75) | 557 75 |
| 1912 | Duggan, E. J. | 1,579 46 |
| 1901 | Duncan, R. | 792 00 |
| 1922 | Dunnett, E. H. | 1,252 20 |
| 1911 | Dunn, John | 381 08 |
| *1906 | Dunne, J. P. (A.A. $706.66) | 58 88 |
| *1887 | Dupont, C. T. (A.A. $1,100.00) | 91 66 |
| 1923 | Duplessis, L. J. T. R. | 2,013 60 |
| 1923 | Durocher, J. B. | 1,176 00 |
| 1922 | Durston, R. | 1,521 24 |
| 1917 | Eagleson, Wm. H. | 1,470 00 |
| 1919 | Eaton, Wm. P. | 980 00 |
| 1902 | Eckersley, John | 951 96 |
| 1922 | Eckhardt, W. H. M. | 1,764 00 |
| 1917 | Egener, A. | 1,050 00 |
| 1922 | Elbourne, Geo. | 1,035 14 |
| 1914 | Ellis, Rachel G. | 484 00 |
| 1897 | Embury, W. J. | 204 48 |
| *1903 | Fairman, Daniel (A.A. $576.00) | 576 00 |
| *1901 | Farley, C. J. (A.A. $303.75) | 25 31 |
| 1905 | Farley, J. F. | 728 00 |
| 1914 | Fenerty, A. H. | 896 91 |
| 1921 | Ferguson, Alex. | 688 32 |
| 1888 | Ferguson, Horace | 240 00 |
| 1922 | Ferguson, J. C. | 1,040 00 |
| 1912 | Filion, H. D. | 785 18 |
| 1912 | Finnegan, Edward | 595 87 |
| 1909 | Firth, C. M. | 246 48 |
| 1922 | Fisher, C. E. | 2,407 92 |
| 1922 | Fleming, J. B. | 1,960 00 |
| *1922 | Fletcher, E. H. (A.A. $2,775.50) | 1,619 03 |
| 1923 | Florence, C. | 1,050 00 |
| 1909 | Flynn, D. J. | 680 52 |
| 1916 | Flynn, Wm. | 1,096 56 |
| 1922 | Forest, S. | 921 60 |
| 1920 | Fortier, L. M. | 1,903 92 |
| 1924 | Foster, A. B. | 2,152 44 |
| 1924 | Foster, Jas. | 831 30 |
| 1916 | Frank, E. | 638 52 |
| 1922 | Fraser, A. T. | 1,890 00 |
| 1897 | Frazer, M. H. White | 260 00 |
| 1922 | Frazer, Peter | 1,152 00 |
| 1910 | Fréchette, Achille | 1,952 16 |
| 1916 | French, J. L. | 867 96 |
| 1922 | Frigon, J. A. | 2,550 00 |
| 1903 | Gabriel, J. McN. | 432 00 |
| 1899 | Galbraith, J. | 197 52 |
| 1918 | Gallet, Alphonse | 777 27 |
| 1912 | Gariépy, J. B. | 343 92 |
| 1922 | Gass, W. H. | 979 92 |
| 1909 | Gauthier, Avila | 204 00 |
| 1912 | Gauthier, Pierre | 476 16 |
| 1923 | Gendreau, A. B. | 1,176 00 |
| 1919 | Genest, J. A. | 735 96 |
| 1914 | George, F. J. | 623 88 |
| *1921 | Gibson, N. M. H. (A.A. $970.75) | 161 78 |
| 1915 | Gilkie, H. A. | 454 92 |
| 1916 | Gillespie, Ed. | 699 96 |
| 1901 | Girard, F. X. | 480 00 |
| 1911 | Giroux, Jos. | 561 48 |
| 1921 | Giroux, O. J. | 979 92 |
| 1922 | Gisborne, F. H. | 4,200 00 |
| 1920 | Glover, J. E. | 342 72 |
| 1908 | Gobeil, A. | 2,160 00 |
| 1921 | Godwin, Jas. | 806 40 |
| 1922 | Golden, J. J. | 1,083 96 |
| 1897 | Gordon, J. McD. | 785 28 |
| 1917 | Gosnell, Thos. S. | 1,633 33 |
| *1918 | Gouin, J. A. (A.A. $2,800.00) | 2,333 30 |
| 1894 | Gouin, W. G. | 150 00 |
| 1924 | Goulet, I. | 998 40 |
| 1920 | Gow, W. J. | 1,526 28 |
| 1918 | Graham, Wm. J. | 1,399 92 |
| 1883 | Grant, G. W. | 450 00 |
| 1922 | Gray, H. H. O. | 1,470 00 |
| 1903 | Grenier, Adolphe | 151 32 |
| 1921 | Grimason, T. | 1,399 92 |
| 1889 | Grogan, S. P. | 186 96 |
| 1895 | Guevremont, J. B. | 240 00 |
| 1922 | Hale, J. S. | 1,805 13 |
| *1922 | Hall, J. P. (A.A. $1,084.07) | 542 04 |
| 1914 | Hall, William S. | 768 48 |
| 1912 | Hambly, P. H. | 410 40 |
| 1919 | Hanley, Arch'd | 1,050 00 |
| 1922 | Hanrahan, P. | 1,174 44 |
| 1903 | Harding, Thomas F. | 130 00 |
| 1909 | Harper, James F. | 300 00 |
| 1923 | Harris, G. M. | 1,848 00 |
| 1904 | Harris, J. H. | 168 00 |
| 1892 | Hartley, H. E. | 188 64 |
| 1920 | Hartney, E. P. | 2,660 00 |
| 1909 | Hawkesworth, G. A. | 677 52 |
| 1921 | Haycock, Thos. | 839 88 |
| 1920 | Hayes, E. C. | 1,890 00 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 1 | $ cts. |
| 1922 | Hayes, Jeremiah | 817 44 |
| 1924 | Hayes, John J. | 1,200 72 |
| 1905 | Hayes, W. H. | 609 96 |
| 1914 | Hayward, W. G. | 446 64 |
| 1888 | Heath, Daniel | 129 00 |
| 1914 | Heath, E. L. | 760 20 |
| 1921 | Heintz, R. M. | 2,070 84 |
| 1918 | Helliwell, H. N. | 1,050 00 |
| 1923 | Heming, A. E. | 1,470 00 |
| 1914 | Henry, K. J. | 1,959 96 |
| 1921 | Hesson, C. A. | 1,301 16 |
| 1905 | Higgins, Richard | 228 84 |
| 1920 | Hill, W. B. A. | 927 96 |
| *1921 | Hitchings, H. S. (A.A. $640.00) | |
| 1898 | Hopkirk, J. E. | 700 00 |
| 1923 | House, W. H. | 1,287 96 |
| 1922 | Howard, J. P. | 1,035 20 |
| 1887 | Howe, Sydenham | 1,215 96 |
| 1897 | Hudon, A. | 399 96 |
| 1923 | Huggan, Wm. T. | 1,973 28 |
| 1904 | Hunt, William Josiah | 321 96 |
| 1921 | Hutty, R. H. G. | 1,042 20 |
| 1921 | Iler, B. | 1,959 96 |
| 1920 | Isaacson, H. N. | 1,559 76 |
| 1922 | Jackson, E. S. | 794 64 |
| 1901 | Jackson, J. A. | 340 00 |
| 1922 | James, T. C. | 1,610 00 |
| 1923 | Johnstone, G. | 1,475 76 |
| 1922 | Johnstone, W. J. | 2,799 96 |
| 1912 | Jones, Albert | 559 92 |
| 1897 | Jones, Allan | 1,119 96 |
| 1914 | Jones, C. J. | 2,449 92 |
| 1913 | Jones, James G. | 473 52 |
| 1920 | Jones, L. K. | 2,799 96 |
| 1921 | Jones, R. | 1,568 76 |
| 1918 | Jones, W. E. C. | 952 00 |
| 1919 | Just, C. F. | 2,799 96 |
| 1922 | Kavanagh, C. E. | 1,991 16 |
| 1923 | Keating, C. J. | 2,016 00 |
| 1922 | Kemp, A. E. | 1,854 96 |
| 1923 | Kennedy, R. D. | |
| 1917 | Kent, S. B. | 1,948 32 |
| 1922 | Ketchum, F. E. | 1,092 00 |
| 1922 | Ketchum, W. A. | 1,050 00 |
| 1892 | Keys, Jas. | 180 96 |
| 1922 | Kimber, W. | 874 92 |
| 1917 | King, Richard M. | 1,189 92 |
| 1912 | Kinney, John | 610 68 |
| 1918 | Kirkpatrick, John A. | 1,260 00 |
| 1918 | Kirwan, Philip T. | 1,470 00 |
| 1903 | Lagacé, P. | 336 00 |
| 1922 | Lalande, J. B. A. | 1,050 00 |
| *1905 | Lamer, J. E. (A.A. $639.83) | 426 48 |
| 1920 | Landor, A. | 801 00 |
| 1922 | Lane, H. B. S. | 1,960 00 |
| 1921 | Langstone, W. H. | 1,075 44 |
| 1922 | Lantier, A. A. | 2,164 56 |
| 1916 | Lapointe, T. | 979 92 |
| 1923 | Larivière, C. | 1,780 32 |
| 1907 | Larose, Anatole | 1,020 00 |
| 1915 | Larose, Joseph | 792 00 |
| *1914 | Larue, E. P. (A.A. $980.00) | 734 94 |
| 1921 | Lawless, M. | 785 34 |
| 1924 | Lawrence, J. W. | 524 16 |
| 1923 | Lawson, Jas. | 1,959 96 |
| 1909 | Lawson, J. A. | 840 00 |
| 1907 | Lebel, J. A. W. | 816 00 |
| 1909 | LeBlanc, Chas. P. | 191 28 |
| 1921 | LeBlanc, J. J. | 330 00 |
| 1923 | Ledoux, Jos. | 1,050 00 |
| 1903 | Leduc, C. | 128 04 |
| 1915 | Lee, Edward | 1,007 16 |
| 1919 | Lefebvre, Louis | 1,119 96 |
| 1907 | Legault, O. | 180 00 |
| 1903 | Leguerrier, J. B. | 112 20 |
| 1921 | LeMoine, Jules | 1,262 76 |
| *1913 | Leslie, John (A.A. $1,965.83) | 1,474 29 |
| 1915 | LeSueur, C. P. | 1,749 96 |
| 1922 | Letteau, H. | 981 48 |
| 1914 | Levasseur, L. N. Z. | 913 80 |
| 1897 | Lightfoot, F. C. | 502 80 |
| 1895 | Lilley, J. H. | 142 80 |
| 1917 | Lithgow, J. T. | 2,520 00 |
| 1914 | Little, Hugh R. | 517 92 |
| 1908 | Lloyd, Frank | 371 52 |
| 1923 | Loan, J. B. | 979 20 |
| 1892 | Loftus, A. | 350 00 |
| 1914 | Low, A. P. | 3,099 96 |
| 1903 | Lussier, Joseph | 264 00 |
| 1899 | Lynes, K. | 441 96 |
| 1922 | Lynn, J. | 758 40 |
| 1922 | Lynton, T. C. | 1,082 64 |
| 1913 | Lyons, John M. | 1,343 30 |
| 1895 | Macdermid, A. J. | 420 00 |
| 1919 | Macdonald, A. B. | 1,452 00 |
| 1911 | Macdonald, James | 525 00 |
| 1914 | MacDonald, Jno. G. | 520 44 |
| 1921 | Mackay, J. E. B. | 1,030 44 |
| 1902 | MacKillop, J. | 240 00 |
| 1910 | Mackinnon, W. C. | 637 92 |
| 1917 | MacLaren, Jno. S. | 2,100 00 |
| 1924 | MacLeod, J. O. | 2,100 00 |
| 1919 | Macpherson, Wm. | 1,260 00 |
| 1919 | Macpherson, W. T. | 1,224 00 |
| 1920 | Magee, R. G. | 979 92 |
| 1915 | Mahar, John | 640 56 |
| 1912 | Mailman, J. A. | 464 76 |
| 1907 | Mainguy, Philip | 559 92 |
| 1919 | Malcolm, Jas. | 951 96 |
| 1894 | Malone, Thos. | 54 00 |
| 1908 | Maracle, Miss F. K. | 366 36 |
| 1920 | Marceau, J. O. | 1,758 48 |
| 1920 | Marshall, J. W. | 2,380 00 |
| *1882 | Marter, W. P. (A.A. $196.00) | 81 65 |
| 1922 | Martin, J. C. | 2,166 84 |
| 1906 | Martin, Jules G. | 156 00 |
| 1915 | Mason, Frederick | 1,516 56 |
| 1921 | Mathieu, A. | 1,033 20 |
| 1922 | Matthewman, E. H. | 1,988 00 |
| 1921 | Matthews, F. W. | 1,446 30 |
| *1919 | Matthews, J. S. (A.A. $1,680.00) | 700 00 |
| 1919 | Maxwell, S. R. | 1,232 76 |
| 1916 | May, Ida M. | 696 00 |
| 1920 | Maynard, M. W. | 1,959 96 |
| 1922 | Mercer, R. G. | 1,991 16 |
| 1917 | Mercer, Wm. O. | 1,959 96 |
| 1922 | Merrick, K. | 1,171 32 |
| 1888 | Mickleburgh, F. H. | 26 66 |
| 1922 | Middleton, A. T. | 1,560 96 |
| 1903 | Miggins, M. | 216 00 |
| 1907 | Miller, John G. | 687 12 |
| *1921 | Milliken, E. (A.A. $910.00) | 606 64 |
| 1907 | Milne, Chas. | 200 30 |
| 1922 | Mitchell, Wm. | 1,082 64 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 1 | $ cts. |
| 1907 | Mitchell, W. F. | 328 53 |
| 1906 | Maloney, Daniel | 1,231 20 |
| 1924 | Moffat, R. B. E. | 1,745 26 |
| 1922 | Mollard, J. T. | 1,260 00 |
| 1920 | Montizambert, Dr. Fred | 3,475 67 |
| 1922 | Moon, F. G. | 2,162 16 |
| 1912 | Moore, T. E. | 360 48 |
| 1925 | Moren, M. J. | 1,431 48 |
| 1904 | Morris, Chas. E. | 66 00 |
| 1918 | Morrissey, John | 582 12 |
| 1922 | Mulcahy, P. J. | 1,252 20 |
| *1922 | Mulcahy, Jos. J. (A.A. $841.52) | 70 12 |
| 1909 | Mulhern, M.M. | 810 60 |
| 1912 | Mullin, Thos. | 288 24 |
| 1914 | Mundy, W. A. | 532 08 |
| 1918 | Munro, Hugh D. | 769 92 |
| 1901 | Murphy, Wm. | 415 92 |
| 1919 | Murray, J. P. | 1,119 96 |
| 1916 | Myers, Robt. | 654 36 |
| 1921 | McAuley, D. | 210 00 |
| 1925 | McCarthy, Nona | 1,056 96 |
| 1906 | McClive, John | 480 00 |
| 1921 | McConnell, R. G. | 3,950 88 |
| 1916 | McCormick, Edgar | 571 92 |
| 1921 | McCulloch, John Oliver | 1,148 64 |
| 1907 | McGee, John J. | 2,240 00 |
| 1906 | McGie, Donald B. | 163 31 |
| 1922 | McGill, A. | 2,940 00 |
| *1918 | McGirr, John (A.A. $1,470.00) | 367 50 |
| 1921 | McGovern, J. J. | 1,119 96 |
| 1913 | McKay, C. S. | 524 58 |
| 1923 | McKenzie, C. J. | 1,675 30 |
| 1919 | McKeown, J. A. | 544 56 |
| 1921 | McKinley, C. H. | 139 92 |
| 1922 | McKinnon, M. | 1,413 96 |
| 1924 | McLagan, John | 874 92 |
| 1918 | McLaren, Duncan | 319 32 |
| 1922 | McLellan, N. | 1,084 08 |
| 1910 | McMahon, Wm. | 1,155 00 |
| *1903 | McMillan, Robt P. (A.A. $560.00) | 139 28 |
| 1913 | McMordie, A. | 481 92 |
| 1909 | McNair, W. C. | 368 28 |
| 1922 | McNeil, Neil | 1,549 32 |
| 1911 | McNicol, John | 1,470 00 |
| 1899 | McRobert, W. H. | 288 00 |
| 1923 | McRobie, A. J. | 1,260 00 |
| 1923 | McRobie, J. T. | 1,092 00 |
| 1909 | McShane, J. F. | 372 00 |
| 1907 | McTaggart, John | 552 00 |
| 1922 | Nelson, Robt. | |
| 1917 | Nesbitt, Margaret W. | 699 96 |
| 1916 | Nevins, N. | 302 40 |
| 1909 | Newbury, C. W. | 550 00 |
| 1897 | Newberry, I. M. | 207 60 |
| 1906 | Newbigging, Thomas L. | 476 40 |
| 1923 | Newbury, J. C. | 2,799 96 |
| 1911 | Newby, Frank | 1,119 96 |
| 1917 | Newcomb, Geo. H. | 1,560 24 |
| 1907 | Newman, John J. | 404 52 |
| 1914 | Newsome, A. E. | 297 26 |
| 1922 | Nicholls, Wm. | 1,046 04 |
| *1925 | Nidle, Henry (A.A. $975.33) | 578 61 |
| 1922 | Noel, J. P. | 841 44 |
| 1912 | Nolet, J. G. | 636 96 |
| 1897 | Nugent, James | 156 00 |
| 1912 | Nunn, George | 310 05 |
| 1920 | O'Brien, J. S. | 1,310 85 |
| 1912 | O'Brien, W. D. | 1,464 12 |
| 1924 | O'Connell, Ellen M. | 1,512 00 |
| 1904 | O'Connor, Mrs. Eleanor | 367 92 |
| 1922 | O'Connor, Jas. | 1,256 64 |
| 1917 | O'Connor, John F. | 1,650 72 |
| 1918 | O'Donoghue, D. | 1,497 24 |
| 1922 | O'Donoghue, M. J. | 1,239 96 |
| *1916 | O'Dowd. F. (A.A. $952.00) | 475 98 |
| 1914 | O'Gorman, Cornelius | 357 24 |
| 1887 | O'Hara, James | 519 96 |
| 1914 | O'Leary, Thos. Jos. | 919 92 |
| 1922 | Oliver, F. A. | 639 96 |
| 1922 | O'Loane, J. T. | 1,082 64 |
| 1919 | O'Meara, D. D. | 2,100 00 |
| 1922 | O'Neil, H. T. | 1,050 00 |
| *1913 | Orchard, L. D. (A.A. $409.11) | 272 72 |
| 1915 | O'Regan, W. H. | 972 12 |
| *1909 | O'Rielly, Miss M.A. (A.A. $272.00) | 22 66 |
| 1913 | Ouellet, F. X. | 499 20 |
| 1912 | Owen, Charles | 489 96 |
| 1921 | Panneton, C. E. | 932 88 |
| 1920 | Paradine, Thos. | 594 48 |
| 1919 | Parish, G. H. | 1,312 44 |
| 1914 | Park, Robt. H. | 741 00 |
| 1909 | Parker, Lewis | 1,189 92 |
| 1924 | Parry, W. S. | 1,008 00 |
| 1923 | Parson, B. A. | 1,092 00 |
| 1922 | Patrick, Mary | 1,046 04 |
| *1915 | Patterson, Thos. (A.A. $1,193.89) | 99 49 |
| 1922 | Payne, Edward | 960 00 |
| *1909 | Payne, M. (A.A. $237.50) | 138 53 |
| 1904 | Pearce, Wm. | 1,380 00 |
| 1918 | Pearson, Wesley | 1,189 92 |
| 1912 | Pearson, W. O. | 468 65 |
| 1917 | Perkins, Francis N. | 469 44 |
| 1920 | Philibert, J. E. | 927 96 |
| 1922 | Pierson, Chas. | 1,084 08 |
| *1898 | Pilson, Hy. (A.A. $295.62) | 49 26 |
| 1910 | Plamondon, O. | 495 96 |
| 1897 | Plante, Gaspard | 264 00 |
| 1907 | Plunkett, Joseph M. | 296 28 |
| 1921 | Plunkett, Wm. | 903 00 |
| 1902 | Poirier, A. | 170 28 |
| 1913 | Polkinghorne, John A. | 1,134 00 |
| 1921 | Pollock, G. B. | 1,032 48 |
| 1918 | Pope, Chas. | 1,470 00 |
| 1923 | Pope, G. D. | 2,781 00 |
| 1912 | Porter, E. H. | 210 00 |
| 1918 | Potter, M. J. | 1,539 96 |
| 1913 | Pottinger, David | 4,899 96 |
| *1897 | Powell, John (A.A. $357.06) | 297 50 |
| 1919 | Power, F. J. | 1,119 96 |
| 1917 | Power, John R. | 1,050 00 |
| 1922 | Pringle, Jas. | 1,084 08 |
| 1924 | Prud'homme, L. T. | 1,680 00 |
| 1914 | Pryor, Oswald | 1,034 40 |
| 1915 | Ralph, Arthur R. F. | 603 96 |
| 1921 | Ramsden, J. A. | 372 00 |
| 1917 | Ramsey, W. J. | 924 00 |
| 1922 | Ratchford, P. E. | 1,050 00 |
| 1924 | Raymond, R. | 1,119 96 |
| 1897 | Reed, Hayter | 1,109 29 |
| 1912 | Reeves, O. | 602 52 |
| 1921 | Renaud, J. E. | 1,026 60 |
| 1917 | Renton, John L. | 909 96 |
| 1914 | Richard, Alphonse | 420 00 |
| 1921 | Richardson, H. E. | 752 16 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 1 | $ cts. |
| 1906 | Richardson, William | 388 20 |
| 1902 | Richey, W. M | 534 60 |
| 1902 | Rivers, Robt | 281 58 |
| 1922 | Robert, P | 841 44 |
| 1923 | Robinson, L | 1,099 56 |
| 1923 | Roche, Geo | 1,088 00 |
| 1922 | Rochester, F. K | 2,171 17 |
| 1921 | Rodgers, Geo | 723 72 |
| *1922 | Roeske, F. W. (A.A. $841.52) | 210 36 |
| *1922 | Rondeau, U. (A.A. $1,260.00) | 420 00 |
| 1908 | Root, Albert | 174 96 |
| 1923 | Ross, Geo | 3,861 60 |
| 1923 | Ross, Jas. W | 990 00 |
| *1914 | Ross, John D. (A.A. $893.41) | 670 05 |
| 1917 | Rousseau, H. B | |
| 1913 | Routhier, A. A | 659 16 |
| 1890 | Roy, Joseph | 85 36 |
| 1895 | Russell, A. J. H | 672 00 |
| 1915 | Russell, Wm | 1,245 72 |
| 1922 | Rutherford, Jas | 1,899 24 |
| *1907 | Sancton, G. F. (A.A. $1,008.00) | 924 00 |
| 1903 | Sargent, Robert | 201 24 |
| 1922 | Saucier, X. A | 2,346 24 |
| 1918 | Saulnier, John | 181 92 |
| 1921 | Saunders, C. J | 746 64 |
| 1910 | Scholes, Adam | 422 76 |
| *1907 | Scholfield, Fergus (A.A. $245.00) | |
| 1919 | Scott, Andrew | 1,119 96 |
| 1903 | Scott, John | 504 00 |
| *1903 | Scott, J. H. (A.A. $440.00) | 256 62 |
| 1923 | Séguin, F. O. O | 1,936 56 |
| 1903 | Seely, Neil | 216 00 |
| 1924 | Sewell, T. C | 1,218 00 |
| 1909 | Seymour, A. J. B | 540 00 |
| 1923 | Shannon, S. L | 4,200 00 |
| 1917 | Shaughnessy, John | 768 00 |
| 1888 | Shaw, G. A | 403 20 |
| 1922 | Shaw, H. S | 1,556 52 |
| *1922 | Shaw, J. F. (A.A. $2,362.50) | 1,378 09 |
| 1919 | Shaw, Mary | 736 20 |
| 1913 | Shaw, M. M | 388 92 |
| 1914 | Sherritt, James | 539 16 |
| 1921 | Sherwood, H | 1,872 48 |
| 1906 | Short, W. S | 357 60 |
| 1924 | Simard, Jean B. M | 1,073 28 |
| 1921 | Simard, Léon | 564 36 |
| 1922 | Simons, J. R | 1,260 00 |
| 1922 | Simpson, A. F | 2,358 00 |
| 1919 | Simpson, H. E | 1,008 00 |
| 1899 | Sims, J. C | 840 00 |
| 1922 | Skelly, E. J | 1,084 08 |
| 1921 | Smith, C. E | 1,260 00 |
| 1921 | Smith, D. J | 1,119 96 |
| 1908 | Smith, E. L | 480 96 |
| 1921 | Smith, Geo | 1,423 32 |
| 1913 | Smith, Gertrude | 546 00 |
| 1897 | Smith, H. H | 1,590 00 |
| 1914 | Smith, John | 509 51 |
| 1902 | Smith, J. Rose | 980 00 |
| 1922 | Smith, Mark | 750 84 |
| 1922 | Smith, T. J | 1,119 96 |
| 1916 | Soutter, A. R | 1,469 00 |
| 1918 | Sparks, Geo. A. S | 1,680 00 |
| 1918 | Sparks, Robert | 1,248 24 |
| 1919 | Spence, F. H | 1,050 00 |
| 1921 | Spencer, J. H | 1,119 96 |
| *1921 | Spittal, Robt. (A.A. $1,187.73) | 890 73 |

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 1 | $ cts. |
| 1924 | Springate, Geo | 895 92 |
| 1921 | Sproule, J. F | 953 40 |
| 1914 | Standish, John G | |
| 1920 | Stanton, C | 2,916 60 |
| 1921 | Steacy, C | 805 92 |
| 1919 | Steele, E. Y | 1,119 96 |
| 1909 | Stein, L. F. L | 921 72 |
| 1924 | Stephenson, E. F | 2,799 96 |
| 1905 | Stewart, Chas. R | 452 16 |
| 1924 | Stewart, D | 2,100 00 |
| 1921 | Stewart, Edmund | 642 30 |
| 1914 | Stewart, Miss H. E | 712 92 |
| 1921 | Stewart, W. C. E | 2,055 91 |
| 1919 | Stokes, Wm | 980 00 |
| 1919 | Storr, Ira W | 2,310 00 |
| 1924 | St. Denis, E. H | 2,965 04 |
| 1922 | St. Onge, J. A | 721 20 |
| 1916 | Sutherland, Geo. C | 223 92 |
| 1901 | Suthern, F | 270 00 |
| 1921 | Sutton, R | 937 92 |
| 1922 | Sweetnam, G. B | 1,512 00 |
| 1911 | Symes, P. B | 1,454 42 |
| 1920 | Taché, J. C | 2,046 24 |
| 1915 | Talbot, Octave Z | 1,749 96 |
| 1897 | Tansey, D | 300 00 |
| 1901 | Taylor, Amos | 228 00 |
| 1924 | Taylor, C. J | 2.719 50 |
| 1918 | Taylor, Hugh W | 510 07 |
| 1917 | Theakston, Major John | 657 24 |
| 1901 | Thomas, G. A | 351 96 |
| 1922 | Thompson, A. G | 1,913 16 |
| 1920 | Thompson, W. H | 1,856 88 |
| 1922 | Throop, A. W | 2,535 24 |
| 1921 | Tighe, Ed | 1,040 16 |
| 1921 | Till, Thomas M | 1,423 20 |
| *1919 | Tomkins, Patrick (A.A. $840.00) | 210 00 |
| 1913 | Toupin, F. X. J. A | 1,635 00 |
| 1912 | Tremaine, R. W | 318 24 |
| *1907 | Turcotte, J. B. (A.A. $266.00) | |
| 1912 | Turgeon, C. E | 1,120 00 |
| 1918 | Turner, H | 1,434 96 |
| 1906 | Upper, A. H | 187 08 |
| 1921 | Valeur, Jos. A | 1,027 80 |
| 1919 | Vavasour, Edwin W | 979 92 |
| 1911 | Venning, R. V | 1,981 32 |
| *1897 | Verreault, J. E. (A.A. $150.00) | 12 50 |
| 1917 | Vezina, Ulrich | 1,256 04 |
| 1923 | Waddell, K. T | 1,126 92 |
| 1921 | Wagner, M. A | 889 68 |
| 1921 | Walker, E. M | 1,445 64 |
| 1897 | Walker, Wm. B | 207 96 |
| 1906 | Walker, W. H (A.A. $432.00) | 108 00 |
| 1907 | Wallace, J. J | 1,749 96 |
| 1919 | Walsh, Robert | 979 92 |
| 1915 | Ward, Joseph | 648 12 |
| 1908 | Warwicker, F. S | 727 32 |
| 1915 | Warwicker, W. S | 655 80 |
| 1923 | Watson, C | 1,224 00 |
| 1921 | Watson, Jas. W | 1,218 00 |
| 1922 | Watt, J. H | 1,092 00 |
| 1913 | Webber, E. M | 552 00 |
| 1922 | Wells, W. J | 1,016 22 |
| 1903 | Wheeler, F. C | 351 96 |
| *1921 | Wheeler, P. (A.A. $693.00) | 115 50 |
| 1916 | Whitcher, A. H | 1,470 00 |
| 1921 | White, G. R | 1,907 76 |
| 1905 | White, Michael | 224 52 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 1 | $ cts. |
| 1917 | White, Robt. S. | 1,575 00 |
| 1922 | Wigle, A. | 2,196 84 |
| 1900 | Williams, Jos. | 300 00 |
| 1908 | Williams, Thomas | 1,782 00 |
| 1918 | Wills, Geo. W. | 1,302 00 |
| 1901 | Wilson, I. H. | 261 24 |
| 1909 | Wilson, John | 380 28 |
| 1920 | Wilson, Jos. | 1,016 88 |
| 1922 | Wilson, W. T. | 1,875 14 |
| 1887 | Winters, W. | 100 53 |
| 1918 | Wood, E. B. | 1,470 00 |
| 1920 | Wood, John | 619 74 |
| 1901 | Woodland, I. H. | 120 36 |
| 1917 | Wright, Jos. | 1,734 36 |
| 1922 | Wright, R. P. | 1,084 08 |
| 1912 | Young, G. H. | 1,749 96 |
| | Total, Superannuation No. 1 | 701,115 65 |
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 2 | |
| 1920 | Alteman, P. J. | 720 00 |
| 1918 | Begin, Ludger | 431 88 |
| 1916 | Bernard, Henry | 431 88 |
| 1922 | Caron, Louis | 702 36 |
| 1923 | Coulter, R. M. | 4,200 00 |
| 1917 | Davieau, P. | 384 00 |
| 1920 | Farrel, F. J. | 1,052 76 |
| 1920 | Farrow, H. W. | 799 20 |
| 1921 | Francis, Jno. | 625 08 |
| 1917 | Frank R. | 450 72 |
| 1922 | Grey, C. L. | 1,386 00 |
| 1919 | Harrison, G. | 488 28 |
| 1912 | Hoey, Wm. | 327 00 |
| 1922 | Johnston, R. A. A. | 2,593 44 |
| 1919 | Kennedy, J. | 699 96 |
| 1924 | Lambert, T. E. | 2,064 60 |
| 1922 | Leyden, M. | 597 38 |
| 1919 | Loftus, S. R. | 714 92 |
| 1924 | Martin, Emma S. | 1,011 12 |
| 1923 | McLaughlin, T. J. | 1,592 50 |
| 1921 | Mitchell, Thos. | 923 28 |
| 1921 | Montanari, A. N. P. | 575 40 |
| 1913 | Morgan, M. H. | 313 77 |
| 1917 | McIntosh, J. F. | 625 13 |
| 1923 | McLeod, E. B. | 1,080 00 |
| 1920 | McMartin, D. | 723 60 |
| 1913 | O'Brien, A. H. | 1,741 44 |
| 1913 | Osborne, F. A. | 578 64 |
| 1921 | Paradis, Eugène | 1,944 00 |
| 1916 | Phelan, Dr Daniel | 1,512 00 |
| 1923 | Porter, N. | 1,117 92 |
| 1925 | Ring, M. J. | 949 08 |
| 1913 | Roe, Geo. H. | 452 76 |
| 1922 | Rogers, T. | 626 40 |
| 1913 | Ross, H. E. | 144 00 |
| 1917 | Rouillard, A. | 643 80 |
| 1911 | Ryan, W. L. | 384 00 |
| 1914 | Scott, Jno. L. | 376 08 |
| 1917 | Shaw, Margaret | 528 00 |
| 1922 | Simpson, A. M. | 909 96 |
| 1923 | Sinclair, James | 1,238 64 |
| 1924 | Skead, James | 1,941 24 |
| 1924 | Thompson, W. H. | 882 00 |
| 1915 | Trudel, J. B. | 1,105 92 |
| 1913 | Wood, S. J. | 328 68 |

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 2 | $ cts. |
| 1920 | Wright, J. P. | 733 26 |
| 1915 | Young, R. St. B. | 436 32 |
| | Total, Superannuation No. 2 | 44,088 40 |
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 3 (Printing Bureau) | |
| 1920 | Allan, William C. | 864 27 |
| 1920 | Annand, William J. | 304 72 |
| 1920 | Askwith, Francis | 566 16 |
| 1920 | Aubin, Norbert | 158 61 |
| 1920 | Baker, Alexander | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Baker, Guy C. | 678 00 |
| 1921 | Beaudry, Edmond F. | 309 65 |
| 1920 | Beaumont, Albert | |
| *1920 | Becquart, L. Jules (A.A. $677.99) | 621 50 |
| 1920 | Belleau, Laurent A. | 922 68 |
| 1920 | Bergeron, Adrien | 98 75 |
| 1920 | Bettez, Charles J. | 290 02 |
| 1920 | Bonnell, Amos | 678 12 |
| 1920 | Braithwaite, George | 452 87 |
| 1920 | Cairns, Hugh H. | 922 68 |
| 1920 | Charrier, Méderic | 514 56 |
| 1920 | Connelly, Margarite | 165 12 |
| 1920 | Côté, Joseph | 46 17 |
| 1920 | Demers, Hubert | 46 17 |
| 1920 | Donnelly, John | 677 88 |
| 1920 | Doyle, Michael H. | 161 60 |
| 1920 | Ducharme, Alfred | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Farrell, Martha | 4 70 |
| 1920 | Farrer, Sarah | 284 88 |
| 1920 | Forget, Joseph | 98 75 |
| 1920 | Fortier, Rodolphe | 41 91 |
| 1920 | Gagne, Napoleon | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Gagnon, Nelson | 38 14 |
| *1920 | Gaultier, Mrs. Philomine (A.A. $414.56) | 26 48 |
| 1920 | Gliddon, Hannah | 8 08 |
| 1920 | Gliddon, James F. | 276 29 |
| 1920 | Godin, Theophile | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Gorman, Thos. M. | 678 12 |
| 1920 | Jobin, Jean Baptiste | 710 40 |
| 1920 | Jolicoeur, Eugene | 38 34 |
| 1920 | Joubarne, Alphonse | 38 14 |
| 1920 | Juneau, Pierre A. | 678 00 |
| 1920 | King, Wm. G. | 586 08 |
| 1920 | Langlois, Joseph | 23 08 |
| 1920 | Langlois, Wilfred | 38 14 |
| 1920 | Lecourt, Alexander | 76 68 |
| 1920 | Lecourt, Raphael | 686 64 |
| 1920 | Lepage, Napoleon | 76 68 |
| 1920 | Lepine, Jos. | 611 28 |
| *1920 | Lepine, Mrs. Philomine (A.A. $284.88) | 198 34 |
| *1920 | Letch, Henry G. (A.A. $922.64) | 76 89 |
| 1920 | Lewis, F. Patrick | 323 20 |
| 1920 | L'Hereault, Georges | 152 60 |
| 1920 | Mahoney, Johanna | 284 88 |
| 1920 | Marshall, John H. | 138 83 |
| *1920 | Mercure, Geo. C. (A.A. $469.68) | 80 88 |
| 1920 | Moffett, Thomas | |
| 1920 | Maurier, Marius J. | 683 64 |
| 1920 | McCann, James | 197 35 |
| 1920 | Niles, Richard | 678 00 |
| 1920 | O'Brien, Joseph | 152 32 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 3 | $ cts. |
| 1920 | O'Connor, Margaret | 121 17 |
| 1920 | O'Keefe, Frederick J. | 23 08 |
| 1920 | Patterson, James W. | 711 00 |
| *1920 | Pearce, John K. (A.A. $677.99) | 87 48 |
| 1920 | Pender, James E. | 36 00 |
| *1920 | Pepper, Chas. G. (A.A. $543.59) | 386 47 |
| 1920 | Reny, Joseph W. | 355 28 |
| 1921 | Reynolds, James C. | 148 59 |
| 1920 | Reynolds, William H. | 922 68 |
| 1920 | Richard, Joseph E. | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Richer, Hector | 43 86 |
| 1920 | Riendeau, Nap. | 28 29 |
| 1920 | Rigby, Catharine T. | 290 88 |
| 1920 | Samson, Adjutor | 157 20 |
| 1920 | Savery, Sophie | 290 88 |
| 1920 | Scott, Anna (A.A. 165.17) | 38 98 |
| 1920 | Seguin, Joseph | 613 08 |
| 1920 | Servant, Louis | 553 92 |
| 1920 | Smith, Henry H. | 108 75 |
| 1920 | Soulard, Joseph | 161 60 |
| 1920 | Stewart, John | 157 88 |
| 1920 | St-Jacques, Charles | 366 24 |
| *1920 | Taylor, Wm. A. (A.A. 683.59) | 461 27 |
| 1920 | Teague, Wm. C. | 683 64 |
| 1920 | Thoburn, Daniel | 780 96 |
| 1920 | Trowbridge, John J. | 46 18 |
| 1920 | Twoy, Mary | 290 76 |
| 1920 | Twoy, Sarah M. | 60 62 |
| 1920 | Valentine, McGill | 8 78 |
| 1920 | Valiquette, Mary Ann | 165 12 |
| 1920 | Wellard, Alfred | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Wilson, J. Chalmers | 678 72 |
| | Total, Superannuation No. 3 | 29,314 68 |
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | |
| | Public Service Retirement Act | |
| 1922 | Abbey, A. B. | 471 24 |
| 1922 | Abercrombie, R. | 145 80 |
| 1924 | Ackerman, A. | 507 48 |
| 1921 | Adair, T. J. | 231 60 |
| 1920 | Adams, J. A. | 398 88 |
| 1924 | Adams, W. A. | 966 00 |
| 1921 | Adamson, W. J. | 573 72 |
| 1924 | Addison, Robt. | 845 88 |
| 1924 | Aird, G. D. | 561 60 |
| 1921 | Aitkens, Alex. | 473 20 |
| 1921 | Alexander, F. J. | 1,094 76 |
| 1924 | Alexander, John F. | 497 10 |
| 1923 | Allan, H. | 933 96 |
| 1924 | Allan, J. B. | 896 83 |
| 1923 | Allen, J. W. | 106 48 |
| 1924 | Allen, W. A. | 209 70 |
| 1924 | Allin, W. W. | 360 00 |
| 1924 | Almon, G. W. R. | 1,014 96 |
| *1921 | Almas, A. A. (A.A. $773.33) | 708 84 |
| 1924 | Amey, W. J. | 533 21 |
| 1921 | Amira, C. A. | 402 36 |
| 1924 | Andrews, S. D. | 727 92 |
| 1922 | Annand, T. E. | 794 52 |
| 1923 | Antoney, C. C. | 632 28 |
| 1924 | Appleton, Edward | 975 48 |
| 1921 | Archer, W. A. | 263 28 |

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1924 | Ard, John | 216 00 |
| *1923 | Armstrong, Bridget B. (A.A. $468.00) | 390 00 |
| 1921 | Armstrong, E. M. | 985 32 |
| 1922 | Armstrong, F. | 750 00 |
| 1924 | Armstrong, F. S. | 649 92 |
| 1924 | Armstrong, H. A. | 702 24 |
| 1924 | Armstrong, Captain John | 756 24 |
| 1924 | Armstrong. John | 117 24 |
| 1923 | Armstrong, Nelson | 108 48 |
| 1921 | Atkins, B. R. | 651 00 |
| 1924 | Atkinson, H. | 1,997 40 |
| 1922 | Atkinson, W. | 216 12 |
| 1924 | Aube, W. | 524 64 |
| 1922 | Auger, A. L. | 1,390 00 |
| 1922 | Auger, V. | 897 72 |
| *1924 | Auldjo, W. D. (A.A. $461.33) | 301 32 |
| 1924 | Aylesworth, Geo. A. | 504 00 |
| 1924 | Babin, E. | 750 00 |
| 1924 | Babington, F. W. | 1,650 00 |
| 1921 | Bacon, J. | 118 44 |
| 1921 | Badeau, N. | 881 52 |
| 1924 | Bagnell, E. | 199 30 |
| 1924 | Baillie, C. H. | 480 00 |
| 1924 | Bajus, W. J. | 840 00 |
| *1924 | Baker, Henry (A.A. $259.00) | 215 92 |
| 1924 | Baker, Wm. | 849 96 |
| 1924 | Ballantine, A. | 447 84 |
| 1924 | Bambrick, Edward | 487 56 |
| 1924 | Bannerman, J. | 691 92 |
| 1922 | Barbour, J. G. | 673 40 |
| 1921 | Barfoot, S. R. | 1,200 00 |
| 1923 | Baril, J. A. | 601 56 |
| 1922 | Barnes, C. | 1,452 48 |
| 1924 | Barry, E. J. | 291 00 |
| 1924 | Bart, Alfred | 924 12 |
| *1924 | Bartlett, Walter (A.A. $460.50) | 375 03 |
| 1922 | Barton, A. | 267 00 |
| 1924 | Barton, Samuel | 227 52 |
| 1924 | Bastien, J. A. | 235 68 |
| 1924 | Batterton, Thos. | 420 00 |
| 1923 | Battle, K. M. | 431 88 |
| 1924 | Baylie, Chas. | 1,128 40 |
| *1924 | Bean, Wm. (A.A. $143.50) | 6 55 |
| *1924 | Beard, Chas. (A.A. $508.50) | 359 46 |
| 1924 | Beardsley, G. | 447 96 |
| 1922 | Beauchesne, J. A. | 468 78 |
| 1924 | Beaudet, Captain J. | 418 20 |
| 1923 | Beauregard, F. X. | 177 48 |
| 1921 | Beaver, W. S. | 1,233 00 |
| 1922 | Beckett, E. W. | 393 33 |
| 1921 | Beckwith, C. | 99 96 |
| 1924 | Bedard, Eugene | 661 68 |
| 1922 | Bedard, J. | 626 28 |
| 1924 | Bedard, V. | 462 00 |
| 1924 | Beddoe, W. A. | 985 60 |
| 1924 | Beer, F. H. | 452 40 |
| 1924 | Beers, F. | 226 32 |
| 1924 | Begin, P. A. | 1,050 00 |
| 1920 | Bigney, J. E. | 733 32 |
| 1921 | Belanger, Adrien | 171 05 |
| 1922 | Belanger, August | 405 00 |
| 1921 | Belanger, G. | 644 52 |
| 1922 | Belanger, L. | 533 28 |
| 1924 | Belanger, Philias | 660 00 |
| 1924 | Bell, F. S. | 393 24 |
| 1924 | Bell, J. J. | 560 36 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926 to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1924 | Bell, Robt. | 106 20 |
| 1924 | Belleau, J. A. | 1,290 00 |
| 1924 | Belleperche, A. J. E. | 888 96 |
| 1924 | Bennett, C. | 468 72 |
| 1921 | Bennett, B. C. | 518 76 |
| 1923 | Bennett, W. A. | 299 09 |
| 1924 | Bennett, W. V. | 1,469 86 |
| 1924 | Bennie, J. K. | 804 96 |
| 1921 | Benoit, A. | 405 00 |
| 1924 | Benson, P. H. C. | 1,165 44 |
| 1924 | Berard, J. C. | 747 48 |
| 1922 | Bergeron, Jos. | 541 44 |
| 1921 | Bergeron, N. | 632 50 |
| 1921 | Bergevin, W. | 265 68 |
| 1924 | Bergin, Jas. | 819 00 |
| 1923 | Berlinquet, F. X. T. | 1,440 00 |
| 1922 | Bernasconi, G. A. | 1,509 36 |
| 1924 | Bernatchez, Mrs. J. | 75 84 |
| *1920 | Bernier, A. (A.A. $312.71) | 332 13 |
| 1924 | Bernier, Chas. C. | 700 00 |
| 1924 | Bernier, Jean A. | 472 20 |
| 1922 | Bernier, Jos. Z. | 882 84 |
| 1921 | Beroard, C. P. V. | 1,404 12 |
| *1924 | Bertrand, A. (A.A. $293.22) | 293 16 |
| 1924 | Binks, T. C. | 324 48 |
| 1924 | Bishop, Thos. | 438 36 |
| 1924 | Bishop, Wm. | 363 96 |
| 1922 | Bissonnette, L. | 750 12 |
| 1924 | Black, John | 2,400 00 |
| 1924 | Black, T. McC. | 539 52 |
| 1923 | Blackman, C. | 450 00 |
| 1924 | Blais, J. C. F. | 495 00 |
| 1923 | Blake, F. L. | 1,260 00 |
| 1924 | Blanchard, I. M. | 244 42 |
| 1923 | Blaxland, S. W. | 186 29 |
| 1924 | Blette, P. | 679 32 |
| 1922 | Blois, J. | 709 44 |
| 1924 | Boileau, J. | 240 72 |
| 1922 | Boisvert, A. | 459 69 |
| 1924 | Boivin, F. | 282 00 |
| 1924 | Boles, Thos. | 389 28 |
| 1921 | Bolton, M. E. | 502 56 |
| 1924 | Booth, John | 109 92 |
| 1922 | Booth, Thos. | 124 60 |
| 1924 | Bottomley, W. G. | 223 92 |
| 1922 | Bouchard, P. A. | 340 20 |
| *1922 | Boudet, J. E. (A.A. $486.50) | 445 94 |
| 1922 | Boudreault, F. | 133 36 |
| 1924 | Boulais, D. | 197 76 |
| 1924 | Boulay, M. L. C. | 650 00 |
| *1923 | Bourbon, L. (A.A. $238.00) | 123 46 |
| 1922 | Bourbonnais, O. | 89 64 |
| 1922 | Bourgault, C. E. | 316 56 |
| 1924 | Bourget, A. | 473 88 |
| 1924 | Bourke, M. | 446 64 |
| 1924 | Bouvier, Ulric | 200 76 |
| 1921 | Bowden, G. H. M. | 649 92 |
| 1924 | Bowers, Wm. | 419 04 |
| 1924 | Bowman, A. | 168 00 |
| 1921 | Boyd, J. C. | 918 60 |
| 1922 | Boyd, Jno. | 390 60 |
| 1922 | Boyd, W. S. | 510 00 |
| 1924 | Boyer, M. A. | 940 56 |
| 1923 | Boyle, Jas. | 280 80 |
| 1923 | Boyle, Robt. | 259 20 |
| 1924 | Brabazon, A. J. | 1,560 00 |
| 1923 | Braden, E. P. | 647 91 |

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1921 | Brady, J. C. | 483 00 |
| 1924 | Brault, L. | 463 92 |
| 1921 | Breen, R. | 559 92 |
| 1923 | Bremner, C. | 351 00 |
| 1921 | Brice, E. E. | 404 43 |
| 1924 | Brisson, J. B. | 223 60 |
| *1924 | Broadfoot, G. (A.A. $215.66) | 197 67 |
| 1924 | Brodie, A. W. | 324 00 |
| 1922 | Brooks, H. | 163 08 |
| 1924 | Brossard, T. | 367 92 |
| 1922 | Brousseau, S. | 153 01 |
| 1923 | Brosseau, S. H. | 283 32 |
| 1922 | Brown, A. | 316 20 |
| 1922 | Brown, Agnes L. | 495 66 |
| 1924 | Brown, Alex. | 1,104 96 |
| 1924 | Brown, Allan | 685 44 |
| 1924 | Brown, Denis | 414 60 |
| *1921 | Brown, F. (A.A. $348.00) | 34 61 |
| 1924 | Brown, George B. | 474 36 |
| 1921 | Brown, J. C. | 1,998 24 |
| 1922 | Brownlow, W. | 1,099 92 |
| 1924 | Brunet, L. B. C. | 636 00 |
| 1921 | Bryce, P. H. | 1,133 28 |
| 1924 | Buchanan, D. J. | 405 00 |
| 1922 | Buchanan, G. | 175 92 |
| 1921 | Bucke, M. | 530 04 |
| 1924 | Bunelle, Geo. L. | 1,050 00 |
| 1923 | Burchill, W. F. | 163 08 |
| 1921 | Burgess, T. | 548 28 |
| 1923 | Burke, Hy. | 360 60 |
| 1924 | Burnett, W. B. | 680 94 |
| 1924 | Burns, A. W. | 783 00 |
| 1923 | Burns, Margaret | 409 44 |
| 1923 | Burns, Mary | 409 44 |
| 1923 | Burns, R. J. | 688 30 |
| *1921 | Burpee, G. F. (A.A. $231.61) | 12 86 |
| 1924 | Burroughs, A. | 756 00 |
| 1924 | Burrows, Jos. | 277 20 |
| 1921 | Burt, D. | |
| 1924 | Burton, Thos. H. | 266 16 |
| 1922 | Bushen, Josiah | 351 24 |
| 1924 | Busselle, A. W. | 840 00 |
| 1923 | Cairns, A. E. | 553 68 |
| *1924 | Cairns, S. (A.A. $227.01) | 151 28 |
| 1921 | Caldwell, J. W. | 1,026 60 |
| 1921 | Cameron, E. | 168 24 |
| 1924 | Cameron, H. | 705 42 |
| 1921 | Cameron, Jno. | 366 60 |
| 1923 | Cameron, P. A. | 934 44 |
| 1924 | Campbell, A. E. | 396 60 |
| 1924 | Campbell, D. A. | 240 00 |
| 1922 | Campbell, David | 212 52 |
| 1924 | Campbell, George | 225 29 |
| 1921 | Campbell, J. M. | 612 84 |
| 1924 | Campbell, Jno. | 820 56 |
| 1921 | Campbell, M. | 532 14 |
| 1923 | Campbell, Thos. | 124 92 |
| 1921 | Card, Chas. | 248 64 |
| 1922 | Carey, B. T. | 547 44 |
| 1921 | Carey, Jno. | 158 28 |
| 1924 | Carmichael, D. | 350 40 |
| 1924 | Caron, L. N. H. | |
| 1924 | Caron, F. X. | 394 32 |
| 1923 | Carpentier, C. | 306 00 |
| 1921 | Carr, G. P. | 502 56 |
| 1923 | Carr, Thos. | 232 32 |
| 1924 | Cartier, L. A. D. | 924 00 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926 to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1924 | Carty, John | 399 96 |
| 1923 | Cashen, Jas | 250 58 |
| 1922 | Casselman, L. J | 144 96 |
| 1924 | Caven, John | 483 00 |
| 1924 | Cere, T | 195 00 |
| 1924 | Chadwick, F | 1,140 00 |
| 1922 | Chagnon, J. E | 265 68 |
| 1923 | Chamberland, H | 121 20 |
| 1921 | Chamberland, H. C | 203 65 |
| 1920 | Chambers, L. H | 1,396 56 |
| 1922 | Chambers, S. E | 609 48 |
| 1924 | Champagne, T | 511 80 |
| 1924 | Chapais, J. C | 1,110 00 |
| 1922 | Chaplin, T | 314 40 |
| 1921 | Chaput, N. J | 425 40 |
| 1921 | Chaput, Z | 436 80 |
| 1924 | Charbonneau, N | 605 94 |
| 1923 | Charland, J | 406 08 |
| 1924 | Charlier, E | 1,095 48 |
| 1924 | Charlton, C. H | 531 24 |
| 1924 | Chartrand, Chas | 594 60 |
| 1924 | Chartrand, D | 231 48 |
| 1921 | Chartrand, G | 240 20 |
| 1922 | Chevrier, B | 630 48 |
| 1922 | Chinic, C. H | 589 92 |
| 1924 | Chisholm, John J | 759 96 |
| 1923 | Christensen, A | 576 12 |
| 1924 | Chrystal, A. S | 234 00 |
| 1924 | Church, Geo. C | 372 00 |
| 1923 | Chute, F. B | 128 28 |
| 1924 | Clancy, M | 660 00 |
| 1922 | Clapin, E | 307 80 |
| 1921 | Clapin, S | 806 88 |
| *1921 | Clark, M. M. (A.A. $645.84) | 72 92 |
| 1922 | Clarke, C. H | 795 00 |
| 1922 | Clarke, H. G | 540 00 |
| 1924 | Clarke, John, D | 1,733 28 |
| 1924 | Clarke M. F | 1,248 84 |
| 1924 | Clarke, N | 300 00 |
| 1923 | Clarke, R. O | 447 36 |
| 1924 | Cleary, M | 305 88 |
| 1923 | Clement, A | 379 44 |
| 1923 | Clement, G. T | 540 00 |
| 1921 | Clements, Jas | 108 60 |
| 1924 | Clendinnen, C. A. E | 900 00 |
| 1924 | Clerke, Robt | 661 20 |
| 1922 | Cliff, E. P | 302 06 |
| 1922 | Close, C. W | 979 92 |
| 1923 | Coates, J. T | 609 96 |
| 1921 | Coburn, Jno | 206 88 |
| 1924 | Cochrane, Leo. W | 688 68 |
| 1924 | Cogswell, O. H | 877 56 |
| 1924 | Cohoon, Thos | 288 00 |
| 1921 | Colley, F | 474 84 |
| 1924 | Collins, F. A | 607 44 |
| 1924 | Colvin, R. M | 598 00 |
| 1921 | Comptois, T. H | 473 64 |
| 1924 | Connell, T. J | 690 00 |
| 1921 | Connolly, W | 1,087 92 |
| 1921 | Connors, P | 438 12 |
| 1924 | Cooke, Chas. A | 1,089 96 |
| 1921 | Copp, A. O | 336 00 |
| 1922 | Corbeil, L | 885 00 |
| 1924 | Corkery, John | 1,496 64 |
| 1924 | Corkum, J. S | 39 96 |
| 1921 | Corner, K | 475 31 |
| 1924 | Cosgrave, Robt | 549 36 |
| 1924 | Cosgrave, T | 484 99 |
| 1921 | Cosgrove, Geo | 622 20 |
| 1924 | Cosky, L | 900 00 |
| *1923 | Costin, F. (A.A. $328.95) | 88 41 |
| 1924 | Cote, Alfred | 936 48 |
| 1923 | Cote, I | 362 04 |
| *1924 | Cottingham, W. S. (A.A. $525.00) | 206 04 |
| 1922 | Coulter, D. T | 853 32 |
| 1924 | Courbron, E | 399 50 |
| 1923 | Cournoyer, B | 570 48 |
| 1924 | Cournoyer, Jean | 98 70 |
| 1924 | Courtney, D. G | 1,136 64 |
| 1921 | Courville, L | 176 64 |
| 1922 | Coutts, J. J | 575 64 |
| 1922 | Couture, C | 1,035 00 |
| 1923 | Couturier, J | 495 72 |
| 1921 | Cowie, H | 235 40 |
| 1921 | Cowling, R | 549 24 |
| 1924 | Cox, Mrs. S. S | 805 92 |
| 1924 | Cragg, Jno | 195 00 |
| 1924 | Craig, B. F | 1,092 00 |
| 1921 | Craig, Geo | 1,393 32 |
| 1921 | Craig, Jas | 265 80 |
| 1923 | Craig, J. A | 396 00 |
| 1921 | Craig, R. W | 552 48 |
| 1923 | Craig, W. E | 410 76 |
| 1924 | Cranston, A. J | 600 72 |
| 1924 | Creamer, J. P | |
| *1923 | Crean, M. W. (A.A. $1,300.00) | 482 24 |
| 1921 | Crépeau, Wm | 331 08 |
| 1924 | Crilly, Wm. H | 189 00 |
| 1924 | Crites, D. A | 776 52 |
| 1921 | Croteau, J. M. (A.A. $352.98) | 275 12 |
| 1922 | Croucher, Geo. A | 429 96 |
| 1924 | Crowell, J | 799 34 |
| 1924 | Cruickshank, Geo. A | 645 60 |
| *1922 | Cullison, L. (A.A. $396.00) | 165 00 |
| 1921 | Cummings, W | 336 85 |
| 1924 | Currie, Archibald | 243 75 |
| 1924 | Curry Chas | 204 00 |
| 1924 | Custaloe, R | 451 36 |
| 1924 | Cyr, E | 349 01 |
| 1923 | D'Aoust, A | 174 72 |
| 1924 | Daley, Robt | 436 44 |
| 1924 | Dalglish, G. M | 624 00 |
| 1924 | Dallain, A. J | 1,140 00 |
| 1921 | Dargavel, W. G | 416 64 |
| 1921 | Dauphin, A | 216 60 |
| 1924 | Daveluy, J. A. P | 857 76 |
| 1921 | David, T | 264 48 |
| 1922 | Davidson, T | 607 44 |
| 1924 | Davis, J. H | 293 26 |
| 1924 | Davis, L. C | 266 64 |
| 1921 | Davis, W. F | 285 00 |
| 1924 | Davy, Edward | 828 00 |
| 1924 | Davy, E. S. F | 566 55 |
| 1924 | Dawson, J. P | 1,380 00 |
| 1924 | Dawson Dr. W. B | 2,100 00 |
| 1924 | Deasy, Thos | 1,106 64 |
| 1924 | Deavy, Thos | 659 40 |
| 1923 | Dechêne, A. M | 906 84 |
| 1924 | Delahay, Wm | 749 16 |
| 1924 | Delaney, John | 750 00 |
| *1921 | Delaney, M. (A.A. $203.60) | 50 88 |
| 1923 | Delfosse, A. P. V | 281 64 |
| 1922 | Deneault, Wm | 143 88 |
| 1921 | Denechaud, C | 502 56 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March, 31 1926 to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid | Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. | | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1924 | Depencier, L. | 180 00 | 1922 | Eldridge, C. C. | 900 00 |
| 1924 | Dery, Joseph | 727 44 | 1924 | Elliott, Chas. | 910 56 |
| 1924 | Deschesnes, M. | 203 16 | 1921 | Elliott, C. H. | 812 50 |
| 1924 | Desforges, X. | 236 16 | 1921 | Elliott, Eliza | 263 40 |
| 1924 | Desilets, J. A. | 754 08 | 1924 | Elliott, G. W. | 1,029 08 |
| *1924 | Desjardins, Jas. (A.A. $465.81) | 319 24 | 1924 | Elliott, Thos. | 478 08 |
| 1921 | Desjardins, P. | 544 44 | 1924 | Ellis, Chas. S. | 888 00 |
| 1922 | Desmarais, O. | 139 68 | 1921 | Ellis, J. H. | 732 48 |
| 1923 | Desmarais, S. | 472 68 | 1924 | Ellis, Wm. T. | 535 92 |
| 1923 | Desrochers, Z. | 609 36 | 1924 | Elsden, C. S. | 1,338 26 |
| 1924 | Desroches, M. L. C. | 393 72 | 1921 | Elsterman, F. W. B. | 311 64 |
| 1922 | Desrosiers, L. A. | 1,754 16 | 1924 | Emery, H. | 727 92 |
| 1924 | Devine, Patrick | 594 00 | 1921 | Emmett, C. D. | 354 34 |
| 1923 | Dickson, W. H. | 790 20 | 1921 | Emmett, F. | 289 08 |
| 1924 | Dionne, P. | 461 63 | 1924 | England, Frederick | 306 96 |
| 1924 | Dobbs, O. G. | 300 00 | 1923 | Erratt, W. H. | 295 08 |
| 1924 | Doherty, Chas. J. | 211 56 | 1922 | Ewing, R. | 697 44 |
| 1924 | Doherty, I. W. | 539 52 | 1924 | Eynouf, Geo. | 146 52 |
| 1924 | Doig, James | 467 16 | 1923 | Fahey, J. | 681 00 |
| 1922 | Donaldson, Jno. | 294 12 | 1923 | Fahey, W. | 441 00 |
| 1924 | Donovan, W. M. | 779 76 | *1922 | Fairbairn, W. J. (A.A. $588.63) | 26 90 |
| 1922 | Dooley, J. J. | 244 08 | 1924 | Fairen, F. | 760 44 |
| 1924 | Doran, Wm. | 108 00 | 1924 | Fairley, Wm. | 420 48 |
| 1924 | Dorian, D. N. | 505 08 | 1921 | Farquaharson, D. R. | 715 56 |
| 1924 | Dorian, G. E. | 516 00 | 1923 | Farrel, Julia | 534 96 |
| 1922 | Dorval, G. S. | 549 60 | 1924 | Farrell, Minnie J. | 832 50 |
| 1924 | Doucet, Jas. H. | 324 00 | 1924 | Farrel, P. | 495 00 |
| 1921 | Douglas, R. C. | 1,399 92 | 1924 | Farrell, Wm. J. | 933 24 |
| *1924 | Dowton, Jas. (A.A. $401.31) | 367 84 | 1924 | Farrow, M. Y. | 795 00 |
| 1923 | Doyle, E. F. | 577 44 | 1922 | Farrer, Emma | 229 56 |
| 1922 | Doyle, H. E. | 496 92 | 1924 | Faulkner Geo. | 156 72 |
| 1923 | Drake, E. F. | 2,274 96 | 1924 | Favelle, John | 375 56 |
| 1924 | Drapeau, J. A. P. | 936 24 | 1924 | Ferguson, D. | 832 47 |
| 1924 | Drapeau, P. | 771 60 | 1923 | Ferguson, J. N. | 871 80 |
| 1924 | Drew, A. G. F. | 493 44 | 1924 | Ferriman, W. J. | 714 48 |
| 1924 | Drillio, Geo. | 565 44 | 1921 | Finkle, H. J. | 665 76 |
| 1924 | Driscoll, Daniel | 529 56 | 1921 | Finlayson, A. | 664 08 |
| 1924 | Driscoll, James L. | 539 52 | 1920 | Finlayson, W. | 633 12 |
| 1924 | Driscoll, Patrick | 306 00 | 1921 | Fisher, C. A. L. | 762 12 |
| 1922 | Drolet, A. | 250 68 | 1924 | Fitzgerald, E. W. | 943 32 |
| 1921 | Drolet, J. | 220 08 | *1924 | Fitzpatrick, Owen (A.A. $288.69) | 149 73 |
| 1924 | Drolet, Pierre | 277 20 | 1924 | Fjeldsted, T. | 139 92 |
| 1924 | Dube, E. | 252 00 | 1924 | Fleming, G. S. | 1,274 00 |
| 1922 | Dube, Jas. | 503 88 | 1921 | Fleming, Wm. | 289 92 |
| 1924 | Dubois, A. | 546 60 | 1924 | Fletcher, Hugh | 465 72 |
| 1923 | Duclos, Geo. | 862 92 | 1921 | Fletcher, R. W. | 923 52 |
| 1924 | Duclos, P. | 954 24 | 1923 | Flett, Chas. | 113 50 |
| 1924 | Dugal, A. | 660 00 | 1921 | Flett, Jas. | 219 36 |
| 1921 | Dunbar, R. C. | 1,031 28 | 1921 | Flynn, M. | 304 92 |
| 1921 | Duncan, W. | 315 00 | 1924 | Foran, J. K. | 1,722 48 |
| 1921 | Dunlop, Jno. | 425 04 | 1922 | Ford, Mabel | 666 36 |
| 1924 | Dunn, J. A. | 714 12 | 1924 | Foreman, H. | 693 48 |
| 1922 | Duplesis, L. | 430 56 | 1923 | Forest, S. | 753 96 |
| *1921 | Dupré, A. (A.A. $1,131.25) | 537 33 | 1924 | Forget, A. | 647 40 |
| 1924 | Dupuis, A. | 213 48 | 1924 | Forrest, Alex. | 1,625 28 |
| 1924 | Durantaye, G. de la | 1,369 44 | 1924 | Forsyth, J. R. | 1,078 68 |
| *1921 | Dwyer, D. T. (A.A. $506.67) | 1,349 70 | 1924 | Fortier, A. | 1,780 22 |
| 1924 | Dyble, John, H. | 378 00 | 1924 | Fortier, F. X. | 786 48 |
| 1924 | Dye, Benjamin | 198 00 | 1921 | Fortin, J. | 216 00 |
| 1922 | Earl, R. W. | 474 96 | 1924 | Fortin, P. | 392 52 |
| 1921 | Ebbs, Thos. | 416 64 | 1924 | Fortune, Robt. | 315 72 |
| 1924 | Eddie, Chas. | 722 42 | 1924 | Foster, J. H. | 476 64 |
| 1921 | Eddy, J. A. | 778 08 | 1924 | Fotheringham, Geo. | 666 60 |
| 1922 | Edgar, J. | 699 96 | 1922 | Fowler, J. J. | 241 56 |
| 1924 | Edgar, W. W. | 900 00 | 1921 | Francoeur, A. | 166 56 |
| 1924 | Edwards, J. F. | 622 34 | 1924 | Fraser, D. | 295 56 |
| 1921 | Edwards, S. W. (A.A. $518.00) | 316 50 | 1924 | Fraser, Jas. L. | 128 16 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926 to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1924 | Fraser, J. McL. | 799 92 |
| 1921 | Fraser, M. | 601 08 |
| 1924 | Fraser, S. M. L. | 639 96 |
| 1923 | Fredenburgh, G. C. | 360 00 |
| 1922 | Frenett, L. | 147 48 |
| 1920 | Frink, J. H. | 980 52 |
| 1924 | Fuller, R. L. | 1,271 04 |
| 1924 | Fullerton, John | 518 76 |
| 1924 | Fullerton, R. | 80 80 |
| 1921 | Fulthorp, G. E. | 342 84 |
| 1923 | Furnival, S. | 270 00 |
| 1922 | Gagné, F. X. | 799 92 |
| *1924 | Gagnon, T. (A.A. $242.66) | 9 43 |
| 1921 | Galbraith, Wm. | 481 92 |
| 1924 | Gamble, S. | 142 92 |
| 1924 | Gammon, T. | 203 40 |
| 1924 | Gaston, John | 236 16 |
| 1924 | Gaudet, P. | 984 72 |
| 1921 | Gaumond, Thos. | 383 40 |
| 1922 | Gauvin, Joseph | 820 68 |
| 1924 | Gauvreau, Alex. | 342 76 |
| 1924 | Gauvreau, J. A. | 480 00 |
| 1924 | Gauvreau, N. B. | 1,032 00 |
| 1921 | Genest, J. B. | 611 11 |
| *1924 | Genest, T. (A.A. $960.00) | 38 70 |
| 1924 | Gent, A. | 368 52 |
| 1921 | Georgeson, H. | 848 98 |
| 1921 | Georgeson, J. | 609 96 |
| *1921 | Germain, H. R. (A.A. $184.16) | 7 91 |
| 1921 | Germain, M. | 245 76 |
| 1924 | Gervais, Wm. | 620 28 |
| 1923 | Gibbons, John | 216 58 |
| 1921 | Gibbons, J. A. | 523 77 |
| 1924 | Gibson, John | 309 22 |
| 1923 | Giddens, F. W. | 1,264 92 |
| 1922 | Gidney, A. M. | 232 92 |
| 1923 | Giffen, I. L. | 415 56 |
| 1924 | Gilchrist, James | 231 12 |
| 1921 | Gill, Thos. | 216 00 |
| 1922 | Gillespie, Wm. | 401 76 |
| 1921 | Gillis, Jno. | 429 36 |
| 1924 | Gingras, E. X. | 1,050 00 |
| 1921 | Girard, Chas. | 250 08 |
| 1924 | Giroux, W. J. | 377 40 |
| 1924 | Glover, Thos. | 229 08 |
| 1921 | Gooday, L. | 401 28 |
| 1924 | Goodhue, M. L. E. B. | 603 72 |
| 1924 | Gordan, A. E. | 175 92 |
| 1924 | Gordan, F. G. | 637 44 |
| 1924 | Gore W. J. | 414 00 |
| 1922 | Goudie, John G. | 780 00 |
| 1924 | Gould, I. A. | 1,175 04 |
| 1922 | Goulet, A. | 622 08 |
| 1924 | Grace, P. J. | 316 56 |
| 1924 | Grace, Wm. | 549 00 |
| 1924 | Graham, A. | 78 72 |
| 1924 | Graham, H. C. | 1,608 72 |
| 1921 | Graham, S. L. C. | 497 88 |
| 1922 | Graham, W. | 243 24 |
| 1921 | Graham, W. R. | 1,948 32 |
| 1924 | Granger, I. | 351 96 |
| 1921 | Grant, A. F. | 366 60 |
| 1922 | Grasse, P. L. | 470 25 |
| *1921 | Gravel, G. C. (A.A. $455.90) | 36 72 |
| 1922 | Graves, H. W. | 919 92 |
| 1924 | Gray, Alex. | 552 48 |
| 1924 | Gray, Geo. W. | 340 00 |
| 1924 | Green, M. | 505 08 |
| 1923 | Green, Thos. | 261 62 |
| 1924 | Gregory, Chas. | 300 00 |
| 1924 | Grenier, Jas. | 454 56 |
| 1924 | Grenier, S. | 235 80 |
| 1920 | Grey, F. W. | 492 60 |
| 1922 | Grice, Jno. | 627 25 |
| 1923 | Grieve, A. D. | 1,009 92 |
| *1924 | Griffith, A. H. (A.A. $372.66) | 166 26 |
| 1923 | Griffith, W. L. | 2,996 51 |
| 1924 | Grison, A. A. | 1,138 32 |
| 1924 | Guenet, A. | 354 96 |
| 1923 | Guerard, A. E. | 496 47 |
| 1924 | Guindon, A. | 415 92 |
| 1920 | Haanel, E. | 1,392 96 |
| 1924 | Hackett, Annie | 744 96 |
| 1921 | Hagan, S. | 257 62 |
| 1924 | Hagen, S. C. | 317 16 |
| 1921 | Hagerty, B. | 561 48 |
| 1924 | Hall, Geo. A. | 1,034 40 |
| 1924 | Hall, Richard | 469 92 |
| 1924 | Hall, R. P. | 1,041 30 |
| 1924 | Halle, F. | 1,072 20 |
| 1924 | Halpenny, J. H. | 540 00 |
| 1921 | Hamel, A. | 655 80 |
| 1924 | Hamel, M. | 360 96 |
| *1921 | Hamer, J. N. (A.A. $243.05) | 137 70 |
| 1922 | Hamilton, I. | 711 24 |
| 1921 | Hamilton, P. J. | 624 84 |
| 1924 | Hamilton, W. B. | 597 00 |
| 1924 | Hamlett, O. | 228 00 |
| 1924 | Hampshire, C. C. | 840 00 |
| 1924 | Hand, E. J. | 561 12 |
| 1924 | Handy, Jos. | 729 72 |
| 1924 | Hanley, H. | 293 76 |
| 1924 | Hanlon, Mary A. | 541 66 |
| 1921 | Hanlon, B. J. | 516 84 |
| 1923 | Hanson, P. | 289 52 |
| *1924 | Hanson, U. (A.A. $425.25) | 108 57 |
| 1924 | Harding, E. A. | 500 00 |
| 1922 | Harding, Jas. | 344 04 |
| 1924 | Harris, G. M. | 310 80 |
| *1924 | Harris, J. J. (A.A. $374.11) | 8 31 |
| 1924 | Harris, T. A. | 594 00 |
| 1923 | Harvey, J. W. | 1,008 00 |
| 1924 | Haskett, Elizabeth | 476 64 |
| 1923 | Hastings, T. A. | 828 00 |
| 1924 | Hawley, O. | 606 00 |
| 1921 | Haws, W. | 426 84 |
| 1924 | Hay, Jos. | 439 92 |
| *1924 | Hayden, Geo. (A.A. $637.50) | 559 61 |
| 1922 | Hayden, M. | |
| 1921 | Hayne, Thos. | 511 20 |
| 1920 | Heath, Geo. | 328 08 |
| 1923 | Hebert, John | 726 24 |
| 1924 | Heeschen, C. C. | 561 60 |
| 1921 | Heffler, E. | 412 92 |
| 1921 | Heise, W. | 272 64 |
| 1923 | Hembraugh, Thos. | 831 96 |
| 1924 | Henderson, A. | 517 44 |
| 1922 | Henderson, D. | 546 12 |
| 1924 | Henderson, Wm. | 1,500 00 |
| 1921 | Henley, I. C. | 385 22 |
| *1924 | Henry, T. (A.A. $201.05) | 150 75 |
| 1924 | Henshaw, G. H. | 941 04 |
| 1924 | Heppelle, E. | 165 36 |
| 1924 | Herbold, A. | 600 00 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926 to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid | Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. | | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1921 | Herchmer, F. K. | 1,434 96 | 1923 | Jones, A. E. | 747 48 |
| 1922 | Hicks, A. M. | 768 72 | 1924 | Jones, C. H. | 1,203 60 |
| 1921 | Hicks, E. B. | 489 12 | *1924 | Jones, G. G. (A.A. 838.00 | 200 17 |
| 1922 | Hickson, R. J. | 907 08 | 1922 | Jones, Jno. | 598 74 |
| 1924 | Higgins, Wm. | 196 56 | 1924 | Jones, Thos. | 351 96 |
| 1924 | Higman, O. | 2,179 08 | 1924 | Jones, W. D. | 497 40 |
| 1924 | Hill, J. F. | 1,168 20 | 1923 | Joubarne, A. | 364 20 |
| 1922 | Hill, J. H. | 108 48 | 1921 | Jukes, H. A. | 1,134 00 |
| 1922 | Hill, R. T. | 437 40 | 1924 | Kealey, H. | 270 00 |
| 1924 | Hill, T. H. | 450 00 | 1923 | Kealey, M. T. | 452 52 |
| 1924 | Hillier, E. H. | 559 92 | *1924 | Kearns, F. A. (A.A. $561.17) | 561 12 |
| *1921 | Hockin, R. (A.A. $847.50) | 84 29 | 1924 | Keays, E. M. | 660 00 |
| 1921 | Hodgson, G. | 705 00 | 1924 | Keeley, Jas. | 258 36 |
| 1924 | Hoey, Jas. | 506 64 | *1921 | Keeley, Robert, (A.A. $910.41) | 437 45 |
| 1921 | Hollins, J. M. | 712 80 | 1922 | Kelly, G. P. | 302 40 |
| 1924 | Holmden, H. R. | 946 56 | 1924 | Kelly, J. | 1,607 40 |
| 1921 | Holroyd, A. W. | 382 56 | 1921 | Kemp, E. | 963 00 |
| 1923 | Homer, F. W. | 150 00 | 1924 | Kennedy, Wm. | 404 64 |
| 1924 | Hope, Geo. F. | 499 92 | 1924 | Kenney, J. J. | 189 00 |
| 1924 | Hope, John | 330 72 | 1924 | Kerr, J. W. | 610 08 |
| 1924 | Horner, F. B. | 634 61 | 1921 | Kidd, A. R. | 349 92 |
| 1921 | Houde, C. D. | 650 00 | 1924 | Kilduff, P. A. | 480 00 |
| 1922 | Houde, G. | 643 44 | 1923 | Killins, W. D. | 406 92 |
| 1924 | Houle, Jos. | 283 92 | 1921 | King, G. C. | 1,999 86 |
| 1924 | Houston, Geo. | 239 04 | 1921 | Kingsmill, E. A. | 618 72 |
| 1924 | Howard, E. | 320 04 | 1924 | Kingston, J. S. | 493 32 |
| 1921 | Howard, T. A. | 390 00 | 1921 | Kinsman, R. W. | 346 56 |
| 1922 | Howden, J. | | 1924 | Kirk, J. T. | 555 72 |
| 1924 | Howe, Thos. | 1,140 00 | 1924 | Kirkwood, J. S. | 1,107 48 |
| 1921 | Howell, J. M. | 202 80 | *1924 | Knox, E. E. (A.A. $539.58) | 139 23 |
| 1924 | Howell, Thos. | 852 00 | 1924 | Knox, Jos. | 363 96 |
| 1924 | Howson, Geo. H. | 565 92 | 1924 | Kuhlman, J. | 613 32 |
| 1921 | Hubbell, A. | 404 16 | 1924 | Kurs, Jos. | 637 44 |
| 1924 | Hubley, C. F. | 775 92 | 1924 | Kylie, Richard | 451 92 |
| 1924 | Hudson, Chas. | 872 04 | 1924 | Labelle, F. | 180 00 |
| 1924 | Hughes, J. W. | 424 92 | 1924 | Labelle, Jos. E. | 288 00 |
| 1924 | Hughes, Wm. | 474 24 | 1924 | Labine, G. | 1,366 56 |
| 1922 | Humphries, T. | 1,380 00 | 1921 | Labonté, L. | 338 40 |
| 1922 | Hunt, B. J. | 914 28 | *1921 | Lachapelle, P. (A.A. $420.41) | 28 25 |
| 1923 | Hunt, Robert | 305 16 | 1921 | Lacombe, A. | 432 48 |
| 1923 | Hunter, Jas. | 821 88 | 1924 | Lacombe, L. | 222 48 |
| 1923 | Hunter, S. | 535 47 | 1924 | Lacouture, L. | 711 72 |
| 1924 | Hurst, John | 486 00 | 1924 | Lacroix, E. O. H. | 767 40 |
| 1921 | Hutchins, R. F. | 306 48 | 1923 | Lacroix, O. | 577 20 |
| 1921 | Hutchison, H. H. | 666 60 | 1924 | Lacroix, S. C. | 722 64 |
| 1921 | Hutton, H. W. | 319 44 | 1924 | Laflamme, V. | 639 60 |
| 1921 | Hynds, R. W. | 465 24 | 1924 | Laforest, J. | 786 60 |
| 1924 | Imlah, J. | 717 24 | 1924 | Lafortune, D. | 589 68 |
| 1921 | Ireland, C. | 195 36 | 1924 | Lafrance, I. | 394 20 |
| 1924 | Jackson, F. N. | 726 00 | 1924 | Lagace, O. | 169 20 |
| 1921 | Jackson, S. J. | 451 92 | 1923 | Lahaye, O. | 614 28 |
| 1922 | Jackson, W. | 160 56 | 1924 | Lake, Wm. | 582 72 |
| 1924 | James, R. F. | 481 56 | 1924 | Lally, F. | 993 28 |
| 1924 | Jamieson, Wm. A. | 735 48 | 1920 | Lalonde, E. | 162 72 |
| 1922 | Jean, E. | 333 24 | 1921 | Lalonde, L. N. | 512 88 |
| 1922 | Jeffcott, J. E. | 861 36 | 1921 | Lamarre, A. | 248 52 |
| 1921 | Jeffrey, C. | 170 16 | 1924 | Lambert, W. | 183 96 |
| 1923 | Jenks, J. N. | 49 92 | 1924 | Lamoureux, A. | 428 40 |
| 1924 | Jenkins, Wm. | 973 56 | 1924 | Lamoureux, F. | 140 88 |
| 1924 | Johnson, I. S. | 540 00 | *1922 | Lange, J. (A.A. $676.28) | 619 85 |
| 1921 | Johnson, E. V. | 1,500 00 | 1921 | Langelier, F. | 487 49 |
| 1921 | Johnston, C. W. | 838 44 | 1924 | Langevin, P. | 670 80 |
| 1924 | Johnston, C. H. J. | 343 46 | 1921 | Langford, W. H. | 470 64 |
| 1924 | Johnston, David | 207 98 | *1923 | Langlois, John (A.A. $1,050.00) | 55 41 |
| 1924 | Johnstone, C. E. A. | 50 40 | 1924 | Lanteigne, G. | 339 96 |
| 1924 | Johnstone, H. W. | 900 00 | 1924 | Lapierre, L. | 94 44 |
| 1924 | Johnston, Jane McI. | 300 00 | 1924 | Laplante J. B. | 273 65 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued.

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year, ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1924 | Laprise, Jos. | 609 84 |
| 1924 | Larivee, H. | 767 40 |
| 1924 | Larivee, J. P. | 235 56 |
| 1924 | Lariviere, N. | 453 20 |
| 1921 | Laroque, J. | 364 68 |
| *1924 | Larose, Chas. O. (A.A. $368.00) | 99 89 |
| 1923 | Larose, G. | 728 76 |
| 1924 | Larose, W. | 1,369 44 |
| 1923 | Latendresse, M. A. | 928 68 |
| 1924 | Lavallee, Chas. | 147 36 |
| 1924 | Lavallee, J. B. | 839 40 |
| 1924 | Lavictoire, E. | 448 68 |
| 1921 | Learmouth, A. | 541 56 |
| 1924 | Lebano, M. | 46 40 |
| 1924 | Lebel, Chas. A. | 840 00 |
| 1923 | LeBlanc, B. | 429 96 |
| 1921 | Leblanc, J. | 420 36 |
| 1920 | LeBlanc, R. | 553 32 |
| 1924 | Leblanc, S. | 471 21 |
| *1924 | LeCappelain (A.A. $807.50) | 43 41 |
| 1924 | Leclair, P. | 637 44 |
| 1924 | Lederman, Agnes | 526 68 |
| 1924 | Lee, S. | 443 28 |
| 1923 | Lefebvre, A. | 91 85 |
| 1924 | Legendre, Mrs. L. | 262 08 |
| 1922 | Leitch, A. B. | 756 72 |
| 1924 | Lemieux, J. A. | 615 11 |
| 1924 | Lemieux, J. N. | 798 00 |
| 1923 | Lemieux, Z. | 595 44 |
| 1924 | Lemire, J. N. | 291 96 |
| 1924 | Lenghen, C. G. | 319 68 |
| 1924 | Leonard, J. | 631 07 |
| 1924 | Lepage, A. | 240 00 |
| 1923 | Lepage, C. | 748 80 |
| 1922 | Lewis, A. | 249 96 |
| 1924 | Lewis, Lydia J. | 738 72 |
| 1923 | Lewis, M. | 364 92 |
| 1924 | Liberge, F. | 379 56 |
| 1921 | Limoges, A. | 644 16 |
| 1922 | Lindeburgh, A. | 714 00 |
| *1924 | Lindsay, H. St. G. (A.A. $882.72) | 882 72 |
| 1924 | Linloff, E. | 162 00 |
| 1921 | Little, C. | 725 88 |
| 1924 | Logan, D. | 686 40 |
| 1922 | Long, W. H. A. | 753 24 |
| 1924 | Longley, T. W. | 315 00 |
| 1921 | Loring, R. E. | 1,098 24 |
| 1921 | Lortie, V. | 456 84 |
| 1924 | Low, E. J. | 1,004 04 |
| 1923 | Lowery, J. | 287 16 |
| 1922 | Loyer, E. | 405 12 |
| 1924 | Lundy, Thos. | 464 76 |
| 1924 | Lunney, J. P. | 656 96 |
| 1921 | Lusher, Thos. | 207 72 |
| 1921 | Luttrell, Jos. | 249 36 |
| 1924 | Lyman, C. C. | 525 00 |
| *1924 | Lynch, D. (A.A. $395.66) | 315 67 |
| *1921 | Macara, J. (A.A. $1,400.00) | 1,140 25 |
| 1924 | Macarow, M. E. | 447 96 |
| 1921 | MacDonald, G. | 597 48 |
| 1921 | MacDonald, J. B. | 259 71 |
| 1924 | MacDonald, Jessie C. | 515 52 |
| 1924 | Macdonald, L. S. | 496 56 |
| *1924 | Macdonald, Robt. C. (A.A. $1,219.44) | 806 18 |
| 1921 | MacDonald, W. | 560 64 |
| 1924 | Macdonell, J. H. | 274 56 |

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1924 | MacGregor, Robt. (A.A. $372.00) | 29 96 |
| 1924 | MacKay, Robt. | 756 00 |
| 1922 | MacKenzie, A. B. | 621 79 |
| 1924 | Mackenzie, Jno. | 583 32 |
| 1921 | MacKenzie, W. | 1,716 96 |
| 1924 | MacKey, W. H. | 389 16 |
| 1924 | Mackie, Robt. | 420 00 |
| 1922 | MacKintosh, C. H. | 451 36 |
| 1921 | MacLennan, F. | 1,094 28 |
| *1921 | MacMaster, A. (A.A. $503.75) | 5 60 |
| 1924 | MacMillan, A. T. | 397 08 |
| 1921 | MacMillan, J. H. | 640 68 |
| 1921 | MacMurray, J. L. | 807 72 |
| 1922 | MacPherson, Duncan | 1,319 16 |
| 1921 | MacRae, D. M. | 343 85 |
| 1924 | Magee, D. | 178 84 |
| 1923 | Magee, W. D. | 684 00 |
| 1921 | Maher, Jno. | 177 96 |
| 1923 | Mahood, Jas. | 219 36 |
| 1924 | Mailleue, H. W. G. | 647 40 |
| 1921 | Mair, Chas. | 562 21 |
| 1924 | Mair, Chas. | 799 26 |
| 1924 | Major, A. | 345 24 |
| 1924 | Malcolmson, John | 330 00 |
| 1924 | Malette, N. | 135 46 |
| 1923 | Mallette, Nap. | 407 52 |
| 1924 | Malouin, A. | 1,181 25 |
| 1924 | Maloney, H. G. | 567 80 |
| 1924 | Mann, G. G. | 516 60 |
| *1921 | Manning, E. J. (A.A. $453.70) | 345 15 |
| 1922 | Manson, D. A. | 199 92 |
| 1921 | Marchant, W. | 1,273 08 |
| 1921 | Marion, H. R. | 694 32 |
| 1921 | Markle, J. A. | 1,399 92 |
| 1923 | Martial, H. | 454 81 |
| 1922 | Martin, A. | 806 82 |
| 1924 | Martin, F. W. | 924 00 |
| 1922 | Martin, I. E. | 2,818 11 |
| 1922 | Martin, T. C. | 270 00 |
| 1922 | Martin, W. | 104 40 |
| 1924 | Martineau, A. L. C. | 563 28 |
| 1922 | Martineau, M. J. | 724 92 |
| 1921 | Masson, A. | 333 60 |
| 1924 | Mathe, N. M. | 1,050 00 |
| 1921 | Mathieu, P. | 384 96 |
| 1923 | Matthews, A. M. | 238 32 |
| 1924 | Matthews, C. A. | 934 92 |
| 1924 | Matthews, P. H. | 317 76 |
| 1924 | Mayes, John | 212 28 |
| 1922 | Maynard, Jos. | 513 48 |
| 1924 | Meadows, Geo. A. | 503 64 |
| 1924 | Meggs, A. E. | 224 16 |
| 1922 | Menzies W. | 1,359 96 |
| 1921 | Mercer, E. N. H. | 646 32 |
| 1924 | Mercier, J. B. | 1,099 08 |
| 1921 | Merrick, H. | 1,628 28 |
| 1923 | Merrithew, J. N. | 126 00 |
| 1923 | Merry, E. | 518 76 |
| 1921 | Merson, Wm. | 622 44 |
| 1924 | Messenger, H. W. | 574 92 |
| 1922 | Might, S. H. | 760 50 |
| *1921 | Mignault, E. (A.A. $216.67) | 210 20 |
| 1924 | Migneault, A. | 528 00 |
| 1924 | Milette, Sara | 546 00 |
| 1924 | Millner, Geo. F. | 682 56 |
| 1923 | Mills, N. | 1,399 92 |
| 1924 | Mills, Wm. | 785 40 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid | Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. | | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1924 | Milne, G. L. | 799 92 | 1922 | McCombs, W. A. | 262 68 |
| 1924 | Milne, W. J. | 1,378 58 | 1924 | McCoy, W. J. | 762 96 |
| 1924 | Milner, W. C. | 1,119 96 | 1924 | McCullough, J. H. | 207 96 |
| 1923 | Mitchell, G. H. | 1,587 39 | 1924 | McCully, G. A. | 609 00 |
| 1924 | Mitchell, G. L. | 273 00 | 1924 | McDonald, Flora, J. | 311 09 |
| 1924 | Mitchell, J. A. | 787 44 | 1924 | McDonald, Jas. | 382 32 |
| 1923 | Mitchell, J. T. | 540 00 | 1924 | McDonald, M. | 525 00 |
| 1921 | Mitchell, J. W. | 544 44 | 1924 | McDonald, Rev. M. | 624 96 |
| 1924 | Mitchell, Robt. | 873 96 | 1921 | McDonnell, T. | 307 20 |
| 1922 | Mitchell, Wm. | 205 08 | 1924 | McDougall, A. | 591 50 |
| 1921 | Moberly, Frank | 909 96 | 1922 | McDougall, Angus | 154 08 |
| 1921 | Moblo, Jno. | 825 00 | 1924 | McEachern, G. B. | 977 64 |
| 1924 | Moeser, Wm. | 615 96 | 1924 | McEwan, J. | 758 40 |
| 1924 | Moffet, P. E. | 804 96 | 1922 | McEwan, P. H. | 729 96 |
| *1921 | Molesworth, A. N. (A.A. $690.33) | 44 10 | 1923 | McEwan, R. H. | 232 92 |
| 1924 | Moloney, A. | 300 80 | 1922 | McGill, W. | 560 64 |
| 1924 | Monahan, P. | 623 76 | *1922 | McGirr, J. (A.A. $197.50) | 95 95 |
| 1924 | Monette, Adrien | 627 00 | 1922 | McGonnell, Peter | 894 36 |
| 1924 | Mongrain, E. | 165 00 | 1924 | McGovern, J. | 780 24 |
| 1924 | Montgomery, A. | 195 00 | 1921 | McGuire, T. | 615 24 |
| 1921 | Montpetit, J. | 84 47 | 1923 | McHugh, A. | 330 00 |
| 1922 | Mooney, M. | 405 12 | 1923 | McIvor, Isabella | 313 89 |
| *1921 | Moore, Chas. (A.A. $556.00) | 463 30 | 1920 | McKay, J. | 811 08 |
| 1924 | Moore, Robt. | 207 96 | 1923 | McKay, Jno. | 506 28 |
| 1921 | Morel, E. L. | 329 16 | 1921 | McKay, Robt. | 785 76 |
| *1921 | Morgan, T. H. (A.A. $497.92) | 35 95 | 1921 | McKean, M. | 728 16 |
| 1924 | Moriarty, B. | 195 00 | 1924 | McKenna, S. | 266 64 |
| 1922 | Morris, A. S. | 904 10 | 1924 | McKenzie, A. | 504 00 |
| 1924 | Morris, T. J. | 435 72 | 1921 | McKenzie, Jno. | 406 92 |
| 1921 | Morrish, T. H. | 217 44 | 1924 | McKenzie, M. (A.A. $330.00) | 130 40 |
| 1924 | Morrison, A. | 537 48 | 1921 | McKenzie, R. S. | 1,130 00 |
| 1924 | Morrison, A. J. | 108 24 | 1924 | McLachlan, G. A. | 1,110 78 |
| 1924 | Morrison, Peter | 368 29 | 1921 | McLean, Donald | 860 56 |
| 1924 | Morrison, W. J. | 333 96 | 1924 | McLean, W. J. | 450 00 |
| 1923 | Morton, Thos. | 780 00 | 1924 | McLenhan, A. | 564 96 |
| 1921 | Mothersill, G. A. | 1,762 44 | 1924 | McLennan, C. J. | 750 36 |
| 1924 | Mountain, G. A. | 3,000 00 | 1921 | McLennan, J. G. | 495 00 |
| 1924 | Mowat, W. J. | 647 04 | 1921 | McLeod, Alex. | 114 96 |
| *1924 | Moyneur, F. (A.A. $320.47) | 254 08 | 1924 | McLeod, J. | 607 75 |
| 1922 | Muhlig, G. E. | 662 40 | 1924 | McLeod, J. C. | 808 32 |
| 1920 | Muir, A. | 191 80 | 1922 | McLeod, W. McK. | 639 96 |
| 1924 | Mulligan, A. | 764 52 | 1924 | McNab, A. J. | 522 00 |
| 1924 | Mullin, J. | 274 32 | 1924 | McNeill, D. H. | 375 24 |
| 1924 | Mullins, M. | 103 44 | 1924 | McNeil, J. | 222 96 |
| 1924 | Mulroney, J. T. | 568 32 | *1923 | McPhail, A. (A.A. $612.66) | 510 50 |
| 1924 | Mumford, L. S. | 265 80 | 1923 | McPhee, Jas. | 198 24 |
| 1924 | Munn, A. | 1,668 24 | 1924 | McPherson, J. | 969 72 |
| 1924 | Munroe, J. J. | 374 28 | 1924 | McRae, A. | 420 00 |
| 1924 | Murdock, P. C. | 518 76 | 1920 | McRae, C. | 316 80 |
| 1924 | Murphy, C. | 517 71 | 1924 | McRoberts, R. C. | 727 92 |
| 1921 | Murphy, Jas. | 201 84 | 1924 | McShane, J. | 110 40 |
| 1924 | Murphy, J. A. | 498 36 | 1923 | McTiernan, C. | 282 84 |
| 1924 | Murphy, M. A. | 473 28 | 1924 | Nash, J. B. | 500 00 |
| 1924 | Murphy, W. | 280 26 | 1922 | Naubert, Bella | 393 00 |
| 1924 | Murray, D. J. | 500 40 | *1921 | Neil, Jas. (A.A. $513.88) | 299 74 |
| 1924 | Murray, J. B. | 230 00 | 1921 | Nesbit, Geo. | 200 52 |
| 1921 | Murray, W. H. | 494 40 | 1924 | Nesbitt, G. McQ. | 317 76 |
| 1921 | Murton, F. E. | 516 84 | 1921 | Nettle, F. J. | 437 40 |
| *1924 | McArthur, J. J. (A.A. $2,631.94) | 102 34 | 1922 | Neville, James | 370 44 |
| 1924 | McCaffery, T. L. | 650 00 | 1921 | Nevins, F. | 530 40 |
| 1924 | McCaffrey, John | 546 00 | 1924 | Nevins, J. | 780 36 |
| 1921 | McCliester, Wm. | 236 76 | 1924 | Nevins, Jos. | 450 00 |
| 1922 | McCliggott, Jas. | 262 44 | 1923 | Newcombe, H. | 991 56 |
| 1924 | McClintock, Jos. | 209 07 | 1924 | Newhall, J. (A.A. $100.19) | 25 05 |
| 1921 | McClory, D. | 618 96 | 1923 | Newland, A. | 252 93 |
| 1921 | McColl, A. | 549 96 | 1921 | Newling, H. P. | 516 50 |
| 1924 | McColl, W. | 203 88 | 1924 | Newman, J. A. | 195 00 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNT paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | |
| 1924 | Nezan, L. | 360 24 |
| 1921 | Nichol, J. S. | 180 48 |
| 1924 | Nichol, S. | 161 28 |
| 1924 | Nicholson, T. | 490 92 |
| 1921 | Nicholson, W. B. | 538 80 |
| 1924 | Nicol, J. | 508 08 |
| 1924 | Nisbet, W. | 388 44 |
| 1924 | Noonan, H. T. | 672 00 |
| 1922 | Noonan, M. W. | 898 32 |
| *1923 | Nothnagel, B. (A.A. $607.61) | 40 50 |
| 1921 | Northwood, K. | 455 76 |
| 1923 | Normand, N. M. | 244 27 |
| 1924 | O'Brien, C.F.G. | 559 92 |
| 1923 | O'Brien, D. | 954 48 |
| 1924 | O'Brien, G. | 292 16 |
| 1924 | O'Brien, J. | 384 24 |
| 1922 | O'Brien, J. C. | 549 60 |
| 1924 | O'Brien, M. | 780 00 |
| 1923 | O'Brien, W. | 459 80 |
| 1921 | O'Connor, G. | 549 96 |
| 1922 | O'Connor, K. M. | 815 16 |
| 1923 | O'Flaherty, M. J. | 720 72 |
| 1923 | Ogburn, R. J. | 396 00 |
| 1924 | Ogilvie, J. | 939 00 |
| 1924 | O'Hanly, M. | 1,425 00 |
| 1920 | O'Leary, D. | 1,425 00 |
| *1921 | Olive, I. J. (A.A. $1,018.50) | 268 29 |
| 1921 | Oliver, E. C. | 709 92 |
| 1924 | O'Meara, M. T. | 233 28 |
| 1924 | O'Reilly, E. | 400 80 |
| 1923 | O'Reilly, M. | 285 72 |
| 1924 | Orr, S. | 165 72 |
| 1924 | Osborne, J. L. | 321 90 |
| 1924 | Osborne, N. P. | 342 48 |
| *1921 | Ouellet, A. (A.A. $309.33) | 3 43 |
| 1921 | Owen, N. C. | 682 32 |
| 1924 | Page, H. | 1,092 00 |
| 1921 | Page, W. | 269 40 |
| 1921 | Palmer, S. A. | 331 67 |
| 1923 | Panneton, C. | |
| 1924 | Papillon, U. | 255 96 |
| 1923 | Papineau, G. B. | 634 92 |
| 1923 | Papineau, L. G. | 1,710 00 |
| 1924 | Paquet, J. B. | 271 92 |
| 1921 | Paquet, F. X. | 1,409 16 |
| 1924 | Paradis, E. | 420 00 |
| 1924 | Paradis, P. | 643 32 |
| 1924 | Paris, Z. | 674 52 |
| 1922 | Parker, Thos. | 543 80 |
| 1921 | Parkin, T. M. | 417 84 |
| 1922 | Parrington, Jas. | 882 84 |
| 1924 | Pasmore, C. J. | 483 00 |
| 1924 | Patchell, W. A. | 1,732 44 |
| 1924 | Patching, R. | 960 00 |
| 1924 | Patenaude, J. | 307 92 |
| 1924 | Paterson, J. | 358 20 |
| 1924 | Patterson, C. C. | 1,152 58 |
| 1921 | Patterson, C. E. A. | 420 48 |
| 1921 | Pattie, R. P. | 297 84 |
| 1924 | Pawling, J. | 556 08 |
| 1922 | Payne, F. F. | 1,369 44 |
| 1921 | Payne, J. L. | 1,993 68 |
| 1924 | Pearce, E. J. | 1,144 92 |
| 1924 | Pelletier, J. B. | 378 84 |
| 1924 | Pelletier, R. | 773 04 |
| 1924 | Peloquin, J. | 425 52 |
| 1924 | Pennington, W. | 912 84 |

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | |
| 1924 | Percival, T. M. | 600 00 |
| 1924 | Perkins, S. C. | 741 00 |
| 1922 | Perreault, E. E. | 774 00 |
| 1922 | Perry, F. C. | 1,158 04 |
| 1921 | Peters, J. N. | 373 56 |
| 1924 | Peters, W. H. | 427 44 |
| 1924 | Pett, J. N. | 525 00 |
| *1921 | Phelps, J. C. (A.A. $260.75) | 217 20 |
| 1922 | Phibbs, C. J. | 273 00 |
| *1923 | Phillips, G. M. (A.A. $162.00) | 32 85 |
| 1921 | Phillips, J. | 279 96 |
| 1923 | Phillips, T. H. | 175 92 |
| 1924 | Phœnix, A. J. | 527 76 |
| 1924 | Picard, N. | 216 00 |
| 1924 | Pickins, J. M. | 87 00 |
| 1921 | Pigeon, H. H. | 560 00 |
| 1924 | Pilon, T. | 845 96 |
| 1921 | Pinard, H. | 266 64 |
| 1924 | Pinkerton, Robt. | 236 16 |
| 1924 | Plouffe, A. | 214 44 |
| 1924 | Plouffe, N. | 214 44 |
| 1924 | Poirier, M. O. | 1,125 00 |
| 1924 | Poirier, T. | 291 96 |
| 1924 | Polley, W. H. | 371 52 |
| 1922 | Pollock, R. | 479 38 |
| 1924 | Pope, E. | 1,350 00 |
| 1924 | Porteous, G. H. | 496 20 |
| 1922 | Potter, Hy. | 466 56 |
| 1921 | Potter, W. | 579 87 |
| 1922 | Poulin, J. | 657 60 |
| 1924 | Pouliot, J. P. | 748 32 |
| *1924 | Prefontaine, F. H. (A.A. $402.72) | 369 16 |
| 1924 | Preston, S. R. | 333 24 |
| 1924 | Prevost, J. | 443 76 |
| 1920 | Prévost, J. E. W. | 629 52 |
| 1924 | Prince, E. E. | 1,999 92 |
| 1921 | Probert, C. H. | 294 60 |
| 1924 | Proulx, J. | 161 04 |
| 1924 | Proulx, N. | 447 96 |
| 1922 | Provost, G. | 172 20 |
| 1921 | Pruneau, A. | 263 35 |
| 1921 | Pye, J. R. | 600 00 |
| 1924 | Quesnel, A. | 643 32 |
| 1924 | Quilty, J. J. | 454 92 |
| 1924 | Quinn, Martin. | 380 52 |
| 1924 | Quinn, Michael. | 288 00 |
| 1924 | Quinn, W. A. | 307 00 |
| 1923 | Ralph, W. B. | 175 90 |
| 1924 | Ralston, B. W. | 882 00 |
| 1924 | Raper, E. W. | 928 68 |
| 1924 | Rathbone, C. F. A. | 226 38 |
| 1924 | Ray, G. H. | 129 15 |
| 1924 | Ray, J. E. | 1,989 72 |
| 1924 | Raymond, M. L. | 360 00 |
| 1924 | Raymond, S. D. | 269 16 |
| 1921 | Raymond, W. G. | 1,075 08 |
| 1924 | Rayson, T. | 233 04 |
| 1924 | Read, G. | 941 64 |
| 1924 | Redhead, J. W. | 254 54 |
| 1921 | Redmond, A. | 98 76 |
| 1924 | Regan, D. | 228 00 |
| 1924 | Regimbal, A. | 1,403 28 |
| 1924 | Remillard, L. | 432 00 |
| 1922 | Richard, J. S. | 1,041 60 |
| 1924 | Richardson, A. K. | 615 96 |
| 1921 | Richer, A. M. | 395 52 |
| 1924 | Rickey, J. A. | 561 84 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNT paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | |
| 1922 | Riendieu, Arsene | 936 00 |
| 1924 | Riendieu, Avila | 841 92 |
| 1924 | Riggs, J. | 294 25 |
| 1923 | Riley, F. | 148 11 |
| 1921 | Riley, T. J. | 622 20 |
| 1924 | Ringrose, J. | 117 24 |
| 1924 | Rivers, C. A. | 463 56 |
| 1924 | Rivoire, J. D. | 181 08 |
| 1924 | Robert, P. G. | 288 00 |
| 1922 | Roberts, J. W. G. | 862 44 |
| 1921 | Roberts, T. | 900 00 |
| 1922 | Robertson, H. H. | 510 00 |
| 1922 | Robertson, J. J. B. | 882 84 |
| 1922 | Robertson, J. R. | 282 00 |
| 1924 | Robertson, R. J. | 881 64 |
| 1924 | Robertson, W. A. | 1,112 40 |
| 1924 | Robertson, W. B. | 924 44 |
| 1921 | Robertson, W. R. | 715 08 |
| *1922 | Robinson, Wm. (A.A. $162.50) | 83 42 |
| 1923 | Robitaille, S. | 649 92 |
| 1924 | Roche, C. P. | 945 00 |
| 1924 | Rochette, P. | 444 00 |
| 1924 | Rodman, E. A. | 585 00 |
| 1922 | Roe, Lottie | 405 12 |
| 1921 | Rogers, C. G. | 1,026 00 |
| 1921 | Rogers, F. | 273 13 |
| 1924 | Rombough, J. I. | 874 92 |
| 1923 | Rose, D. J. | 328 80 |
| 1924 | Ross, A. H. | 314 16 |
| 1924 | Ross, C. | 826 56 |
| 1924 | Ross, J. W. | 1,172 36 |
| 1923 | Ross, W. | 116 52 |
| 1921 | Rouleau, C. | 353 76 |
| 1924 | Routh, E. | 266 64 |
| 1921 | Routhier, A. M. | 1,073 28 |
| 1922 | Rowe, W. | 476 04 |
| 1924 | Rowen, M. B. | 874 20 |
| 1924 | Roy, A. J. | 899 64 |
| 1924 | Roy, J. A. | 729 72 |
| 1924 | Roy, L. | 313 80 |
| 1923 | Roy, M. F. | 580 68 |
| 1924 | Roy, M. L. | 498 24 |
| 1924 | Ruest, E. | 125 52 |
| 1924 | Runions, A. | 405 48 |
| 1921 | Russell, G. J. T. | 333 24 |
| 1924 | Russell, J. W. | 300 00 |
| 1924 | Russell, Robert | 687 83 |
| 1924 | Ryan, J. | 842 04 |
| 1923 | Ryan, John | 146 63 |
| 1922 | Rykart, J. C. | 550 00 |
| 1924 | Sales, Wm. | 399 96 |
| 1923 | Salkus, Albert | 425 28 |
| 1924 | Salton, W. H. | 498 72 |
| 1921 | Sampson, T. | 527 50 |
| 1921 | Sanagan, F. L. | 269 64 |
| 1924 | Sanderson, G. F. | 913 20 |
| 1924 | Sanderson, R. J. | 156 00 |
| 1922 | Saunders, C. E. | 1,128 88 |
| 1924 | Sauvageau, S. | 782 04 |
| 1923 | Sauve, Jas. | 239 76 |
| 1924 | Savard, H. | 226 80 |
| 1924 | Savard, J. B. | 482 04 |
| 1921 | Savard, J. J. | 361 44 |
| 1924 | Schuler, W. B. | 630 48 |
| 1924 | Scott, J. | 202 92 |
| 1924 | Scott, M. M. | 630 00 |
| *1921 | Sears, E. (A.A. $700.00) | 583 30 |

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | |
| 1922 | Secretan, J. H. | 540 12 |
| 1924 | Sedgwick, J. | 410 76 |
| 1921 | Seeber, E. | 249 96 |
| 1921 | Seguin, D. | 609 00 |
| 1924 | Seguin, V. | 253 56 |
| 1924 | Selby, W. D. | 900 00 |
| 1924 | Selwyn, P. H. | 1,312 44 |
| 1924 | Semple, M. L. | 682 44 |
| 1924 | Shanks, T. | 1,519 76 |
| 1923 | Shanahan, C. | 459 12 |
| 1921 | Sharp, A. | 885 24 |
| *1921 | Sharp, F. (A.A. $365.14) | 139 34 |
| 1924 | Sharpe, J. | 679 92 |
| *1921 | Sharpe, J. L. (A.A. $345.34) | 170 70 |
| 1921 | Shea, C. | 360 96 |
| 1924 | Shehyn, A. R. | 951 96 |
| 1923 | Shera, W. G. | 270 00 |
| 1924 | Sherk, D. | 476 04 |
| 1924 | Shortreed, R. J. | |
| 1924 | Shultis, G. T. | 104 40 |
| 1921 | Sidney, A. P. | 212 52 |
| 1924 | Simard, S. | 418 68 |
| 1924 | Simpson, F. | 415 92 |
| 1922 | Simpson, G. S. D. | 799 92 |
| 1922 | Simpson, H. V. | 369 96 |
| 1921 | Simpson, J. S. | 622 20 |
| 1924 | Simpson, P. E. | 262 44 |
| *1921 | Simpson, W. (A.A. $442.75) | 110 52 |
| 1924 | Sinclair, J. W. | 467 40 |
| 1924 | Sixsmith, B. F. | 890 88 |
| 1921 | Slater, M. A. | 647 88 |
| 1924 | Sloan, J. B. | 195 00 |
| 1924 | Sloan, W. | 633 33 |
| 1921 | Smith, A. H. | 757 32 |
| 1922 | Smith, B. R. | 68 75 |
| *1924 | Smith, H. (A.A. $330.85) | 79 95 |
| 1924 | Smith, J. | 1,500 00 |
| 1922 | Smith, Jno. | 861 72 |
| 1923 | Smith, Jno. F. | 401 40 |
| 1924 | Smith, Jos. | 167 88 |
| 1922 | Smith, J. C. | 678 00 |
| 1924 | Smith, J. Obed | 3,141 58 |
| 1921 | Smith, W. | 1,054 92 |
| 1922 | Smith, Wm. | 197 30 |
| 1921 | Smithers, R. O. | 461 16 |
| 1922 | Snetsinger, J. S. | 460 80 |
| 1922 | Snetsinger, R. | 660 12 |
| 1921 | Somers, Hy. | 210 00 |
| 1924 | Songhurst, J. R. | 317 04 |
| 1924 | Southcott, S. J. | 629 76 |
| 1924 | Stafford, J. P. | 900 00 |
| 1921 | Stagg, J. W. | 975 26 |
| 1924 | Stalker, M. | 606 00 |
| 1921 | Stanley, E. | 795 84 |
| 1923 | Stata, C. S. | 119 76 |
| 1921 | Steadworthy, Wm. | 1,076 16 |
| 1924 | Steele, Robt. | 258 96 |
| 1920 | Stephens, J. P. | 731 40 |
| 1921 | Stevens, A. | 643 68 |
| 1921 | Stevens, D. B. | 679 92 |
| 1922 | Stevenson, J. H. | 285 24 |
| 1921 | Stewart, E. | 307 92 |
| 1921 | Stewart, F. | 669 96 |
| 1921 | St. Louis, F. | 346 68 |
| *1921 | St. Marie, A. (A.A. $78.56) | 71 72 |
| 1922 | Ste. Marie, Jos. | 882 84 |
| 1924 | St. Marseille, A. | 110 64 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1923 | St. Maurice, A. | 99 00 |
| *1924 | St. Michel, F. X. (A.A. $675.00) | 506 25 |
| 1924 | Stewart, D. S. | 333 72 |
| 1924 | Stewart, T. | 499 92 |
| 1924 | Stewart, J. B. | 1,099 54 |
| 1924 | Stewart, L. J. G. | 665 16 |
| 1924 | Stingue, J. | 495 72 |
| 1921 | Stockdale, R. F. | 269 16 |
| *1923 | Strong, J. (A.A. $306.94) | 240 02 |
| 1924 | Stroulger, G. F. | 933 36 |
| 1924 | Stuart, S. G. | 390 96 |
| 1921 | Stubbs, W. | 662 64 |
| 1921 | Suffern, A. | 384 00 |
| 1924 | Sullivan, D. | 473 76 |
| 1923 | Sullivan, J. | 534 84 |
| *1921 | Sullivan, P. (A.A. $203.75) | 179 50 |
| 1924 | Sullivan, Wm. | 504 00 |
| 1924 | Sullivan, W. H. | 3,150 00 |
| 1921 | Summers, A. | 653 88 |
| 1924 | Sumner, F. E. | 514 44 |
| 1924 | Surtees, W. S. | 1,050 00 |
| 1922 | Suter, J. | 145 80 |
| 1921 | Sutherland, J. A. | 450 00 |
| 1924 | Sutton, L. L. | 649 92 |
| 1921 | Swindell, R. | 279 11 |
| 1921 | Sword, Jas. | 204 24 |
| 1921 | Taggart, Jas. | 540 48 |
| 1921 | Talbot, Jno. | 433 08 |
| 1924 | Tamblyn, J. F. | 966 00 |
| 1924 | Taunton, W. D. | 400 80 |
| 1924 | Taylor, G. J. | 615 96 |
| 1924 | Taylor, J. C. | 739 56 |
| 1924 | Taylor, Jno. | 624 24 |
| 1924 | Taylor, J. R. | 693 72 |
| 1921 | Taylor, N. H. | 569 88 |
| 1924 | Taylor, T. G. | 1,282 14 |
| 1924 | Taylor, W. W. | 303 30 |
| 1921 | Telford, D. M. | 889 68 |
| 1921 | Templeton, A. | 574 92 |
| 1922 | Tétrault, F. X. | 373 92 |
| 1921 | Tetu, A. | 819 56 |
| *1924 | Therien, J. N. (A.A. $570.55) | 441 66 |
| *1922 | Therrien, A. (A.A. $324.13) | 52 27 |
| 1924 | Thibault, Jos. | 336 00 |
| 1921 | Thibert, N. | 349 08 |
| 1924 | Thom, H. | 528 48 |
| 1923 | Thomas, F. R. | 934 44 |
| 1924 | Thomas, Geo. | 216 96 |
| 1921 | Thompson, John | 88 56 |
| 1922 | Thompson, T. | 247 83 |
| 1922 | Thompson, T. P. | 1,199 28 |
| 1924 | Thompson, W. G. | 754 02 |
| 1924 | Thomson, A. | 407 28 |
| *1924 | Thorne, S. S. (A.A. $296.88) | 24 52 |
| 1921 | Thrush, Jno. | 412 92 |
| 1924 | Tison, R. A. | 775 44 |
| 1924 | Toale, J. | 561 36 |
| 1924 | Todd, R. | 738 48 |
| 1921 | Tolson, F. G. | 507 48 |
| 1924 | Topham, F. | 549 36 |
| 1921 | Towill, J. | 231 00 |
| 1924 | Tramner, E. G. | 759 72 |
| 1924 | Tranter, K. | 450 00 |
| 1924 | Travis, C. A. | 922 59 |
| 1924 | Tremblay, F. | 197 16 |
| 1921 | Tremblay, J. A. | 1,146 48 |
| 1924 | Tremblay, O. | 540 84 |
| 1922 | Tremblay, P. | 453 12 |
| *1921 | Tremblay, R. (A.A. $1,503.61) | 1,248 95 |
| 1922 | Trépanier, L. A. | 908 52 |
| 1921 | Trevor, A. | 173 52 |
| 1924 | Trudeau, A. | 530 04 |
| 1924 | Trudel, E. | 1,183 32 |
| 1921 | Turner, Geo. | 500 00 |
| 1924 | Tuura, A. | 307 68 |
| *1923 | Upper, G. A. (A.A. $265.74) | 154 98 |
| 1923 | Upper, J. | 383 52 |
| 1924 | Valiquet, U. | 2,214 96 |
| 1922 | Valpy, J. T. | 199 20 |
| 1924 | Vanasse, A. P. | 348 00 |
| 1924 | Vanasse, F. | 1,219 44 |
| 1921 | Vanzant, G. R. | 89 40 |
| 1924 | Vaughan, T. | 283 20 |
| 1924 | Vermette, T. | 390 00 |
| 1922 | Verret, H. B. | 1,800 00 |
| 1924 | Vert, A. E. | 500 00 |
| 1924 | Vicars, J. R. | 1,786 05 |
| 1924 | Vigneault, P. E. | 1,062 50 |
| 1924 | Vincent, G. E. | 450 00 |
| 1924 | Voligny, L. R. | 1,740 00 |
| 1924 | Vrooman, N. B. | 1,140 00 |
| 1922 | Wagner, L. | 93 17 |
| 1924 | Waine, F. E. | 543 24 |
| 1924 | Wainwright, P. H. | 613 32 |
| 1923 | Wainwright, R. | 752 88 |
| 1924 | Walker, E. | 234 24 |
| 1924 | Walker, G. | 699 22 |
| 1924 | Walker, H. L. | 598 44 |
| 1922 | Walker, J. | 432 24 |
| 1924 | Walker, J. | 280 08 |
| 1921 | Walker, W. H. | 480 00 |
| 1924 | Wallace, J. M. | 541 32 |
| 1922 | Wallace, T. F. | 247 92 |
| *1923 | Wallace, T. J. (A.A. $345.00) | 240 20 |
| 1922 | Wallis, J. D. | 762 00 |
| 1924 | Walsh, E. | 346 08 |
| 1922 | Walsh, John | 637 68 |
| 1922 | Walsh, Thos. | 416 88 |
| 1922 | Walsh, W. | 750 00 |
| 1922 | Walters, H. | 841 62 |
| 1924 | Ward, A. E. | 705 36 |
| 1922 | Warren, G. S. | 530 76 |
| *1922 | Warren, W. (A.A. $410.00) | 71 73 |
| 1922 | Waterbury, D. H. | 1,303 32 |
| 1924 | Waters, J. | 160 22 |
| 1924 | Watson, Geo. A. | 284 57 |
| *1922 | Watson, L. W. (A.A. $611.66) | 180 86 |
| 1924 | Watson, Wm. | 175 92 |
| *1924 | Watterworth, E. | 252 00 |
| 1922 | Waye, Chas. | 79 92 |
| 1924 | Weasner, J. | 196 10 |
| 1922 | Weaver, Jas. A. | 83 49 |
| 1923 | Webber, B. C. | 1,883 28 |
| 1922 | Webster, C. E. | 374 40 |
| 1922 | Webster, Geo. | 241 84 |
| 1923 | Webster, J. | |
| 1924 | Weese, J. W. | 219 12 |
| *1922 | Welch, J. (A.A. $370.07) | 33 81 |
| 1924 | Werry, F. W. C. | 693 24 |
| 1922 | West, H. | 422 76 |
| *1922 | West, W. M. (A.A. $877.50) | 39 17 |
| 1924 | West, T. | 821 76 |
| 1922 | Weston, W. H. | 429 00 |
| 1924 | Wetmore, G. K. | 396 00 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued.

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1926, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1925—Continued

| Retired in | Name | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 4 | $ cts. |
| 1924 | Whalen, T. R. | 660 00 |
| 1922 | Whalen, W. H. | 416 99 |
| 1922 | Whare, A. | 275 28 |
| 1922 | Wheatley, G. H. | 1,125 00 |
| 1922 | Wheatley, R. | 156 24 |
| 1924 | Wheeler, A. O. | 733 32 |
| *1922 | White, C. A. (A.A. $606.67) | 363 96 |
| 1923 | White, D. | 186 96 |
| 1922 | White, E. P. M. | 656 32 |
| 1922 | White, G. A. | 879 24 |
| 1923 | White, J. B. | 540 00 |
| 1924 | White, W. J. | 2,250 00 |
| 1924 | Whitehead, J. P. | 788 64 |
| 1923 | Whitty, M. J. | 534 96 |
| 1923 | Williams, H. A. C. | 351 00 |
| 1922 | Williams, J. T. C. | 987 96 |
| 1924 | Williams, W. | 235 92 |
| 1923 | Williscraft, A. | |
| 1923 | Willson, J. D. | 720 96 |
| 1924 | Wilson, A. H. | 391 92 |
| 1924 | Wilson, G. | 275 16 |
| 1924 | Wilson, H. A. | 664 56 |
| 1924 | Wilson, J. A. | 737 40 |
| 1924 | Wilson, J. L. | 198 23 |
| 1923 | Wilson, W. J. | 159 48 |
| 1924 | Winchester, L. | 605 04 |
| 1924 | Withrow, J. F. D. | 1,008 00 |
| 1922 | Wolfenden, Wm. | 762 48 |
| 1924 | Woodill, J. S. | 845 40 |
| 1922 | Wright, E. | 481 44 |
| 1924 | Wright, J. P. | 1,155 00 |
| 1924 | Wright, L. K. | 541 56 |
| 1921 | Wurtele, S. T. | 454 92 |
| 1923 | Wynne, John | 334 68 |
| 1923 | Yeomans, E. H. | 873 96 |
| 1921 | Yeomans, L. B. | 440 36 |
| 1924 | Yerxa, L. | 432 00 |
| 1923 | Young, B. R. | 87 24 |
| 1921 | Young, U. | 501 60 |
| 1924 | Young, P. P. | 568 75 |
| 1924 | Zinkan, G. V. | 1,344 86 |
| | | 828,362 29 |
| | SUPERANNUATION No. 5 | |
| 1924 | Beaulieu, Roméo | 1,235 52 |
| 1924 | Fagan, Michael, H. | 1,257 60 |
| 1925 | Fair, J. J. | 1,386 00 |
| 1924 | Flaglor, Jas. S. | 2,229 12 |
| 1925 | Giroux, Théophile, A. | 1,260 00 |
| 1925 | Harney, Wm. Thos. | 979 92 |
| 1924 | Landriau, F. Eugène | 1,276 32 |
| 1925 | Mathers, Isaac H. | 1,188 24 |
| 1925 | Ostigny, Louis R. | 910 21 |
| 1924 | Smith, Wm. Burton | 1,260 00 |
| | | 12,982 93 |
| | *Annuities to Dependents of deceased employees* | |
| 1924 | Deville, E. G. Daniel | 1,782 96 |
| 1924 | Kirk, Frederick | 636 84 |
| 1924 | Meiklejohn, Hy. James | 278 04 |
| 1924 | Whittaker, Edward James | 213 40 |
| 1924 | Williamson, John Gill | 165 00 |
| 1924 | Wise, Fred'k Ashford | 1,582 92 |
| | | 4,659 16 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

ALLOWANCES granted as Superannuation and amounts paid to employees retired during the year ended March 31, 1926

| Name and nature of service | Cause of retirement | Age at retirement | Number of years service | Number of years to count | Salary at time of retirement | Average salary | Annual allowance | Amount paid during the fiscal year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Bickle, J. W., Enforcement Officer, Customs and Excise | Age | 76 | 38 | ..... | 1,080 00 | 1,252 50 | 876 74 | 803 66 |
| Bolger, M. K., Supervising Officer, Quebec, Customs and Excise | Eligible under C.S.S. Act. | 76 | 39 | ..... | 2,040 00 | 1,910 00 | 1,337 00 | 1,002 69 |
| Chillas, J. P., Dist. Supt. Postal Service, Post Office | Age | 74 | 54 | ..... | 3,780 00 | 3,246 33 | 2,272 43 | 2,158 70 |
| Clark, O. S., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise | Age | 76 | 33 | ..... | 1,680 00 | 1,546 66 | 1,020 79 | 935 66 |
| Crabbe, O. R., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Age | 68 | 50 | ..... | 1,560 00 | 1,520 00 | 1,064 00 | 1,063 92 |
| Edwards, E. T., Senior Stores Clerk, Post Office | Age | 63 | 40 | ..... | 1,680 00 | 1,643 33 | 1,150 33 | 479 30 |
| *Flynn, Thos., Canal Patrolman, Railways and Canals | Age | 77 | 49 | ..... | 780 00 | 780 00 | 546 00 | 364 00 |
| Garneau, A. L., Clerk of French Minutes, The Senate | Ill-health | 59 | 36 | ..... | 2,280 00 | 2,280 00 | 1,596 00 | 1,463 00 |
| Gaudry, H. D., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Age | 71 | 51 | ..... | 1,680 00 | 1,626 66 | 1,138 66 | 1,138 56 |
| *Jenkins, S. J., Clerk First Class, Finance | Age | 75 | 38 | ..... | 2,800 00 | 2,800 00 | 1,960 00 | 1,796 63 |
| Johnson, B. E., Customs and Excise Officer, Customs and Excise | Eligible | 66 | 35 | ..... | 800 00 | 800 00 | 560 00 | 559 92 |
| Masse, A., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Age | 65 | 40 | ..... | 1,600 00 | 1,600 00 | 1,120 00 | 373 32 |
| McDonald, B. R., Investigator of Values, Customs and Excise | Eligible | 59 | 38 | ..... | 3,120 00 | 3,080 00 | 2,156 00 | 2,155 92 |
| McNeal, W. L., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office | Ill-health | 62 | 42 | ..... | 1,740 00 | 1,650 97 | 1,155 67 | 559 16 |
| Orr, D. G. E., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Ill-health | 54 | 35 | ..... | 1,680 00 | 1,590 00 | 1,113 00 | 556 50 |
| Sowter, T. W. E., Relief Map Worker, Interior | Ill-health | 64 | 45 | ..... | 1,920 00 | 1,860 00 | 1,302 00 | 651 00 |
| Stevens, W. F., Senior Postal Clerk, Toronto, Post Office | Ill-health | 61 | 36 | ..... | 1,920 00 | 1,834 08 | 1,283 85 | 897 25 |
| Swaine, G. B., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise | Age | 76 | 39 | ..... | 425 00 | 425 00 | 297 50 | 173 53 |
| Wagner, D. J., Audit Accountant "B", Auditor General's Office | Ill-health | 63 | 33 | ..... | 3,120 00 | 2,910 00 | 1,920 60 | 1,440 45 |
| | | | | | | | 23,870 57 | 18,573 17 |
| SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Atkinson, J. H. C., Collector, Customs and Excise | Age | 70 | 28 | ..... | 1,980 00 | 1,860 00 | 1,041 60 | 1,041 60 |
| Reading, W. B., Supt. of Mail Despatch, Post Office | Ill-health | 50 | 30 | ..... | 2,880 00 | 2,653 34 | 1,592 00 | 1,193 94 |
| Riggs, Jas., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Age | 70 | 31 | ..... | 1,680 00 | 1,610 00 | 998 20 | 166 36 |
| | | | | | | | 3,631 80 | 2,401 90 |
| SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Adam, J. W., Letter Carrier, Post Office | Superannuation | 72 | $37\frac{11}{12}$ | 35 | 1,440 00 | 1,335 00 | 934 50 | 700 83 |
| Alkins, Wm., Ferryman, Railways and Canals | Abolition of office | 68 | $12\frac{19}{12}$ | $12\frac{9}{12}$ | 1,080 00 | 800 00 | 204 00 | 136 00 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, G. H., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 69 | $42\frac{4}{12}$ | 35 | 1,800 00 | 1,800 00 | 1,260 00 | 1,575 00 |
| Alton, S. E., Nurse, Indian Affairs | Retirement | 66 | $10\frac{7}{12}$ | $10\frac{7}{12}$ | 960 00 | 960 00 | 203 20 | 135 44 |
| Anderson, B., Senior Examiner, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 77 | 63 | 35 | 1,860 00 | 1,745 00 | 1,221 50 | 1,119 69 |
| Armstrong, T. B., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 67 | $37\frac{5}{12}$ | 35 | 1,860 00 | 1,718 33 | 1,202 83 | 902 07 |
| Belec, Jos., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 37 | $12\frac{4}{12}$ | $12\frac{4}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,418 00 | 349 77 | 378 82 |
| Boak, W. C., Inspector, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 70 | $16\frac{6}{12}$ | $16\frac{6}{12}$ | 3,600 00 | 3,428 00 | 1,131 24 | 754 16 |
| Boivin, D., Letter Carrier, Post Office | Superannuation | 66 | $33\frac{6}{12}$ | $33\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,440 00 | 1,329 00 | 890 43 | 74 20 |
| Bolduc, L. N., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 70 | $28\frac{8}{12}$ | 29 | 1,680 00 | 1,615 00 | 936 70 | 78 05 |
| Brown, E. M., Account Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 49 | $17\frac{8}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,260 00 | 1,122 67 | 392 93 | 130 96 |
| Brown, J. L., Assistant Postmaster, Gr. 4, Post Office | Retirement | 53 | $13\frac{1}{12}$ | $13\frac{1}{12}$ | 2,100 00 | 1,992 00 | 521 24 | 651 45 |
| Bruce, D. A., Dist. Supt. of Postal Service, Post Office | Superannuation | 65 | $41\frac{5}{12}$ | 35 | 4,500 00 | 4,455 00 | 3,118 50 | 779 61 |
| Brunelle, H., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 44 | $11\frac{8}{12}$ | $11\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,560 00 | 1,440 00 | 331 20 | 144 12 |
| Burns, W. P., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 70 | $43\frac{11}{12}$ | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,546 67 | 1,082 66 | 992 42 |
| Cameron, W. M., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 68 | $34\frac{6}{12}$ | $34\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,560 50 | 1,092 35 | 1,083 13 |
| Campbell, A. C., Editor of Debates, House of Commons | Superannuation | 68 | $31\frac{11}{12}$ | 32 | 4,500 00 | 4,475 00 | 2,864 00 | 715 98 |
| Canniff, W. H., Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 67 | $38\frac{5}{12}$ | 35 | 2,280 00 | 2,250 00 | 1,575 00 | 1,181 25 |
| Chambers, Chas., Senior Engineering Clerk, Interior | Abolition of office | 62 | $12\frac{11}{12}$ | $12\frac{11}{12}$ | 1,980 00 | 1,980 47 | 511 62 | 511 56 |
| Connelly, E., Senior Clerk, Interior | Superannuation | 72 | $41\frac{3}{12}$ | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,470 00 | 1,470 00 |
| Devlin, C. A., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 73 | $32\frac{11}{12}$ | $32\frac{11}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,653 33 | 1,091 20 | 181 86 |
| Dionne, J. L. A., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 42 | $11\frac{10}{12}$ | $11\frac{10}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,463 61 | 346 38 | 309 08 |
| Dixon, Chas., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 71 | $27\frac{9}{12}$ | $27\frac{4}{12}$ | 1,140 00 | 902 00 | 493 09 | 246 54 |
| Doherty, T. K., Commissioner International Inst., Agriculture | Abolition of office | 67 | $28\frac{11}{12}$ | $28\frac{11}{12}$ | 4,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 2,320 00 | 1,739 97 |
| Dorion, G., Clerk, Gr. 1, Finance | Retirement | 58 | $43\frac{6}{12}$ | $30\frac{3}{12}$ | 1,000 00 | 963 33 | 582 81 | 388 48 |
| Dowd, E. C., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 78 | $55\frac{3}{12}$ | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,626 66 | 1,138 66 | 1,138 56 |
| Drysdale, Wm., Appraiser, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 78 | $19\frac{5}{12}$ | $19\frac{5}{12}$ | 2,580 00 | 2,312 00 | 897 82 | 748 10 |
| Dunlevie, S. A., Principal Checking Clerk, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 77 | $44\frac{10}{12}$ | 35 | 2,400 00 | 2,286 66 | 1,600 66 | 1,467 18 |
| Dussault, J. B., Senior Letter Carrier, Post Office | Superannuation | 67 | $35\frac{4}{12}$ | 35 | 1,620 00 | 1,545 00 | 1,081 50 | 270 36 |
| Eagleson, J. S., Head Clerk, Interior | Abolition of office | 69 | $39\frac{3}{12}$ | 35 | 2,880 00 | 2,880 00 | 2,016 00 | 1,512 00 |
| Elliott, R. J., Letter Carrier, Post Office | Superannuation | 70 | $37\frac{4}{12}$ | 35 | 1,440 00 | 1,355 00 | 948 50 | 395 20 |
| *Evans, P. H., Letter Carrier, Post Office | Retirement | 42 | $12\frac{3}{12}$ | $12\frac{3}{12}$ | 1,440 00 | 1,237 00 | 303 06 | 176 75 |
| Evereth, E. G., Emigrant Agent, Gr. 2, Immigration and Col. | Abolition of office | 59 | $22\frac{6}{12}$ | $22\frac{6}{12}$ | 2,900 00 | 2,786 00 | 1,253 70 | 731 29 |
| Fitzgerald, R. M., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | Abolition of office | 68 | $46\frac{4}{12}$ | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,860 00 | 1,302 00 | 651 00 |
| Fitzgibbon, J. D., Deputy Warden, Justice | Superannuation | 65 | 38 | 35 | 2,400 00 | 3,060 00 | 2,142 00 | 1,606 50 |
| Fraser, B. H., Chief Engineer, Marine and Fisheries | Retirement | 54 | 35 | 35 | 5,400 00 | 5,400 00 | 3,780 00 | 5,670 00 |
| Gaskin, Thos., Clerk, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 75 | 40 | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,059 36 | 1,441 55 | 1,456 93 |
| Gauthier, A., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 72 | $38\frac{6}{12}$ | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,870 00 | 1,309 00 | 327 25 |
| Gauthier, G. H., Examiner, Customs and Excise | Retirement | 63 | $22\frac{5}{12}$ | $22\frac{5}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,365 00 | 611 97 | 356 93 |
| Gilmore, M. M., Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 56 | $19\frac{4}{12}$ | $19\frac{4}{12}$ | 1,300 00 | 1,271 67 | 491 71 | 450 67 |
| Greenfield, R., Principal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 71 | $49\frac{2}{12}$ | 35 | 2,800 00 | 2,800 00 | 1,960 00 | 1,143 31 |
| Grenier, A., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 69 | 35 | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,863 33 | 1,304 33 | 543 45 |
| Guay, L. M., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 40 | $16\frac{10}{12}$ | $16\frac{10}{12}$ | 1,560 00 | 1,492 00 | 502 30 | 585 90 |
| Guillemette, J. E., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 67 | $42\frac{3}{12}$ | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,870 00 | 1,309 00 | 327 24 |
| Guppy, H. J., Fyle Clerk, Public Works Department | Superannuation | 73 | 42 | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,470 00 | 1,102 50 |
| Hall, N. E., Examiner, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 71 | $31\frac{8}{12}$ | 32 | 1,860 00 | 1,770 00 | 1,132 80 | 566 40 |
| Hancock, Wm., Letter Carrier, Post Office | Superannuation | 72 | $34\frac{8}{12}$ | $34\frac{8}{12}$ | 1,440 00 | 1,325 00 | 927 50 | 850 19 |
| Hannan, W. H., Junior Hydrometric Recorder, Interior | Abolition of office | 43 | 12 | 12 | 1,140 00 | 1,011 00 | 242 64 | 242 64 |
| Harding, S., Collector, Gr. 2, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 76 | $19\frac{6}{12}$ | $19\frac{6}{12}$ | 2,460 00 | 2,350 00 | 916 50 | 763 66 |
| Hartley, H., Editor, Gr. 1, Interior | Abolition of office | 48 | 16 | 16 | 2,400 00 | 2,160 00 | 691 20 | 691 20 |
| Hatch, W., Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 70 | $48\frac{11}{12}$ | 35 | 2,280 00 | 2,280 00 | 1,596 00 | 1,330 00 |

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

ALLOWANCES granted as Superannuation and amounts paid to employees retired during the year ended March 31, 1926—Con.

| Name and nature of service | Cause of retirement | Age at retirement | Number of years service | Number of years to count | Salary at time of retirement | Average salary | Annual allowance | Amount paid during the fiscal year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Continued* | | | | | | | | |
| Hegan, J. B., Special Engineer, Public Works Department | Superannuation | 80 | 53 6/12 | 27 1/12 | 2,880 00 | 2,880 00 | 1,560 00 | 1,560 00 |
| Henry, M., Hospital Attendant, Health | Superannuation | 66 | 32 8/12 | 16 6/12 | 700 00 | 700 00 | 231 00 | 231 00 |
| *Jack, S., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 71 | 43 | 35 | 1,740 00 | 1,620 00 | 1,134 00 | 283 50 |
| Jarvis, A. L. F., Assistant Deputy Minister, Agriculture | Superannuation | 73 | 45 9/12 | 35 | 5,100 00 | 4,800 00 | 3,360 00 | 3,360 00 |
| Kahala, J. J., Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 52 | 30 10/12 | 30 10/12 | 2,280 00 | 2,236 80 | 1,379 36 | 551 71 |
| Kemeys-Tynte, A. P. M., Fyle Clerk, Interior | Superannuation | 75 | 33 4/12 | 33 10/12 | 1,600 00 | 1,600 00 | 1,082 67 | 1,108 83 |
| Kidner, E., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 70 | 30 11/12 | 31 | 1,680 00 | 1,610 00 | 998 20 | 166 36 |
| Kinsman, M. B., Senior Clerk Stenographer, Insurance | Retirement | 39 | 15 3/12 | 15 3/12 | 1,440 00 | 1,430 00 | 436 15 | 363 40 |
| Lamanque, Thos., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 71 | 40 1/12 | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,560 00 | 1,092 00 | 1,092 00 |
| Lamb, Jno., Caretaker, Public Works Department | Superannuation | 76 | 17 7/12 | 9 3/12 | 1,380 00 | 1,125 00 | 208 12 | |
| Larkin, J. M., Principal Clerk, Interior | Retirement | 53 | 22 5/12 | 22 5/12 | 2,280 00 | 2,164 45 | 970 40 | 586 17 |
| Learoyd, A. G., Assistant Deputy Reg. General, Sec'y of State | Superannuation | 71 | 51 6/12 | 35 | 3,360 00 | 3,320 00 | 2,324 00 | 1,161 96 |
| Learoyd, E. L., Senior Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 61 | 41 7/12 | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,470 00 | 1,470 00 |
| Lortie, A., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 58 | 40 6/12 | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,575 00 | 1,102 50 | 826 83 |
| Lynch, W. J., Chief of Patents Office, Patents and Copyrights | Abolition of office | 72 | 58 7/12 | 35 | 3,960 00 | 3,960 00 | 2,772 00 | 2,772 00 |
| MacDonald, W., Lightkeeper, Gr. 3, Marine and Fisheries | Superannuation | 78 | 49 4/12 | 35 | 860 00 | 860 00 | 602 00 | 551 76 |
| MacKenzie, S. M., Examiner, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 75 | 17 6/12 | 17 6/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,417 55 | 496 14 | 240 03 |
| Manhard, L. E., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 69 | 33 2/12 | 33 | 1,680 00 | 1,540 00 | 1,016 40 | 1,016 40 |
| Martin, A., Examiner, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 70 | 30 11/12 | 30 11/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,432 00 | 885 44 | 295 12 |
| Mathieu, J. O., Letter Carrier, Post Office | Retirement | 56 | 36 4/12 | 35 | 1,440 00 | 1,317 74 | 922 42 | 957 03 |
| Montreuil, A. T., Collector, Gr. 5, Customs and Excise | Retirement | 55 | 26 5/12 | 26 5/12 | 3,600 00 | 3,516 00 | 1,857 62 | 309 60 |
| McAllan, W. J., Indian Agent, Indian Affairs | Retirement | 57 | 18 7/12 | 10 2/12 | 2,640 00 | 2,580 00 | 524 60 | 393 39 |
| McCreery, T. D., Stock Car Inspector, Agriculture | Superannuation | 70 | 15 | 10 10/12 | 1,440 00 | 1,301 93 | 282 08 | 61 40 |
| McDonald, M., Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 69 | 41 7/12 | 35 | 2,280 00 | 2,280 00 | 1,596 00 | 1,596 00 |
| McInerney, L., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Abolition of office | 60 | 35 | 35 | 1,560 00 | 1,530 00 | 1,071 00 | 535 50 |
| McKendrick, D., Inspector of Postal Service, Post Office | Superannuation | 66 | 46 4/12 | 35 | 3,000 00 | 2,960 00 | 2,072 00 | 517 98 |
| McMinn, J. D., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 72 | 13 5/12 | 10 10/12 | 1,260 00 | 1,010 66 | 218 97 | 145 92 |
| McNeely, Jas., Senior Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 65 | 33 8/12 | 34 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,428 00 | 595 00 |
| McPherson, H. G., Senior Clerk-Stenographer, Public Works Department | Retirement | 51 | 16 3/12 | 16 3/12 | 1,620 00 | 1,510 20 | 490 81 | 369 74 |
| Niven, T. D., Special Exciseman, Gr. 1, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 75 | 14 3/12 | 14 3/12 | 2,040 00 | 1,848 00 | 526 68 | 438 90 |
| O'Brien, Jos, Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 71 | 23 11/12 | 23 11/12 | 2,400 00 | 2,400 00 | 1,148 00 | 669 62 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paterson, A. C., Inspector, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 72 | 37 | 35 | 3,600 00 | 3,600 00 | 2,520 00 | 1,470 00 |
| Patterson, W. L., Examiner, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 71 | 43 10/12 | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,490 00 | 1,043 00 | 521 46 |
| Payne, A., Investigator, Civil Service Commission | Abolition of office | 59 | 39 11/12 | 35 | 3,380 00 | 3,100 00 | 2,170 00 | 1,084 98 |
| Pelletier, L. M., Head Translator, Archives | Retirement | 61 | 19 | 19 | 3,300 00 | 3,210 00 | 1,219 80 | 1,524 75 |
| Pelletier, P., Assistant Under Secretary of State, Secretary of State | Superannuation | 76 | 37 1/12 | 35 | 4,500 00 | 4,233 33 | 2,963 33 | 2,963 36 |
| Preston, J. H., Clerk, Gr. 4, Post Office | Retirement | 45 | 17 11/12 | 17 9/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,604 00 | 569 42 | |
| Quinn, Thos., Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 70 | 35 | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,560 00 | 1,092 00 | 1,092 00 |
| Reed, C. C., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 73 | 37 10/12 | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,840 00 | 1,288 00 | 1,287 96 |
| Regan, P., Senior Audit Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 60 | 40 4/12 | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,470 00 | 612 50 |
| Reiffenstein, J. H., Assistant Office Engineer, Interior | Superannuation | 75 | 37 | 35 | 2,800 00 | 2,800 00 | 1,960 00 | 489 99 |
| Richard, L. N., Relief Map Maker, Mines | Superannuation | 66 | 42 2/12 | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,470 00 | 1,102 50 |
| Richardson, W. H., Senior Examiner, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 75 | 43 8/12 | 35 | 1,860 00 | 1,753 33 | 1,227 33 | 1,227 24 |
| Ring, J. W., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 72 | 54 2/12 | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,860 00 | 1,302 00 | 651 00 |
| Robert, O. P., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 79 | 12 9/12 | 7 3/12 | 1,740 00 | 1,587 10 | 230 13 | 57 51 |
| Robertson, A. R., Clerk, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 72 | 36 3/12 | 34 | 1,680 00 | 1,640 00 | 1,115 20 | 557 60 |
| Rolston, E., Letter Carrier, Post Office | Retirement | 61 | 35 8/12 | 35 | 1,440 00 | 1,335 00 | 934 50 | 700 83 |
| Roy, F. A., Immigration Inspector, Immigration and Colonization | Abolition of office | 55 | 12 | 12 | 1,500 00 | 1,377 74 | 330 66 | 343 04 |
| Sinclair, C. McL., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office | Superannuation | 68 | 41 6/12 | 35 | 1,740 00 | 1,630 00 | 1,141 00 | 950 80 |
| Smith, H. I., Principal Statistical Clerk, Customs and Excise | Retirement | 53 | 29 2/12 | 29 2/12 | 2,280 00 | 2,260 00 | 1,318 33 | 1,098 60 |
| Stewart, E., Junior Currency Clerk, Finance | Retirement | 58 | 19 10/12 | 19 10/12 | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 396 66 | 330 50 |
| St. Germain, M., Clerk, Patents and Copyrights | Abolition of office | 43 | 22 8/12 | 22 8/12 | 1,300 00 | 1,280 00 | 573 86 | 860 76 |
| Strachan, A., Collector, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 75 | 16 4/12 | 16 4/12 | 2,760 00 | 2,709 60 | 885 10 | 484 29 |
| *Sturgess, A. W., Principal Clerk, Public Works Department | Retirement | 44 | 12 8/12 | 12 8/12 | 2,280 00 | 2,120 00 | 537 06 | 395 53 |
| Thompson, A. M., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office | Retirement | 36 | 12 8/12 | 12 8/12 | 1,740 00 | 1,470 00 | 365 04 | 289 48 |
| Todd, A. H., Assistant Librarian, House of Commons | Superannuation | 74 | 56 9/12 | 35 | 4,020 00 | 4,018 33 | 2,812 83 | 703 20 |
| Valiquette, Jos., Letter Carrier Overseer, Post Office | Superannuation | 69 | 38 7/12 | 35 | 1,800 00 | 1,750 00 | 1,225 00 | 306 24 |
| Veats, F., Senior Clerk-Bookkeeper, Interior | Retirement | 42 | 17 | 17 | 1,680 00 | 1,549 03 | 526 67 | 96 25 |
| Waggoner, S. H., Senior Clerk, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 66 | 35 6/12 | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,075 00 | 1,452 50 | 363 12 |
| Watt, G., Collector, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 73 | 20 4/12 | 20 4/12 | 2,220 00 | 2,031 00 | 825 94 | 481 74 |
| Wenden, G. S., Hydrometric Engineer, Interior | Abolition of office | 40 | 10 6/12 | 10 6/12 | 2,040 00 | 1,968 00 | 413 28 | 413 28 |
| Wetmore, T. H., Enforcement Officer, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 70 | 13 9/12 | 13 9/12 | 1,380 00 | 1,032 26 | 271 83 | 135 16 |
| White, J., Interpreter, Indian Affairs | Retirement | 49 | 12 4/12 | 12 4/12 | 1,260 00 | 1,260 00 | 310 80 | 207 20 |
| Wilson, A., Principal Audit Clerk, Audit Office | Retirement | 41 | 12 2/12 | 12 2/12 | 1,920 00 | 1,704 33 | 414 72 | 138 24 |
| Wiseman, J., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 71 | 25 1/12 | 25 8/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,500 00 | 772 50 | 386 22 |
| Wright, C. F., Collector, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 74 | 11 | 11 | 1,500 00 | 1,348 12 | 296 58 | 133 91 |
| Wright, R. J., Senior Inspector, Weights and Measures, Trade and Commerce | Superannuation | 74 | 45 | 35 | 1,980 00 | 1,965 00 | 1,375 50 | 229 24 |
| Wyld, G., Supt. of British Columbia Lands, Interior | Abolition of office | 43 | 19 2/12 | 19 2/12 | 3,600 00 | 3,522 16 | 1,350 16 | 286 71 |
| *Young, T. T., Sub-Collector, Customs and Excise | Superannuation | 72 | 19 1/12 | 19 1/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,548 00 | 598 56 | 255 83 |
| | | | | | | | 134,525 40 | 89,946 05 |

*Dead.

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

ANNUITIES granted and amounts paid to dependents of deceased employees during the year ended March 31, 1926

| Name of Contributor and Nature of Service at time of Death | Dependents Relationship to contributor | Age at death | Number of years service | Number of years to count | Final annual salary | Average salary | Annual Allowance to dependents | Amount paid during the fiscal year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Continued* | | | | | | | | |
| Barthe, R., Senior Clerk-Stenographer, Public Works Dept. | Widow | 60 | $25\frac{10}{12}$ | $25\frac{10}{12}$ | 2,100 00 | 2,095 49 | 757 87 | 821 03 |
| Bond, J. M., Examiner, Customs and Excise | " | 47 | $13\frac{2}{12}$ | $13\frac{2}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,448 74 | 190 75 | 116 35 |
| Briand, J. M., Principal Translator, House of Commons | " | 65 | $21\frac{6}{12}$ | $21\frac{6}{12}$ | 2,880 00 | 2,799 00 | 601 78 | 75 21 |
| Campbell, H. S., Dept. Accountant, Gr. 3, Post Office | " | 63 | $42\frac{11}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 525 00 | 328 83 |
| Carey, P., Fruit Packing Specialist, Agriculture | " | 68 | $24\frac{4}{12}$ | $24\frac{4}{12}$ | 2,400 00 | 2,393 28 | 582 36 | 162 81 |
| Chambers, E. J., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Senate | " | 63 | $21\frac{2}{12}$ | $21\frac{2}{12}$ | 4,620 00 | 4,443 68 | 940 58 | 834 36 |
| Copeland, R. E., Postal Clerk, Post Office | " | 36 | 13 | 13 | 1,680 00 | 1,430 40 | 185 95 | 181 23 |
| Davies, T. E. S., Principal Map Draughtsman, Interior | " | 68 | $19\frac{5}{12}$ | $19\frac{5}{12}$ | 2,580 00 | 2,440 64 | 473 89 | 206 36 |
| Dennis, J. A., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office | " | 40 | $17\frac{8}{12}$ | $17\frac{8}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,596 03 | 422 94 | 247 78 |
| Dorsey, J. J., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | " | 50 | $24\frac{9}{12}$ | $24\frac{9}{12}$ | 1,920 00 | 1,683 23 | 624 90 | 258 61 |
| Dowling, D. B., Geologist, Mines | " | 67 | $41\frac{3}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 4,500 00 | 4,449 19 | 778 61 | 659 26 |
| Duck, A. R. B., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office | Child | 42 | $13\frac{1}{12}$ | $13\frac{1}{12}$ | 1,920 00 | 1,803 60 | 94 39 | 55 80 |
| Elliott, F., Caretaker, Public Works Dept | Widow | 68 | $11\frac{10}{12}$ | $6\frac{1}{12}$ | 1,080 00 | 1,064 00 | 64 72 | 75 26 |
| Evans, P. H., Letter Carrier, Post Office | " | 42 | $12\frac{3}{12}$ | $12\frac{3}{12}$ | 1,440 00 | 1,237 00 | 212 14 | 176 70 |
| Fawcett, E. L., Computing Clerk, Customs and Excise | " | 46 | $14\frac{9}{12}$ | $14\frac{5}{12}$ | 2,040 00 | 1,932 76 | 334 37 | 245 34 |
| Featherston, J. E., Commissioner of Immigration, Immigration and Colonization | " | 45 | $20\frac{3}{12}$ | $20\frac{3}{12}$ | 6,200 00 | 4,229 26 | 1,027 70 | 651 96 |
| Finlayson, R., Principal Clerk, Customs and Excise | " | 49 | $21\frac{2}{12}$ | $21\frac{2}{12}$ | 2,280 00 | 2,154 19 | 547 16 | 408 83 |
| Fisher, W. D., Collector, Customs and Excise | " | 69 | $11\frac{2}{12}$ | $11\frac{2}{12}$ | 2,460 00 | 2,232 87 | 249 33 | 274 70 |
| Flannery, P. J., Supervisor of Mails, Post Office | " | 63 | $28\frac{3}{12}$ | $28\frac{3}{12}$ | 2,160 00 | 1,896 00 | 535 62 | 669 45 |
| George, A. F., Investigating Officer, Immigration and Colonization | " | 61 | $11\frac{10}{12}$ | $11\frac{10}{12}$ | 2,280 00 | 2,155 49 | 382 60 | 396 95 |
| Haughton, J., Senior Messenger, Trade and Commerce | " | 68 | $18\frac{6}{12}$ | $18\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,380 00 | 1,112 90 | 205 88 | 92 94 |
| Ivey, W. J., Clerk, Customs and Excise | " | 37 | $21\frac{3}{12}$ | $21\frac{3}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,338 96 | 398 33 | 505 34 |
| Jack, S. R., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office | " | 71 | 43 | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,620 00 | 283 50 | 212 56 |
| Jordan, J. E., Lockmaster, Railways and Canals | " | 59 | $14\frac{4}{12}$ | $9\frac{10}{12}$ | 1,200 00 | 880 77 | 86 66 | 49 81 |
| Kane, M., Letter Carrier, Post Office | " | 52 | 17 | 17 | 1,440 00 | 1,291 00 | 329 21 | 355 70 |
| Lang, J. T. C., Assistant Appraiser, Customs and Excise | " | 56 | $11\frac{3}{12}$ | $11\frac{3}{12}$ | 2,160 00 | 1,967 46 | 309 86 | 388 96 |
| Langlois, C. N., Postal Clerk, Post Office | " | 64 | 39 | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,565 00 | 273 88 | 251 02 |
| LaRue, L. T. H., Inspector of Postal Service, Post Office | " | 58 | $40\frac{4}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 525 00 | 364 11 |
| Learn, A. J., Clerk, Customs and Excise | " | 63 | $16\frac{1}{12}$ | $16\frac{1}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,294 83 | 208 25 | 252 41 |
| Learoyd, A. G., Assistant Deputy Registrar General, Secretary of State | " | 71 | $51\frac{6}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 3,360 00 | 3,320 00 | 581 00 | 145 23 |
| Lelievre, S., Assistant Clerk, Senate | " | 65 | $43\frac{1}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 4,620 00 | 4,620 00 | 808 50 | 613 06 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Logan, W. J., Letter Carrier, Post Office | " | 63 | $25\frac{9}{12}$ | $25\frac{9}{12}$ | 1,320 00 | 1,265 90 | 318 59 | 161 00 |
| MacMartin, L. J., Clerk, Gr. 2, Mines | " | 36 | $13\frac{8}{12}$ | $13\frac{8}{12}$ | 1,440 00 | 1,263 16 | 258 94 | 89 87 |
| Marchand, A. H., Junior Engineer, Public Works Department | " | 41 | $12\frac{7}{12}$ | $7\frac{8}{12}$ | 2,040 00 | 1,607 68 | 184 88 | 55 14 |
| Mathieu, L. J., Superintendent of Works, National Defence | " | 73 | $38\frac{9}{12}$ | 35 | 2,600 00 | 2,600 00 | 1,365 00 | 1,247 66 |
| Meyer, F. W., Assistant Registrar of Shipping, Customs and Excise | " | 57 | $14\frac{3}{12}$ | $14\frac{3}{12}$ | 2,100 00 | 1,905 39 | 380 12 | 389 23 |
| Middleton, G., Manager, Assay Office, Mines | " | 69 | $23\frac{8}{12}$ | $13\frac{4}{12}$ | 3,300 00 | 3,273 00 | 436 40 | 463 29 |
| McDougall, P., Timber Scaler, Interior | " | 60 | $17\frac{5}{12}$ | $17\frac{5}{12}$ | 2,040 00 | 1,817 61 | 316 57 | 186 36 |
| McLay, J., Senior Clerk, Secretary of State | " | 55 | $14\frac{4}{12}$ | $14\frac{4}{12}$ | 1,380 00 | 1,228 77 | 176 12 | 214 84 |
| McNeill, M. P., Fruit Inspector, Agriculture | " | 61 | $18\frac{7}{12}$ | $18\frac{7}{12}$ | 1,980 00 | 1,658 13 | 308 13 | 275 52 |
| McPhee, J. E., Departmental Accountant, Gr. 1, Railways and Canals | Child | 53 | $18\frac{5}{12}$ | $18\frac{5}{12}$ | 1,980 00 | 1,817 22 | 535 44 | 318 09 |
| Pansera, A., Inspector, Immigration and Colonization | Widow | 42 | $20\frac{7}{12}$ | $12\frac{8}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,746 65 | 265 49 | 81 34 |
| *Pelletier, W., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office | " | 64 | $32\frac{4}{12}$ | $16\frac{4}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,647 83 | 269 14 | 73 32 |
| Peters, D. L., Clerk, Gr. 4, Customs and Excise | " | 30 | $10\frac{11}{12}$ | $10\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,631 38 | 239 81 | 70 25 |
| Rogers, D. T., Canal Overseer, Gr. 2, Railways and Canals | " | 72 | $17\frac{8}{12}$ | $17\frac{8}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,631 40 | 284 13 | 99 41 |
| Scott, Thos., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office | " | 40 | $21\frac{1}{12}$ | 21 | 1,740 00 | 1,582 71 | 500 52 | 511 28 |
| Shepherd, F. B., Senior Stores Clerk, Public Works Department | " | 42 | $13\frac{7}{12}$ | $13\frac{7}{12}$ | 1,620 00 | 1,461 80 | 238 24 | 190 56 |
| Shortt, L. R., Collector, Customs and Excise | " | 52 | $17\frac{8}{12}$ | $16\frac{8}{12}$ | 1,860 00 | 1,725 29 | 284 67 | 211 18 |
| Sigman, G. A., Elevator Operator, Public Works Department | " | 66 | $10\frac{1}{12}$ | $10\frac{1}{12}$ | 1,260 00 | 976 93 | 98 50 | 70 62 |
| Spicer, A., Postal Clerk, Post Office | " | 33 | 13 | $12\frac{10}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,489 80 | 288 66 | 281 38 |
| St. Denis, J., Principal Clerk, Public Works Department | " | 58 | $26\frac{3}{12}$ | $26\frac{3}{12}$ | 2,280 00 | 2,276 00 | 597 45 | 695 14 |
| Stevenson, J. S., Audit Accountant, Gr. 4, Audit Office | " | 61 | $40\frac{4}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 4,200 00 | 4,170 95 | 729 92 | 812 38 |
| Stewart, W. J., Chief Hydrographer, Marine and Fisheries | " | 62 | $41\frac{9}{12}$ | 35 | 4,800 00 | 4,800 00 | 1,680 00 | 1,517 41 |
| Sturgess, A. W., Principal Clerk, Public Works Department | " | 45 | $12\frac{10}{12}$ | $12\frac{8}{12}$ | 2,280 00 | 2,120 00 | 268 53 | 115 45 |
| Tansey, T. P., Assistant Inspector, Customs and Excise | " | 69 | $39\frac{3}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 2,640 00 | 2,549 03 | 446 08 | 284 17 |
| Trafton, L., Warehouse Keeper, Customs and Excise | " | 57 | $13\frac{9}{12}$ | $13\frac{9}{12}$ | 1,800 00 | 1,391 00 | 191 31 | 87 85 |
| Vezina, D., Lightkeeper and Signal Agent, Marine and Fisheries | " | 61 | $20\frac{7}{12}$ | $20\frac{7}{12}$ | 1,160 00 | 1,145 00 | 235 68 | 308 53 |
| Walker, D. J., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office | " | 63 | $40\frac{8}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,645 00 | 345 44 | 200 50 |
| White, Jno., Postal Clerk, Post Office | " | 45 | $12\frac{4}{12}$ | 12 | 1,560 00 | 1,436 60 | 258 59 | 141 44 |
| Winter, H. G., Assistant Appraiser, Customs and Excise | " | 75 | 54 | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 2,160 00 | 2,099 77 | 367 46 | 185 76 |
| Witzig, F. X., Letter Carrier, Post Office | " | 65 | $33\frac{1}{12}$ | 33 | 1,440 00 | 1,352 50 | 535 64 | 246 18 |
| | | | | | | | 25,948 18 | 19,663 11 |

*Dependent Dead.

## Appendix No. 10—Continued

Amounts paid as Gratuities to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased Employees during the year ended March 31, 1926.

| Name of Contributor and department | To whom paid | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Continued* | | $ cts. |
| Anderson, C. B., Post Office Department | Widow | 595 83 |
| Arnaud, M. A., Department of Immigration and Colonization | Contributor | 570 00 |
| Barnes, G. H., Department of Public Works | " | 517 50 |
| Belsey, H. G., Department of Customs and Excise | Widow | 546 25 |
| Berniche, J. A., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 335 41 |
| Blair, R. T., Department of the Interior | Contributor | 821 67 |
| Bower, A., Department of the Interior | Widow | 765 00 |
| Brouillet, C. A., Department of National Defence | " | 666 66 |
| Brown, M., Department of the Interior | Contributor | 586 67 |
| Chadwick, W., Department of the Interior | " | 580 00 |
| Collins, M. G., Post Office Department | Widow | 300 00 |
| Cooper, H. J., Department of the Interior | Contributor | 1,092 92 |
| Courtney, S., Post Office Department | Widow | 1,295 00 |
| Cox, A. M., Post Office Department | Contributor | 1,232 50 |
| Davis, J. D., Department of Customs and Excise | Widow | 933 33 |
| Denmark, J. C., Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment | Contributor | 791 66 |
| Dunfield, E. A., Department of National Defence | " | 1,120 00 |
| Edwards, D., Department of Agriculture | Widow | 937 50 |
| Ganong, R. Y., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 816 66 |
| Gautreau, D., Department of Public Works | " | 1,187 50 |
| Grandy, R., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 799 58 |
| Hereford, H., Department of Labour | Contributor | 2,400 00 |
| Lepage, L., Department of Public Printing and Stationery | Widow | 1,090 00 |
| Marsh, J. H., Department of the Interior | Contributor | 945 00 |
| Morris, R. M., Post Office Department | " | 975 00 |
| McAllister, C. B., Department of the Interior | " | 623 33 |
| Querney, A. N., Department of the Interior | Widow | 198 33 |
| Renner, J. J., Department of Public Works | " | 757 50 |
| Roach, D. P., Department of Railways and Canals | Contributor | 727 50 |
| Roulin, G., Department of Public Works | " | 273 33 |
| Shipley, R., Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment | " | 781 25 |
| Sisco, A. W., Department of Customs and Excise | Widow | 479 16 |
| Starkie, B., Post Office Department | " | 693 34 |
| Thompson, K. F. H., Public Archives | Contributor | 467 08 |
| Tyrell, W. E., Department of Customs and Excise | Widow | 443 33 |
| Wade, A. J., Department of the Interior | Contributor | 510 00 |
| | | 27,855 79 |

Withdrawal Allowances Paid to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased Employees

| Name of Contributor and Department | To whom paid | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. |
| Allan, R. C., Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment | S.C.R. for contributor | 187 22 |
| Armstrong, F. E., Post Office Department | P.O.D. " | 418 04 |
| Barbour, L. M., Post Office Department | P.O.D. " | 1,045 53 |
| Barrett, H. B., Department of Customs and Excise | Contributor | 658 22 |
| Beeching, C. P., Department of Public Works | " | 23 10 |
| Beith, H. M., Department of Finance | Mother | 1,388 17 |
| Berry, B. L., Department of Customs and Excise | Contributor | 222 69 |
| Bertin, W., Department of Justice | " | 26 40 |
| Binette, A., Post Office Department | " | 948 32 |
| Bouchette, F. N., Post Office Department | " | 660 46 |
| Coleman, G. P., Post Office Department | " | 828 08 |
| Coppock, C. W., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 1,125 93 |
| Craigmyle, Jno., Post Office Department | " | 64 90 |
| Cruickshank, A., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 910 56 |
| Daigle, F., Post Office Department | " | 568 30 |
| Davis, G. C., Post Office Department | " | 42 50 |
| Derrick, H. E., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 273 73 |
| Garrity, H. R., Department of Public Works | Parents | 60 13 |
| Gates, E. A., Post Office Department | Contributor | 221 82 |
| Glenn, W. C. F., Department of Immigration and Colonization | " | 25 76 |
| Gunnip, A., Department of Marine and Fisheries | " | 112 45 |
| Hamelin, B. W., Department of Indian Affairs | " | 136 74 |

## Appendix No. 10—Concluded

Withdrawal Allowances Paid to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased Employees—Concluded

| Name of Contributor and Department | To whom paid | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|
| SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Concluded* | | $ cts |
| Hines, L. E., Department of the Interior | Contributor | 46 71 |
| Hutton, W. A., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 1,567 56 |
| Irish, L. M., Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment | " | 238 98 |
| Jackson, G. R., Post Office Department | " | 650 88 |
| Jones, J. W. P., Department of Immigration and Colonization | " | 741 04 |
| Lazenby, A. W., Department of Public Works | " | 22 50 |
| Mancor, C. A., Department of Indian Affairs | " | 9 50 |
| Manners, W. J., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 20 00 |
| Mathieu, C. D., Department of National Defence | " | 36 00 |
| Mitchell, E. B., Department of Labour | " | 44 00 |
| Montgomery, J. A., Department of Agriculture | " | 60 57 |
| Munro, J. S. H., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 1,060 96 |
| Murdoch, D., Department of Indian Affairs | " | 42 29 |
| McConnachie, A., Department of the Interior | " | 379 89 |
| McConnell, A. G., Post Office Department | " | 1,230 84 |
| Nadeau, E., Department of Health | " | 963 61 |
| Oliphant, R. B. E., Post Office Department | " | 34 25 |
| Paterson, J. D., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 640 05 |
| Pocock, J. L., Post Office Department | " | 324 15 |
| Puyjalon, R. R. de, Department of the Interior | " | 351 43 |
| Ryder, L., Post Office Department | " | 23 27 |
| Stevenson, R. J., Department of Public Works | Sister | 100 16 |
| Savary, C., Department of Marine and Fisheries | Standard Bank for contributor | 2,737 24 |
| Savignac, R., Department of Justice | Contributor | 53 96 |
| Sellen, W. T., Post Office Department | " | 187 89 |
| Shaw, E. B., Post Office Department | " | 32 60 |
| Spottiswood, E., Post Office Department | " | 442 89 |
| St. Laurent, W. A., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 327 89 |
| Sutherland, M. I., Department of the Interior | " | 17 29 |
| Tonge, T. B., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 840 07 |
| Turnbull, E. S., Department of Trade and Commerce | " | 1,473 37 |
| Waddell, E., Department of Customs and Excise | " | 62 75 |
| Webb, B. S., Department of Trade and Commerce | " | 631 47 |
| Williams, A. L., Department of the Interior | " | 19 50 |
| Wissell, A., Department of Public Works | " | 8 61 |
| | | 25,373 22 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount paid as Annuities to Contributors | $102,928 98 |
| Total amount paid as Annuities to Dependents | 24,322 27 |
| Total amount paid as Gratuities | 27,855 79 |
| Total amount paid as Withdrawals | 25,373 22 |
| Total Superannuation No. 5 | $180,480 26 |

SUMMARY

| — | Payments on account of employees retired prior to March 31, 1925 | Payments on account of employees retired during year ended March 31, 1926 | Total payments during fiscal year |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Superannuation No. 1, Revised Statutes, 1906, chap. 17 | 701,115 65 | 18,573 17 | 719,688 82 |
| Superannuation No. 2, Revised Statutes, 1906, chap. 17 | 44,088 40 | 2,401 90 | 46,490 30 |
| Superannuation No. 3, Printing Bureau | 29,314 68 | ..... | 29,314 68 |
| Superannuation No. 4, Public Service Retirement Act | 828,362 29 | ..... | 828,362 29 |
| Superannuation No. 5, Civil Service Superannuation Act 1924 | 17,642 09 | 162,838 17 | 180,480 26 |
| Total payments | 1,620,523 11 | 183,813 24 | 1,804,336 35 |

## Appendix No. 11

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc. | | | |
| Public Buildings | | | |
| *Nova Scotia—* | | | |
| Bridgetown—Site for public building | 4,000 00 | | |
| Canning, N.S.—Exchequer Court Award | 1,494 83 | | |
| Halifax Customs House—Repairs | 3,000 00 | | |
| Halifax Immigration Building—Payment to Department of Railways and Canals for accommodation | 25,000 00 | | |
| Halifax Quarantine Station—Repairs and Improvements | 10,462 63 | | |
| Halifax—Repairs to buildings and wharfs at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard | 21,720 37 | | |
| Halifax-Rockhead Hospital—Repairs and improvements | 3,602 29 | | |
| North Sydney—Public Building—Improvements and repairs | 3,474 50 | | |
| North Sydney Quarantine Station—Alterations and repairs | 1,357 05 | | |
| Pictou—Public Building—Improvements | 4,885 58 | | |
| Stellarton—Public Building | 9,998 90 | | |
| Sydney—Public Building—Addition | 12,498 25 | | |
| | | 101,494 40 | |
| *New Brunswick—* | | | |
| Chipman—Public Building | 9,999 69 | | |
| Edmundston—Public Building | 57,009 09 | | |
| Moncton—Public Building | 50,491 70 | | |
| Nelson—Public Building | 8,181 61 | | |
| Shediac—Public Building | 7,773 07 | | |
| St. John—Quarantine Station—Dwelling for Engineer | 4,673 19 | | |
| St. John—Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Repairs and improvements | 4,435 69 | | |
| St. John—Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Water supply | 2,846 80 | | |
| St. John—Old Post Office Building—Restoration and Repairs | 70,948 87 | | |
| Tracadie Lazaretto—Repairs and improvements | 49 60 | | |
| | | 216,409 31 | |
| *Prince Edward Island—* | | | |
| Montague—Public Building—Alterations and improvements | 4,998 97 | | |
| Dalton Sanitorium—Legal services | 13 00 | | |
| | | 5,011 97 | |
| *Maritime Provinces Generally—* | | | |
| Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc | | 42,997 82 | |
| *Quebec—* | | | |
| Buckingham—Public Building—Improvements to heating | 995 00 | | |
| Chicoutimi—Public Building—Improvements to heating | 1,741 67 | | |
| Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc | 101,999 88 | | |
| Gross Isle Quarantine Station—Repairs | 2,446 52 | | |
| Kenogami—Public Building | 5,000 00 | | |
| Limoilou—Public Building | 12,2a9 45 | | |
| Loretteville—Public Building | 26,344 46 | | |
| Maniwaki—Public Building | 14,692 27 | | |
| Mont Laurier—Public Building | 3,863 53 | | |
| Montmagny—Public Building and Armoury—Local improvement taxes | 2,801 33 | | |
| Montreal—Bonaventure Station—Electric tractor | 2,841 90 | | |
| Montreal—New Examining Warehouse—Improvements and alterations | 11,767 77 | | |
| Montreal—Old Customs Building—Improvements and alterations | 4,584 68 | | |
| Montreal—Ordnance Stores Building | 24,399 42 | | |
| Montreal—Postal Station in St. Ann's Division | 31,210 57 | | |
| Montreal—Postal Station in St. Denis Division | 46,305 87 | | |
| Montreal—Towards purchase of Lavut Building for Postal Station "G" | 14,099 06 | | |
| Quebec—Immigration Building—Repairs, etc | 4,660 44 | | |
| Carried forward | 312,003 82 | 365,913 50 | |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 312,003 82 | 365,913 50 | |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| Public Buildings—*Continued* | | | |
| *Quebec*—Concluded | | | |
| Quebec—Savard Park Hospital—Repairs and alterations | 815 76 | | |
| Rimouski—Public Building—Addition and alterations | 4,970 13 | | |
| St. Hyacinthe—Public Building—Improvements to heating | 1,216 48 | | |
| St. Jacques l'Achigan—Public Building | 285 13 | | |
| St. Jerôme—Public Building—Alterations | 3,966 71 | | |
| Victoriaville—Public Building—Alterations and improvements | 56 73 | | |
| Waterloo—Public Building | 3,735 71 | | |
| | | 327,050 47 | |
| *Ontario*— | | | |
| Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc. | 103,337 97 | | |
| Essex—Public Building—Improvements to heating | 1,836 21 | | |
| Gravenhurst—Public Building | 15,148 59 | | |
| Haileybury—Payment to the Municipal Authorities of the amount of fire insurance on armoury for the erection of a Community Hall | 33,500 00 | | |
| Hamilton Armouries—Local improvement taxes | 3,397 56 | | |
| Hamilton—Public Building—New elevator | 4,999 74 | | |
| Kingston R.M.C.—Completion of dormitory building | 14,281 36 | | |
| Kitchener—Public Building—Addition | 29,991 15 | | |
| Lake Erie—Warehouse for Department of Agriculture | 16,102 82 | | |
| Napanee—Public Building—Improvements to heating and plumbing | 1,732 64 | | |
| Ottawa—Boiler shed and heating equipment at Booth Street Experimental Station | 8,128 40 | | |
| Ottawa—Departmental Buildings—Fittings, etc. | 43,359 54 | | |
| Ottawa—Department of Mines Experimental Station—Government's share of cost of sewer on Carling Avenue | 3,320 82 | | |
| Ottawa—Laboratory at Booth St. Experimental Station for Department of Mines | 5,595 33 | | |
| Ottawa—Parliament Hill—Paving roadways and sidewalks | 23,692 77 | | |
| Ottawa—Rideau Hall—Alterations and improvements | 13,374 38 | | |
| Ottawa—Towards purchase of Daly Building | 136,000 00 | | |
| Ottawa—Towards purchase of building for Government Workshops | 14,400 00 | | |
| Peterborough Armoury—Local improvement taxes | 1,261 97 | | |
| Port Colborne—Public Building | 30,753 90 | | |
| Prescott—Customs Building—Improvements to heating | 1,233 15 | | |
| Sandwich—Public Building—Improvements to heating | 867 31 | | |
| St. Thomas—Public Building—Alterations and improvements | 2,000 00 | | |
| Stouffeville—Public Building | 19,004 08 | | |
| Sudbury—Public Building—Repairs | 5,491 02 | | |
| Toronto—Building for Seed Branch | 30,760 01 | | |
| Toronto—In full and final settlement of claim of R. J. Fleming for loss sustained by destruction of Dupont St. garage by fire on March 23, 1922, while occupied by the Government under lease | 35,000 00 | | |
| Toronto—Seed Laboratory—Exchequer Court award | 18,010 30 | | |
| Wiarton—Public Building | 157 16 | | |
| | | 616,738 18 | |
| *Manitoba*— | | | |
| Brandon Armoury—Local improvement taxes | 1,397 34 | | |
| Brandon—Public Building—Local improvement taxes | 4,248 92 | | |
| Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc. | 26,876 14 | | |
| Winnipeg—Customs House—Alterations and improvements | 7,087 00 | | |
| Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Stables | 201 99 | | |
| Carried forward | 39,811 39 | 1,309,702 15 | |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 39,811 39 | 1,309,702 15 | |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| Public Buildings—*Continued* | | | |
| *Manitoba*—Concluded | | | |
| Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Purchase and alterations of Red Cross Hut | 4,142 32 | | |
| Winnipeg — Immigration Building — Alterations and repairs | 18,469 32 | | |
| Winnipeg—Government's share of cost of high pressure fire protection service | 19,101 61 | | |
| | | 81,524 64 | |
| *Saskatchewan*— | | | |
| Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc. | 16,139 33 | | |
| Moose Jaw Armoury—Local improvement taxes | 1,982 74 | | |
| Regina—Public Building—General repairs and improvements | 2,797 49 | | |
| | | 20,919 56 | |
| *Alberta*— | | | |
| Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc. | 15,222 67 | | |
| Edmonton—Public Building—Addition to site | 30,200 00 | | |
| | | 45,422 67 | |
| *British Columbia*— | | | |
| Bentinck Island Lazaretto—New buildings and improvements | 8,491 68 | | |
| Courtney—Public Building | 32,247 04 | | |
| Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc. | 39,999 99 | | |
| Esquimault—Boat house at H.M.C. Barracks | 8,196 12 | | |
| Esquimault—Repairs to buildings and wharfs at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard | 11,341 10 | | |
| Esquimault—To replace buildings and equipment destroyed by fire | 35,521 24 | | |
| Kamloops—Public Building | 9,001 03 | | |
| Revelstoke—Public Building | 42,460 62 | | |
| Trail—Public Building | 4,998 90 | | |
| Vancouver—Grain Inspection Office | 5,062 35 | | |
| Vancouver—Public Building—To acquire the Winch Building, adjoining present Post Office, at a price of $700,000 by assuming a mortgage of $400,000 and transferring in settlement of balance the old post office property, corner of Pender and Granville streets, at a price of $300,000. Payment of interest at 5 per cent on above mortgage; also cost of alterations to building | 17,259 99 | | |
| William Head—Quarantine Station—Repairs and improvements | 2,186 36 | | |
| | | 216,766 42 | |
| *Generally*— | | | |
| Dominion Public Buildings—Generally | 28,397 55 | | |
| Experimental Farms—New buildings, replacements, repairs, improvements, etc. | 149,093 58 | | |
| Flags for Dominion Public Buildings | 4,913 08 | | |
| Installation of fuel saving devices for public buildings | 11,990 70 | | |
| London, England, Canadian Office—Maintenance | 20,712 44 | | |
| Military Buildings—Repairs, fittings, alterations and additions | 48,087 86 | | |
| Military Hospitals—Repairs and improvements | 54,291 50 | | |
| | | 317,486 71 | |
| Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, Etc. | | | |
| *Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds*— | | | |
| Departments Generally—Char service, including $100 to E. Snowden for firing noon gun | 361,246 74 | | |
| Dominion Observatory and Geodetic Survey Building—Repairs, improvements, maintenance of grounds, etc. | 4,691 69 | | |
| Carried forward | 365,938 43 | 1,991,822 15 | |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 365,938 43 | 1,991,822 15 | |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| Public Buildings—*Concluded* | | | |
| Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, Etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| *Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds*—Concluded | | | |
| Elevator Attendants | 71,955 73 | | |
| Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen | 361,533 86 | | |
| Lighting, including roads and bridges | 81,999 86 | | |
| Repairs, improvements, additions and maintenance | 648,612 07 | | |
| Rideau Hall (including grounds)—Improvements, furniture, maintenance, etc | 59,998 94 | | |
| Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light | 19,000 00 | | |
| Telephone service | 94,997 15 | | |
| Water | 47,961 01 | | |
| | | 1,751,997 05 | |
| *Dominion Public Buildings*— | | | |
| Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, furniture, etc | 18,135 49 | | |
| Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance | 2,846 51 | | |
| Fittings, general supplies and furniture | 120,104 18 | | |
| Heating | 358,960 62 | | |
| Lighting | 193,913 49 | | |
| Power for running elevators, stamp cancelling machines, etc | 75,509 24 | | |
| Rents | 1,342,314 02 | | |
| Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc | 808,473 40 | | |
| Supplies for caretakers, etc | 39,932 83 | | |
| Water | 72,814 49 | | |
| Yukon Public Buildings—Rents, repairs, fuel, light, water service and caretakers salaries | 31,878 17 | | |
| Victoria, B.C.—Astrophysical Observatory (Little Saanich Mountain)—Maintenance, repairs and roadway | 3,158 75 | | |
| | | 3,068,041 19 | |
| Total Public Buildings | | | 6,811,860 39 |
| Harbours and Rivers | | | |
| *Nova Scotia*— | | | |
| Arisaig—Wharf | 1,826 78 | | |
| Avonport—Rebuilding part of wharf | 1,524 40 | | |
| Bailey's Brook—Repairs and improvements to channel piers | 1,199 68 | | |
| Bass River—Wharf Repairs | 3,812 24 | | |
| Bay St. Lawrence—Breakwater repairs | 3,095 58 | | |
| Bayport—To purchase and reconstruct wharf | 3,259 02 | | |
| Black Point—Breakwater repairs | 3,797 39 | | |
| Black Point—Wharf repairs | 3,097 64 | | |
| Burlington—Wharf improvements | 1,596 44 | | |
| Canada Creek—Breakwater reconstruction and repairs | 5,768 23 | | |
| Cariboo—Repairs | 1,198 47 | | |
| Chebogue—Harbour protection | 2,598 50 | | |
| Cheticamp Point—Wharf repairs | 4,983 75 | | |
| Cheverie—Wharf repairs | 3,199 78 | | |
| Cow Bay—Breakwater repairs | 6,999 94 | | |
| Dartmouth—Pier | 5,593 06 | | |
| Digby—Repairs and renewals to pier | 1,998 23 | | |
| Dingwall (Aspy Bay)—Breakwater | 11,725 84 | | |
| East Berlin—Breakwater repairs and renewals | 1,395 25 | | |
| East River—Dredging | 12,759 00 | | |
| Ecum Secum—Wharf extension and repairs | 4,080 28 | | |
| Carried forward | 85,509 50 | | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 85,509 50 | ..... | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc—*Con.* | | | |
| Harbours and Rivers—*Continued* | | | |
| *Nova Scotia*—Continued | | | |
| Feltzen South—Breakwater extension | 3,003 22 | | |
| Finlay Point—Breakwater—wharf | 2,577 17 | | |
| Fisherman's Harbour—Wharf | 4,528 74 | | |
| Fourchu—Harbour protection repairs | 1,594 09 | | |
| Freeport—Breakwater extension | 9,712 73 | | |
| Great Village—Wharf replacement | 4,992 77 | | |
| Grand Etang—Repairs to piers | 4,999 43 | | |
| Gulliver's Cove—Breakwater | 12,893 75 | | |
| Hall's Harbour—Breakwater extension | 1,732 23 | | |
| Hantsport—Wharf repairs | 1,891 14 | | |
| Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements | 63,361 64 | | |
| Harbourville—Breakwater repairs | 2,494 67 | | |
| Horton Landing—Repairs to wharf | 1,840 07 | | |
| Hunt's Point—Rebuilding landing wharf | 1,998 87 | | |
| Indian Harbour—Wharf extension | 998 47 | | |
| Jersey Cove—Wharf | 2,230 37 | | |
| Joggins—Breakwater reconstruction and repairs | 6,602 76 | | |
| Kraut Point—Wharf repairs | 1,416 84 | | |
| L'Archeveque—Dredging | 64 56 | | |
| La Have Ferry—To extend and repair wharfs | 4,687 50 | | |
| Larry's River—Breakwater | 6,000 65 | | |
| Little Anse—Breakwater repairs | 4,094 35 | | |
| Little Harbour—Repairs | 956 18 | | |
| Little Judique Ponds—Breakwater—wharf | 4,924 63 | | |
| Livingstone's Cove—Breakwater repairs | 1,000 00 | | |
| Lower Burlington—Wharf extension | 2,579 29 | | |
| Lower Kingsburg—Breakwater extension and repairs to skidway | 2,485 92 | | |
| Lower L'Ardoise—Breakwater repairs | 2,876 05 | | |
| Lower Sandy Point—Breakwater | 3,188 02 | | |
| Lunenburg—Dredging | 67,249 43 | | |
| Mabou Bridge—Wharf reconstruction | 4,476 46 | | |
| Main a Dieu—Wharf | 2,756 35 | | |
| Malagash—Dredging | 22,413 76 | | |
| Meat Cove—Breakwater extension | 1,140 87 | | |
| Mill Creek—Wharf reconstruction and repairs | 1,965 44 | | |
| North East Harbour—Wharf repairs | 1,099 01 | | |
| North Ingonish (McLeod's)—Reconstruction of breakwater and dredging | 15,253 75 | | |
| North Sydney—Breakwater extension | 1,980 13 | | |
| North Sydney—Wharf replacement | 6,981 90 | | |
| Parks Creek—Wharf | 1,997 25 | | |
| Parker's Cove—Breakwater improvements | 3,469 93 | | |
| Parrsboro—Harbour improvements | 38,998 45 | | |
| Petit de Grat—Dredging | 8,200 67 | | |
| Pinkney's Point—Breakwater extension | 8,498 89 | | |
| Poirierville—Wharf repairs | 2,150 04 | | |
| Portapique—Wharf | 3,645 80 | | |
| Port Dufferin East—Wharf repairs | 1,599 40 | | |
| Port George—Breakwater repairs and renewals | 2,010 02 | | |
| Port Greville—Breakwater reconstruction | 11,225 72 | | |
| Port Hawkesbury—Wharf repairs | 3,975 08 | | |
| Port Maitland—Breakwater | 4,037 54 | | |
| Portuguese Cove—Breakwater | 11,723 00 | | |
| Pugwash—Wharf repairs | 2,479 95 | | |
| River Bourgeois—Wharf | 3,993 30 | | |
| Salmon River—Repairs to channel protection | 4,776 29 | | |
| Saulnierville—Breakwater extension | 6,262 96 | | |
| Sheet Harbour—Harbour improvements | 19,705 44 | | |
| Short Beach—Harbour improvements | 7,431 98 | | |
| Carried forward | 518,734 42 | ..... | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 518,734 42 | ..... | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| Harbours and Rivers—*Continued* | | | |
| *Nova Scotia*—Concluded | | | |
| Sonora—Wharf repairs | 1,999 97 | | |
| South Lake—Training Pier | 3,799 79 | | |
| Spry Bay (Leslie's)—Wharf reconstruction | 2,480 13 | | |
| St. Francis Harbour—Breakwater | 1,737 40 | | |
| St. Mary's River—Dredging | 802 37 | | |
| Surette's Island—To purchase and reconstruct wharf | 1,971 85 | | |
| Sydney—Wharf | 224 95 | | |
| Terrance Bay—Wharf repairs | 3,839 94 | | |
| Toney River—Extensions to channel piers | 5,579 66 | | |
| Troy Pond—Harbour improvements | 9,996 65 | | |
| Upper Port La Tour—Wharf repairs | 886 91 | | |
| Walton—Breakwater repairs | 1,196 43 | | |
| West Head—Breakwater repairs | 2,980 25 | | |
| West La Have Ferry—Wharf | 1,644 89 | | |
| Western Head—Breakwater improvements and repairs | 8,348 12 | | |
| Whitewaters—Wharf repairs and renewals | 2,692 91 | | |
| Windsor—Wharf extension | 23,985 78 | | |
| Wolfville—Wharf | 7,130 25 | | |
| | | 600,032 67 | |
| *Prince Edward Island*— | | | |
| Brae Harbour—Breakwater reconstruction and repairs | 2,984 43 | | |
| China Point—Wharf addition | 1,479 64 | | |
| Georgetown—Repairs to freight shed on C.N.R. wharf | 1,174 76 | | |
| Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements | 5,430 71 | | |
| Higgins Shore—Wharf repairs | 1,594 73 | | |
| Kier's Shore—Wharf repairs | 1,507 71 | | |
| New London—Harbour improvements | 3,386 42 | | |
| Nine mile Creek—Wharf repairs | 1,750 14 | | |
| Pownal Bay—Wharf repairs | 2,639 35 | | |
| Rustico Harbour—Reconstruction of beach protection | 3,096 48 | | |
| Souris—Breakwater repairs | 7,124 61 | | |
| St. Peter's Bay—Breakwater and beach protection—Repairs and reconstruction | 1,484 95 | | |
| Summerside—Breakwater repairs | 1,461 65 | | |
| Summerside—Repairs to railway wharf | 5,430 72 | | |
| Tignish Harbour—Repairs to breakwaters | 4,339 18 | | |
| | | 44,885 48 | |
| *New Brunswick*— | | | |
| Beaver Harbour—Wharf repairs | 2,605 69 | | |
| Black's Harbour—Reconstruction of wharf approach | 1,332 81 | | |
| Burn's (Belle Isle Bay)—Wharf improvements | 3,427 32 | | |
| Burnt Church—Wharf repairs | 2,551 58 | | |
| Campbellton—Repairs to market wharf and to deep water wharf | 1,795 66 | | |
| Cape Bald—Breakwater repairs | 4,877 81 | | |
| Caraquet—Repairs to ice protection blocks | 769 73 | | |
| Cocagne—Wharf repairs | 738 72 | | |
| Cole's Point—Wharf repairs | 2,228 91 | | |
| Dalhousie—Repairs to deep water wharf | 1,244 55 | | |
| Dipper Harbour—Breakwater repairs | 4,253 43 | | |
| Escuminac—Harbour improvements | 517 57 | | |
| Grand Harbour (Ingall's Head)—Breakwater | 542 68 | | |
| Green Point—Pier | 72 55 | | |
| Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements | 25,577 59 | | |
| Humphrey's—Wharf repairs | 773 56 | | |
| Loggieville | 1,047 78 | | |
| McAlpine's—Wharf repairs | 1,153 69 | | |
| McDonald's Point—Wharf improvements | 1,432 04 | | |
| Mill's Point—Wharf enlargment and repairs | 1,744 00 | | |
| Carried forward | 58,687 67 | 644,918 15 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 58,687 67 | 644,918 15 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| Harbours and Rivers—*Continued* | | | |
| *New Brunswick*—Concluded | | | |
| Oromocto—Wharf improvements | 4,231 37 | | |
| Palmer's—Wharf repairs | 982 40 | | |
| Pointe du Chêne—Repairs to breakwater | 3,121 13 | | |
| Port Elgin—Dredging in Gaspereau River | 23,986 89 | | |
| Rexton—Wharf repairs | 907 21 | | |
| Rothesay—Wharf repairs | 899 20 | | |
| Shediac—Wharf repairs | 1,118 88 | | |
| Shippigan Gully—Breakwater repairs | 4,449 64 | | |
| Stonehaven—Breakwater repairs | 1,886 58 | | |
| St. Andrew's—Wharf improvements and repairs | 13 80 | | |
| St. George—Wharf repairs | 1,754 24 | | |
| St. John River—Dredging at various wharfs | 10,542 21 | | |
| St. Stephen—Wharf repairs | 90 75 | | |
| Upper Jemseg—Wharf improvements | 3,006 40 | | |
| Wilson's Beach—Repairs to breakwater-wharf | 993 64 | | |
| Young's Cove—Rebuilding wharf | 3,743 82 | | |
| | | 120,415 83 | |
| *Quebec*— | | | |
| Amos—Wharf | 4,184 05 | | |
| Anse à Beaufils—Reconstruction of and repairs to jetties | 3,625 43 | | |
| Anse à Giles—Wharf repairs | 1,284 70 | | |
| Anse aux Gascons—Wharf extension | 159 20 | | |
| Anse St. Jean—Wharf repairs | 1,543 59 | | |
| Bagotville (St. Alphonse)—Wharf extension and repairs | 20,218 13 | | |
| Baie St. Paul—Bank protection | 23,225 50 | | |
| Baie St. Paul—Wharf repairs | 6,432 48 | | |
| Barachois de Malbaie—Breakwater repairs | 794 38 | | |
| Bastiscan—Protection to channel | 4,992 03 | | |
| Beauport—Wharf repairs | 874 74 | | |
| Belœil Station—Reconstruction and repairs to wharf and piers | 4,291 92 | | |
| Bersimis—Dredging | 22,974 76 | | |
| Berthier (en bas)—Wharf repairs | 992 25 | | |
| Berthierville—Improvements to wharf and shed | 1,693 95 | | |
| Bic—Wharf reconstruction | 5,484 58 | | |
| Bonaventure—Harbour improvements | 12,989 25 | | |
| Brown's Island—Wharf | 3,297 04 | | |
| Cacouna—Wharf repairs | 1,815 00 | | |
| Cap de la Madeleine—Wharf extension | 4,133 62 | | |
| Cap de la Madeleine—Freigh shed and wharf | 58 15 | | |
| Cap St. Ignace—Wharf repairs | 3,147 79 | | |
| Caughnawaga—Wharf reconstruction | 7,686 13 | | |
| Chandler—Wharf extension and dredging | 3,341 79 | | |
| Chateau Richer—Wharf repairs | 1,417 15 | | |
| Chicoutimi Basin—Wharf repairs | 1,549 85 | | |
| Contrecœur—Wharf improvements | 1,259 20 | | |
| Coteau Landing—Improvements to wharf approach | 1,038 52 | | |
| Cross Point—Wharf extension | 3,183 77 | | |
| Desjardins—Wharf reconstruction | 11,009 75 | | |
| Descente des Femmes—Wharf repairs | 1,225 27 | | |
| Doucets Landing (Ste. Angele de Laval)—Dredging | 25,061 56 | | |
| Fauvel—Repairs to breakwater—wharf | 1,000 03 | | |
| Fassett—Wharf repairs | 5,478 44 | | |
| Father Point—Wharf repairs and improvements | 17,432 94 | | |
| Gatineau Point—Wharf reconstruction | 2,277 17 | | |
| Gatineau River—Bank protection | 2,699 39 | | |
| Gaspé (Sandy Beach)—Wharf repairs | 3,790 11 | | |
| Grand Entree (M.I.)—Wharf repairs and extensions | 4,785 93 | | |
| Grande Riviere—Wharf repairs | 1,342 55 | | |
| Grindstone (M.I.)—Wharf repairs | 5,116 47 | | |
| Grondines—Wharf | 36,350 41 | | |
| Grosse Ile—Wharf repairs | 1,550 32 | | |
| Carried forward | 266,809 29 | 765,333 98 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 266,809 29 | 765,333 98 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| Harbours and Rivers—*Continued* | | | |
| *Quebec*—Continued | | | |
| Havre Aubert (Point Shea, Amherst)—Wharf repairs | 1,757 45 | | |
| Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements | 74,495 84 | | |
| High Falls—Wharf repairs | 1,299 77 | | |
| Honfleur—Wharf repairs | 2,811 50 | | |
| House Harbour—Wharf repairs | 1,352 03 | | |
| Hull—Wharf repairs | 1,689 75 | | |
| Iberville—Replacing pilework protection | 1,531 92 | | |
| Ile aux Coudres—Wharf repairs | 777 23 | | |
| Isle Perrot Sud—Wharf repairs, etc | 1,346 14 | | |
| Kamouraska—Repairs to wharves | 3,988 34 | | |
| L'Anse à Valleau—Training jetty | 623 74 | | |
| Lachine—Reconstruction of G. T. R. Wharf | 17,999 18 | | |
| Lanoraie—Wharf repairs and improvements | 793 09 | | |
| Les Eboulements—Wharf repairs | 3,789 53 | | |
| Levis—Wharf improvements | 501 00 | | |
| Lotbinière—Wharf reconstruction | 11,767 82 | | |
| Mal Bay—Wharf repairs | 1,492 38 | | |
| Maria—Wharf reconstruction | 120 82 | | |
| Maria Capes—Bank protection | 1,214 94 | | |
| Matane—To complete harbour improvements, the Hammermill Paper Company of Erie, Penn. contributing $100,000 | 80,630 04 | | |
| Matane—Payment to Messrs. J. R. and J. E. Boulanger, contractors for construction of wharf, their claim for damage to the uncompleted work, caused by a storm of unprecedented severity of Dec. 9, 1924 | 4,660 20 | | |
| Megantic—Wharf repairs | 518 50 | | |
| Miguasha—Wharf extension and slip | 8,592 74 | | |
| Montebello—Wharf repairs | 1,089 44 | | |
| Montmagny—Repairs to wharves | 4,134 64 | | |
| Nicolet—Dredging | 21,114 17 | | |
| Nicolet—Repairs to jetty | 412 64 | | |
| Nicolet—Repairs to upper wharf | 1,900 79 | | |
| Norway Bay—Wharf repairs | 995 37 | | |
| Notre Dame de Pierreville—Dredging | 6,782 21 | | |
| Notre Dame de Pierreville—Wharf and icebreaker | 343 84 | | |
| Notre Dame du Lac—Wharf improvements | 1,612 24 | | |
| Nouvelle Riviere—Breakwater | 787 70 | | |
| Papineauville—Wharf reconstruction | 4,996 47 | | |
| Pentecost River—Dredging | 4,258 01 | | |
| Peribonka—Wharf reconstruction | 2,901 98 | | |
| Pointe a Elie (M.I.) | 1,433 33 | | |
| Pointe aux Esquimaux—Wharf repairs | 3,711 85 | | |
| Pointe au Pic (Murray Bay)—Wharf repairs | 14,986 05 | | |
| Pointe Bourque—Descent to beach | 600 02 | | |
| Pointe Pizeau—Wharf repairs | 916 61 | | |
| Port au Persil—To purchase right of way | 593 00 | | |
| Port au Persil—Wharf repairs | 1,299 78 | | |
| Port au Saumon—To take over and reconstruct part of wharf | 12,186 30 | | |
| Port Daniel—Wharf repairs | 7,565 53 | | |
| Rimouski—Wharf repairs, etc | 6,398 80 | | |
| Riviere aux Vases—Wharf repairs and shed | 899 68 | | |
| Riviere du Loup (en bas)—Wharf repairs | 4,894 75 | | |
| Riviere Ouelle—Wharf repairs | 5,430 92 | | |
| Riviere Verte—Wharf replacement | 3,072 18 | | |
| Roberval—Wharf repairs and improvements | 9,974 58 | | |
| Roberval—Breakwater repairs | 1,494 25 | | |
| Ste. Adelaide de Pabos—Wharf repairs | 1,234 08 | | |
| St. Alexis—Wharf repairs | 1,579 40 | | |
| Carried forward | 620,163 85 | 765,333 98 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 620,163 85 | 765,333 98 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| Harbours and Rivers—*Continued* | | | |
| *Quebec*—Concluded | | | |
| St. André—Wharf repairs | 10,448 54 | | |
| Ste Anne de Chicoutimi—Wharf repairs | 1,896 83 | | |
| Ste Anne de la Pocatiere—Wharf repairs | 1,389 53 | | |
| Ste Anne des Monts—Wharf repairs | 1,974 60 | | |
| Ste Antoine de Tilly—Wharf reconstruction | 16,019 28 | | |
| Ste Antoine de Tilly—Dredging | 13,106 50 | | |
| St. Barthelemi (Grand Nord)—Wharf improvements | 1,176 57 | | |
| St. Croix—Wharf reconstruction and repairs | 7,094 05 | | |
| St. Denis—Wharf repairs | 825 07 | | |
| St. Dominique du Lac—Wharf | 1,802 11 | | |
| Ste. Famille—Wharf repairs | 1,695 39 | | |
| St. François Nord—Wharf repairs | 6,141 38 | | |
| St. François Sud—Wharf repairs | 2,144 24 | | |
| St. Fulgence—Wharf repairs | 3,029 24 | | |
| St. Gideon (Lac St. Jean)—Wharf repairs | 1,401 57 | | |
| St. Godfroy—Wharf extension | 3,654 20 | | |
| St. Irenee—Wharf repairs | 1,251 80 | | |
| St. Jean (I.O.)—Wharf repairs | 2,405 82 | | |
| St. Jean Port Joli—Wharf repairs | 6,499 91 | | |
| St. Laurent d'Orleans—Wharf repairs | 9,476 07 | | |
| St. Marc—Wharf improvements | 1,261 83 | | |
| St. Methode—Wharf repairs | 1,003 20 | | |
| St. Michel de Bellechasse—Wharf repairs | 2,334 28 | | |
| St. Nicholas—Wharf repairs | 1,134 58 | | |
| St. Ours—Wharf repairs | 1,803 05 | | |
| St. Petronille (Island of Orleans.)—Wharf repairs and improvements | 6,600 14 | | |
| St. Petronille Wharf—Exchequer Court Award | 31,303 73 | | |
| St. Roch des Aulnaies—Wharf repairs | 1,255 47 | | |
| St. Siméon—Wharf repairs | 1,198 44 | | |
| St. Siméon de Bonaventure—Breakwater improvements | 1,981 73 | | |
| St. Ulric (Riviere Blanche)—Wharf repairs | 2,198 81 | | |
| Ste. Victoire—Wharf repairs | 3,128 56 | | |
| Sabrevois—Wharf repairs | 1,285 37 | | |
| Sandy Bay—Breakwater wharf | 3,002 02 | | |
| Sept Iles—Wharf repairs | 1,315 76 | | |
| Sorel—Harbour improvements | 73,312 05 | | |
| Tadoussac (Anse Tadoussac)—Wharf repairs and improvements | 5,829 08 | | |
| Trois Lacs—Wharf repairs | 2,161 93 | | |
| Trois Pistoles—Breakwater repairs | 986 19 | | |
| Trois Rivieres—Shed and wharf | 44,024 10 | | |
| Valleyfield—Wharf reconstruction | 12,239 27 | | |
| Valleyfield—Dredging | 32,064 98 | | |
| Varennes—Wharf repairs | 2,818 88 | | |
| Vercheres—Wharf repairs | 2,515 52 | | |
| Ville Marie—Wharf repairs | 3,496 93 | | |
| | | 953,852 45 | |
| *Ontario*— | | | |
| Beaumaris—Repairs to wharf | 979 22 | | |
| Blind River—Dredging | 24,439 06 | | |
| Blind River—To replace warehouse | 2,270 86 | | |
| Bronte—Wharf repairs | 4,901 38 | | |
| Burlington—Breakwater extension | 885 43 | | |
| Burlington Channel—Repairs to north pier | 2,985 00 | | |
| Burlington Channel—Reconstruction of south pier | 32,973 46 | | |
| Byng Inlet—Dredging | 28,203 37 | | |
| Chatham—Repairs to revetment wall | 13,344 73 | | |
| Chute à Blondeau—Wharf reconstruction | 4,223 95 | | |
| Cobourg—Reconstruction of harbour works | 12,040 66 | | |
| Collingwood—Breakwater reconstruction | 30,189 53 | | |
| Cumberland—Wharf reconstruction | 8,431 64 | | |
| Carried forward | 165,868 29 | 1,719,186 43 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 165,868 29 | 1,719,186 43 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| Harbours and Rivers—*Continued* | | | |
| *Ontario*—Concluded | | | |
| Goderich—Harbour repairs and improvements | 123,320 72 | | |
| Grand Bend—Repairs to pier | 1,398 65 | | |
| Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements | 31,184 19 | | |
| Honey Harbour—Dredging | 9,230 98 | | |
| Honey Harbour—Wharf | 11,763 01 | | |
| Jeanette's Creek—Wharf repairs | 1,046 43 | | |
| Kincardine—Repairs to piers | 16,558 58 | | |
| Kingston, R.M.C.—Wharf repairs and protection work | 1,781 15 | | |
| Kingsville—Repairs and renewals to piers | 9,322 94 | | |
| Laurenson Lake—Dredging | 1,879 95 | | |
| Leamington—Repairs to pier | 982 55 | | |
| Lion's Head—Repairs to pier | 769 07 | | |
| L'Orignal—Towards cost of shore protection, the Province of Ontario to contribute a like amount and the municipality $1,000 | 1,332 00 | | |
| Meaford—Breakwater repairs | 9,133 50 | | |
| Midland—Dredging | 34,841 32 | | |
| Midland—Wharf | 15,807 71 | | |
| New Liskeard—Wharf repairs | 3,630 64 | | |
| Oshawa—Harbour improvements | 94,670 54 | | |
| Owen Sound—Dredging | 82,992 99 | | |
| Owen Sound—Harbour wall | 15,068 69 | | |
| Pelee Island—Repairs to piers | 2,305 80 | | |
| Pelee Island—Wharf extension | 27,970 49 | | |
| Pembroke—Wharf replacement and dredging | 64,534 60 | | |
| Petawawa—Wharf repairs | 1,788 51 | | |
| Pike Creek—Wharf repairs and sheet piling | 1,621 12 | | |
| Port Bruce—Repairs to piers | 1,023 68 | | |
| Port Burwell—Reconstruction of and repairs to piers | 82,480 75 | | |
| Port Colborne—Repairs to breakwater | 4,780 21 | | |
| Port Dover—Repairs to pier | 949 96 | | |
| Port Maitland—Repairs to piers | 157,729 44 | | |
| Port Stanley—Harbour improvements and repairs | 99,998 72 | | |
| Providence Bay—Wharf repairs | 1,968 72 | | |
| Rainy River—Wharf repairs | 1,540 41 | | |
| Rondeau—Repairs to piers | 6,984 03 | | |
| Saugeen River—Repairs to harbour works | 8,994 48 | | |
| Sault St. Marie—Wharf repairs | 3,994 96 | | |
| Sault St. Marie—Dredging slip | 58,079 51 | | |
| Southampton—Repairs to wharf and breakwaters | 4,999 21 | | |
| Stokes Bay—Repairs to pier | 3,950 60 | | |
| St. Williams—Repairs to pier | 2,243 85 | | |
| Thames River—Repairs to lighthouse wharf | 996 89 | | |
| Thessalon—To complete breakwater extension | 784 53 | | |
| Thorah Island—Harbour improvements | 1,006 90 | | |
| Thornbury—Wharf repairs | 6,180 32 | | |
| Trenton—To take over from municipality Bywater dock | 13,148 85 | | |
| Wendover—Wharf repairs | 6,061 47 | | |
| Wheatley—Repairs to pier | 1,532 58 | | |
| Windsor—Wharf repairs | 2,999 01 | | |
| | | 1,203,233 50 | |
| *Manitoba*— | | | |
| Dauphin Beach—Wharf | 6,409 73 | | |
| Delta—Protection work | 31,703 16 | | |
| Gimli Harbour—Jetty | 7,962 16 | | |
| Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements | 3,181 13 | | |
| Netley Cut—Closing channel | 2,526 49 | | |
| Portage la Prairie—Sewer extension | 7,188 06 | | |
| Red River—Protection work | 11,105 59 | | |
| Victoria Beach—Breakwater extension | 11,989 39 | | |
| | | 82,065 71 | |
| Carried forward | | 3,004,485 64 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | ..... | 3,004,485 64 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| Harbours and Rivers—*Continued* | | | |
| *Saskatchewan and Alberta—* | | | |
| Blairmore—Dredging and cribbing | 4,925 11 | | |
| Cowan Lake and River route—Improvements | 2,222 51 | | |
| Elbow River—Protection work | 3,600 00 | | |
| Fort Resolution—Wharf | 7,490 60 | | |
| Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements | 602 22 | | |
| Lac La Biche—Wharf | 5,962 97 | | |
| | | 24,803 41 | |
| *British Columbia—* | | | |
| Bamfield East—Reconstruction of wharf | 1,635 46 | | |
| Blubber Bay—Wharf | 6,227 47 | | |
| Campbell River—Wharf repairs | 3,962 50 | | |
| Celista—Wharf | 2,200 70 | | |
| Clayoquot—Wharf repairs | 5,222 28 | | |
| Columbia River at Revelstoke—Bank protection | 125 12 | | |
| Columbia River below Burton—Bank protection | 9,989 62 | | |
| Comox—Wharf repairs | 2,789 83 | | |
| Courtney River—Dredging | 16,408 55 | | |
| Crawford Bay—Reconstruction of float and shed | 2,167 56 | | |
| Deer Park—Wharf repairs | 2,199 99 | | |
| Denman Island—Landing slip | 865 41 | | |
| False Bay, Lasqueti Island—Wharf | 5,592 84 | | |
| False Creek—Dredging | 2,337 41 | | |
| Fraser Lake—Wharf, to complete | 178 35 | | |
| Fraser River—Improvements | 48,061 43 | | |
| Fraser River—Improvements to jetty | 33,829 68 | | |
| Fraser River (lower)—Operation of snag boat | 23,561 25 | | |
| Gower Point—Float | 1,212 94 | | |
| Greta—Wharf reconstruction | 2,386 12 | | |
| Haney—Wharf reconstruction | 7,774 44 | | |
| Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements | 57,745 40 | | |
| Hope Bay—Wharf repairs | 1,658 15 | | |
| Kaleden—Wharf reconstruction | 4,032 24 | | |
| Kildonan—Float | 1,749 82 | | |
| Mayne Island—Wharf repairs and improvements | 4,203 96 | | |
| Mission—Wharf reconstruction | 4,698 07 | | |
| Naramata—Wharf extension | 2,684 21 | | |
| New Massett—Renewal of float | 1,392 68 | | |
| Okanagan Control Dam—Maintenance and operation | 1,427 65 | | |
| Okanagan Lake and River—Improvements | 1,163 35 | | |
| Oona River—Float | 1,686 00 | | |
| Pitt Lake—Wharf reconstruction | 2,711 93 | | |
| Pope's Landing, Pender Harbour—Reconstruction of float | 1,092 28 | | |
| Port Clements—Wharf repairs | 6,595 41 | | |
| Port Essington—Improvements to float | 1,203 68 | | |
| Port Renfrew—In full and final settlement of claim of Godman Estate re acquisition of wharf property | 2,000 00 | | |
| Queen Charlotte City—Repairs to float | 902 74 | | |
| Riondel—Wharf | 6,947 68 | | |
| Royston—Wharf repairs and improvements | 2,129 24 | | |
| Sayward—Wharf replacement (to complete contract) | 6,453 02 | | |
| Shushartie Bay—Repairs to float | 402 29 | | |
| Skidegate—Wharf repairs | 2,390 90 | | |
| Sooke—Wharf repairs | 4,103 34 | | |
| Ucluelet (west)—Float | 844 78 | | |
| Vancouver, Stanley Park—Foreshore protection | 7,999 98 | | |
| Westbank—Reconstruction of and improvements to wharf | 8,027 18 | | |
| White Rock—Wharf repairs | 1,247 03 | | |
| William Head Quarantine Station—Repairs to wharves | 3,500 00 | | |
| | | 319,721 96 | |
| Carried forward | ..... | 3,349,011 01 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—Continued

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 3,349,011 01 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.—*Con.* | | | |
| Harbours and Rivers—*Concluded* | | | |
| *Yukon*— | | | |
| Stewart and Yukon Rivers—Channel improvements | | 5,000 00 | |
| *Generally*— | | | |
| Harbours and Rivers Generally | | 24,813 08 | |
| Total Harbours and Rivers | | | 3,378,824 09 |
| Dredging | | | |
| Maritime Provinces | | 526,785 51 | |
| Ontario and Quebec | | 650,773 33 | |
| Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta | | 85,227 47 | |
| British Columbia | | 394,837 66 | |
| | | | 1,657,623 97 |
| Roads and Bridges | | | |
| Bryson Bridge, P.Q.—Supreme Court award | | 3,266 00 | |
| Calumet—Bryson Bridge—Painting | | 2,356 70 | |
| Des Joachims Bridge—Repairs | | 1,677 46 | |
| Dominion Roads and Bridges Generally | | 3,167 90 | |
| International Bridge between St. Leonard's, N.B., and Van Buren, Maine—Repairs | | 872 35 | |
| Interprovincial Bridge over the Restigouche River at Metapedia—Improvements and repairs to roadway approach | | 999 41 | |
| North Temiskaming—Repairs to bridge | | 3,502 31 | |
| Ottawa—Maintenance and repairs to bridges and approaches | | 9,804 32 | |
| Portage du Fort, Que—Painting bridges | | 2,355 81 | |
| St. Marjorique, Que—Repairs to bridge approach | | 4,009 09 | |
| | | | 32,011 35 |
| Telegraph and Telephone Lines | | | |
| *Nova Scotia*— | | | |
| Cape Breton Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements | 8,366 56 | | |
| Little Narrows—Grass Pond Telephone Line—Extensions from Washabuck Centre to McKay's Point and from Washabuck Bridge to South Cove | 625 87 | | |
| Telephone line from Little Narrows to Ottawa Brook | 1,137 75 | | |
| Whycocomagh-Orangedale Telephone Line—Extension to Orangedale East | 443 85 | | |
| | | 10,574 03 | |
| *Quebec*— | | | |
| Cable between Ile Verte and south shore of St. Lawrence River | | 1,229 20 | |
| *Saskatchewan and Alberta*— | | | |
| Alberta Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements | 3,240 37 | | |
| Battleford—Isle la Crosse Telegraph Line—General repairs and improvements | 7,724 20 | | |
| Edmonton—Peace River Line—Shifting lines on Waterhole and Dunvegan sections | 1,511 48 | | |
| Peace River—Waterhole Line—Renewal and shifting of line to roadway | 3,376 90 | | |
| | | 15,852 95 | |
| Carried forward | | 27,656 18 | 11,880,319 80 |

## Appendix No. 11—Continued

### PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—*Concluded*

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 27,656 18 | 11,880,319 80 |
| Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc—*Concluded* | | | |
| Telegraph and Telephone Lines—*Concluded* | | | |
| *British Columbia*— | | | |
| Branch telephone line from Beaver Lake Line to Big Lake | 1,397 12 | | |
| Hudson's Hope—Construction of Telegraph Office building | 1,662 28 | | |
| Mainland Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements | 10,974 39 | | |
| Telephone line, Houston to Ootsa Lake, François Lake and Burn's Lake | 941 00 | | |
| Telephone Line from Barriere to Barriere Forks | 3,289 14 | | |
| Telephone Line from Dawson Creek to Kilkerran | 536 15 | | |
| Telephone Line from Quesnel to Prince George | 12,658 14 | | |
| Vancouver Island District—Campbell River—Gasoline launch | 815 00 | | |
| Vancouver Island District—Renewal of Submarine cable between Denman and Hornby Islands | 1,993 97 | | |
| Vancouver Island District—Shifting lines, renewals, etc | 8,177 96 | | |
| Yahk—Creston Telephone Line—Installation of Metallic Circuit | 4,732 01 | | |
| Yukon Telegraph System—Branch line from Vanderhoof to Fort St. James | 4,876 56 | | |
| Yukon Telegraph System—Extension from Endako to lower end Francois Lake | 1,977 62 | | |
| Yukon Telegraph System—Repairs and improvements on the Terrace—Stewart Section | 6,985 43 | | |
| | | 61,016 77 | |
| Miscellaneous | | | 88,672 95 |
| Accounts Branch—Salaries of agents and clerks, travelling and contingent expenses of Outside Service | | 19,834 23 | |
| Architectural Branch—Salaries of architects, clerks of works, inspectors, draftsmen, clerks and messengers of Outside Service | | 63,951 86 | |
| Engineering Branch—Salaries of engineers, inspectors, superintendents, draftsmen, clerks and messengers of Outside Service | | 462,248 13 | |
| For operation and maintenance of inspection boats | | 13,045 75 | |
| Gratuity to the widow of the late Joseph Byrne | | 671 40 | |
| Maintenance and operation of water storage dams on the Ottawa River and tributaries, surveys in connection therewith and settlement of land damages | | 44,376 52 | |
| Monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier | | 266 60 | |
| National Gallery of Canada | | 74,097 00 | |
| National Monument on Connaught Place | | 6,388 07 | |
| New hull for Snagboat *Samson* | | 7,597 20 | |
| River gauging and metering | | 16,378 74 | |
| Surveys and inspections | | 123,808 72 | |
| | | | 832,664 22 |
| Subsidies to Dry Docks (Under Statute) | | | |
| Burrard Dry Dock (North Vancouver, B.C.) | | 137,966 45 | |
| Collingwood Dry Dock No. 2 | | 9,208 96 | |
| Montreal Floating Dock | | 105,000 00 | |
| Port Arthur Dry Dock | | 37,741 50 | |
| Prince Rupert Floating Dock | | 76,970 88 | |
| St. John Dry Dock | | 247,500 00 | 614,387 79 |
| Total Public Works Chargeable to Income | | | 13,416,044 76 |

## Appendix No. 11—Concluded

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO COLLECTION OF REVENUE

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sundry Works—* | | | |
| Collection of Public Works Revenue | 2,262 58 | | |
| Graving Docks | 118,879 24 | | |
| Harbours and Rivers | 42,998 45 | | |
| | | 164,140 27 | |
| *Telegraph and Telephone Lines—* | | | |
| Alberta | 80,238 36 | | |
| British Columbia—Mainland | 98,482 90 | | |
| British Columbia—Vancouver Island District | 133,486 79 | | |
| Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces | 197,285 47 | | |
| Prince Edward Island and Mainland | 6,946 66 | | |
| Saskatchewan | 37,002 22 | | |
| Telegraph and Telephone Service—Generally | 3,634 05 | | |
| Yukon System (Ashcroft—Dawson) | 210,274 53 | 767,350 98 | |
| | | | 931,491 25 |

## Appendix No. 12

DETAILS of Expenditure of the Department of National Defence on account of Adjustment of War Claims, Militia Services, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

| — | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Pay and allowances | 7,970 04 | |
| Separation allowances | 35,927 50 | |
| War service gratuities | 30,531 62 | |
| Estates of deceased soldiers | 2,065 03 | |
| Ordnance services | 80,414 23 | |
| Transport and freight | 16,750 20 | |
| Pay of civil employees | 24,251 75 | |
| Telegrams, telephones (including rentals). cablegrams and postage | 2,548 87 | |
| Printing and stationery | 3,594 63 | |
| Legal expenses | 4,458 38 | |
| Historical Section | 27,204 35 | |
| McGill Medical Museum | 300 00 | |
| Canadian War Graves and Memorials | 18,857 32 | |
| Medals | 593 39 | |
| Camp Borden site | 4,084 94 | |
| Refund to British Government for hospitalization, etc., Royal Air Force, overcharged previous years | 25,732 03 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1.156 87 | |
| | | 286,441 15 |

## Appendix No. 13

## INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS

| From what Source Received and Nature of Investment | Time | To what date paid | Rate of Interest | Amount Invested | Interest Realized | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Sterling | Currency |
| | | | p.c. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | $ cts. |
| SINKING FUNDS | | | | | | |
| *Loan of 1909–34* | | | | | | |
| Canadian Securities..... | 1 year.. | Oct. 1, 1925 | 2½ | 109,753 15 3 | 2,743 16 10 | 13,353 36 |
| | ½ year.. | July 1, 1925 | 3 | 223,015 13 4 | 3,345 4 8 | 16,280 14 |
| | ½ year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3 | 237,459 13 6 | 3,561 17 11 | 17,334 56 |
| | ½ year.. | June 1, 1925 | 3½ | 1,117,375 1 7 | 19,554 1 3 | 95,163 10 |
| | ½ year.. | Dec. 1, 1925 | 3½ | 1,152,480 2 11 | 20,168 8 1 | 98,152 90 |
| | ½ year.. | July 1, 1925 | 3½ | 689,825 18 0 | 12,071 19 1 | 58,750 18 |
| | ½ year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3½ | 710,391 5 10 | 12,431 16 11 | 60,501 65 |
| | 1 year.. | Oct. 1, 1925 | 4 | 220,799 3 11 | 8,831 19 4 | 42,982 24 |
| | | | | | 82,709 4 1 | 402,518 13 |
| *Loan of 1930–50* | | | | | | |
| Canadian Securities..... | 1 year.. | Oct. 1, 1925 | 2½ | 74,857 11 8 | 1,871 8 8 | 9,107 64 |
| | ½ year.. | July 1, 1925 | 3 | 437,372 14 1 | 6,560 11 10 | 31,928 21 |
| | ½ year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3 | 519,026 13 10 | 7,785 8 0 | 37,888 95 |
| | ½ year.. | June 1, 1925 | 3½ | 164,216 1 9 | 2,873 15 8 | 13,985 74 |
| | ½ year.. | Dec. 1, 1925 | 3½ | 170,306 2 10 | 2,980 7 2 | 14,504 41 |
| | ½ year.. | July 1, 1925 | 3½ | 1,834,953 11 3 | 32,111 13 9 | 156,276 88 |
| | ½ year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3½ | 2,073,278 1 6 | 36,282 7 4 | 176,574 19 |
| | ½ year.. | April 1, 1925 | 4 | 706,121 12 4 | 14,122 8 8 | 68,729 18 |
| | ½ year.. | Oct. 1, 1925 | 4 | 717,986 12 4 | 14,359 14 8 | 69,884 03 |
| | | | | | 118,947 15 9 | 578,879 23 |
| *Loan of 1940–60* | | | | | | |
| Canadian Securities..... | ½ year.. | April 1, 1925 | 2½ | 59,401 6 0 | 742 10 4 | 3,613 58 |
| | ½ year.. | Oct. 1, 1925 | 2½ | 63,578 6 2 | 794 14 7 | 3,867 68 |
| | ½ year.. | July 1, 1925 | 3 | 23[illegible],075 12 11 | 3,511 2 8 | 17,087 52 |
| | ½ year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3 | 241,980 10 4 | 3,629 14 2 | 17,664 58 |
| | 1 year.. | Dec. 1, 1925 | 3½ | 83,863 15 1 | 2,935 4 8 | 14,284 80 |
| | ½ year.. | July 1, 1925 | 3½ | 657,222 15 11 | 11,501 8 0 | 55,973 48 |
| | ½ year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3½ | 894,173 19 2 | 15,648 0 11 | 76,153 82 |
| | ½ year.. | April 1, 1925 | 4 | 440,973 2 0 | 8,819 9 3 | 42,921 38 |
| | ½ year.. | Oct. 1, 1925 | 4 | 473,032 17 8 | 9,460 13 2 | 46,041 87 |
| | | | | | 57,042 17 9 | 277,608 71 |
| | | | | | 258,699 17 7 | 1,259,006 07 |
| Canadian Securities— | | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| War Loan 1915–25..... | 1 year.. | Dec. 1, 1925 | 5 | 776,000 00 | 38,800 00 | |
| War Loan 1916–31..... | 1 year.. | Oct. 1, 1925 | 5 | 779,300 00 | 39,965 00 | |
| War Loan 1917–37..... | 1 year.. | Sept. 1, 1925 | 5 | 379,800 00 | 18,990 00 | 97,755 00 |
| Total Sinking Funds.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,356,761 07 |
| *Loans to Banks* | | | | | | |
| Under the Finance Act, 1914.. | Various | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 312,968 90 |
| Carried forward.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,669,729 97 |

## Appendix No. 13—Continued

### INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS—Continued

| From what Source Received and Nature of Investment | Time | To what date paid | Rate of Interest | Amount Invested | Interest Realized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | p.c. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,669,729 97 |
| LOANS TO PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| *Housing Loans* | | | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | 1 year.. | Dec. 31, 1925 | 5 | 1,701 500 00 | ..... | 85,075 00 |
| Manitoba..... | 1 year.. | Dec. 1, 1925 | 5 | 1,580 000 00 | 79,000 00 | |
| | 1 year.. | Feb. 15, 1926 | 5 | 395,000 00 | 19,750 00 | |
| | | | | | | 98,750 00 |
| New Brunswick..... | 1 year.. | Oct. 16, 1925 | 5 | 620,000 00 | 31,000 00 | |
| | ½ year.. | June 28, 1925 | 5 | 305,000 00 | 7,625 00 | |
| | ½ year.. | Dec. 28, 1925 | 5 | 285,000 00 | 7,125 00 | |
| | 1 year.. | Jan. 22, 1926 | 5 | 600,000 00 | 30,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | 75,750 00 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1 year.. | Nov. 11, 1925 | 5 | 300,000 00 | 15,000 00 | |
| | 1 year.. | Nov. 20, 1925 | 5 | 200,000 00 | 10,000 00 | |
| | 1 year.. | Feb. 19, 1926 | 5 | 200,000 00 | 10,000 00 | |
| | 1 year | Mar. 1, 1926 | 5 | 300,000 00 | 15,000 00 | |
| | 1 year.. | Mar. 15, 1926 | 5 | 500 000 00 | 25,000 00 | |
| | 1 year.. | April 2, 1926 | 5 | 37,000 00 | 1,850 00 | |
| | | | | | | 76,850 00 |
| Ontario..... | 1 year.. | Feb. 1, 1926 | 5 | 6,250,000 00 | 312,500 00 | |
| | 1 year.. | Mar. 14, 1926 | 5 | 600,000 00 | 30,000 00 | |
| | 1 year.. | Mar. 26, 1926 | 5 | 2,500,000 00 | 125,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | 467,500 00 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1 year.. | Oct. 17, 1925 | 5 | 50,000 00 | ..... | 2,500 00 |
| Quebec..... | Various | Dec. 31, 1925 | 5 | 7,355,304 62 | ..... | 367,732 82 |
| FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS | | | | | | |
| Belgian Government (Sale of horses)..... | 1 year.. | Mar. 12, 1926 | 5 | 4,528,336 00 | 226,416 80 | |
| French Government Loan.... | 1 year.. | Dec. 31, 1925 | 5½ | 230,000 00 | 12,650 00 | |
| Greek Government Loan..... | Various | Dec. 31, 1925 | 5 | 7,660,000 00 | 389,625 00 | |
| Roumanian Government Loan | 1 year.. | April 1, 1926 | 4 | 23,969,720 00 | 958,780 00 | |
| | | | | | | 1,587,471 80 |
| Montreal Harbour Debent's.. | 1 year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3 | 9,250,000 00 | 277,500 00 | |
| | 1 year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 3½ | 17,235,000 00 | 603,225 00 | |
| | ½ year.. | July 1, 1925 | 5 | 12,730,000 00 | 318,250 00 | |
| | Various | July 1, 1925 | 5 | 2,115,000 00 | 17,621 92 | |
| | ½ year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 5 | 14,845,000 00 | 371,125 00 | |
| | Various | Jan. 1, 1926 | 5 | 3,220,000 00 | 31,978 76 | |
| | | | | | | 1,619,700 68 |
| Vancouver Harbour Debentures..... | ½ year.. | July 1, 1925 | 5 | 9,577,900 00 | 239,447 50 | |
| | Various | July 1, 1925 | 5 | 2,105,000 00 | 16,744 92 | |
| | 1 year & 335 days | July 1, 1925 | 5 | 550,000 00 | 52,739 72 | |
| | ½ year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 5 | 12,232,900 00 | 305,822 50 | |
| | Various | Jan. 1, 1926 | 5 | 1,087,000 00 | 10,112 33 | |
| | | | | | | 624,866 97 |
| Seed Grain and Relief advances..... | Various | Mar. 31, 1926 | Various | ..... | ..... | 111,414 08 |
| Soldier Land Settlement—Advances to Soldiers settling on the land..... | Various | Mar. 31, 1926 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,458,252 14 |
| Carried forward.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,245,593 46 |

## Appendix No. 13—Concluded

### INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS—Concluded

| From what Source Received and Nature of Investment | Time | To what date paid | Rate of Interest | Amount Invested | Interest Realized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | p.c. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,245,593 46 |
| *Miscellaneous* | | | | | | |
| Interest on current account with the— | | | | | | |
| Bank of Montreal, London England..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59,996 20 | |
| Bank of Montreal, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,693 78 | |
| Chase National Bank, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81,728 84 | |
| Interest on Special Funds— | | | | | | |
| Bank of Montreal, Montreal. | Various | ..... | 3 | ..... | 842 55 | |
| Canadian Government Merchant Marine— | | | | | | |
| Interest on Ships Sold.... | Various | Mar. 31, 1926 | 6 | ..... | 12,360 00 | |
| Montreal Turnpike Trust Corporation— | | | | | | |
| Interest under Commutation Agreements..... | Various | Mar. 31, 1926 | 6 | ..... | 9,214 56 | |
| Province of Quebec Debt Account..... | 1 year.. | Jan. 1, 1926 | 4 | 1,473,609 63 | 58,944 38 | |
| St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company..... | 2 years. | July 1, 1925 | 4 | 433,900 00 | 34,712 00 | |
| | | | | | | 289,492 31 |
| | | | | | | 8,535,085 77 |

## Appendix No. 14

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

| From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Agriculture—* | | | |
| Car Inspection | | 19,579 00 | |
| Cleaning seed grain | | 111 80 | |
| Fumigating shipment fees | | 14,390 50 | |
| Inspection fees and health certificates | | 9,654 64 | |
| Lost stamps | | 5 00 | |
| Prize money | | 498 00 | |
| Race track supervision | 22,618,40 | | |
| Less—Payments | 18,832 85 | | |
| | | 3,785 55 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 11,010 47 | |
| Rents | | 53 00 | |
| Sale of Finch Dairy Station | | 218 00 | |
| Sale of produce—Experimental Farms | | 179,259 28 | |
| Sale of publications | | 555 23 | |
| Sale of sundries | | 1,400 60 | |
| Seed testing charges | | 25,390 94 | |
| Sundry fees | | 9,281 12 | |
| | | | 275,193 13 |
| *Archives—* | | | |
| Copying | | | 54 36 |
| *Auditor General's Office—* | | | |
| Conscience money | | 3 02 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 2,431,35 | |
| | | | 2,434 37 |
| *Civil Service Commission—* | | | |
| Examination fees | | 5,115 00 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 4 65 | |
| | | | 5,119 65 |
| *Customs and Excise—* | | | |
| Bonded factory and warehouse fees | 73,981 49 | | |
| Extra services | 186,967 22 | | |
| Sale of unclaimed goods | 3,123 65 | | |
| Storage charges | 64,744 65 | | |
| Tobacco stamping | 467 92 | | |
| Cartage | 33,855 68 | | |
| Brokers licenses | 1,300 00 | | |
| Certified copies | 790 50 | | |
| Conscience money | 643 34 | | |
| Court costs | 10 74 | | |
| Interest on arrears of sales tax | 1,035 29 | | |
| Interest on bank balance | 63 22 | | |
| Labels | 20,712 85 | | |
| Landing certificates | 2 10 | | |
| Law stamps | 7,261 70 | | |
| Outstanding cheques | 1,523 83 | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | 4,462 63 | | |
| Rents | 91 00 | | |
| Replaced stamps | 139 51 | | |
| Sale of sundries | 1,499 47 | | |
| Special collection *re* cigarette making machine | 66 00 | | |
| | | 402,742 79 | |
| *Taxation Branch—* | | | |
| Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sherbrooke—Telegram | 79 | | |
| Law costs—Income tax | 2,093 34 | | |
| Over remittance Income tax | 90 | | |
| Surplus *re* Income tax appeals | 2,675 40 | | |
| | 4,770 43 | | |
| Less—Unclaimed refunds—Income tax | 129 15 | | |
| | | 4,641,28 | 407,384 07 |
| Carried forward | | | 690,185 58 |

## Appendix No. 14—Continued

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926—Continued

| From whom Received and Nature of Receipts | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | 690,185 58 |
| *External Affairs—* | | | |
| Passport fees | 159,605 14 | | |
| Less—Refunds | 2,013 60 | | |
| | | 157,591 54 | |
| Visa fees | | 626 00 | |
| | | | 158,217 54 |
| *Finance—* | | | |
| Bank inspection | 22,160 56 | | |
| Conscience money | 273 01 | | |
| Departmental deposits unclaimed | 1,053 01 | | |
| Interest on excess circulation | 30,833 96 | | |
| Outstanding cheques | 6,712 63 | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | 7 22 | | |
| Registration and insurance fees | 3,715 29 | | |
| Registration fees—Bank Act | 2,669 50 | | |
| Sale of publications | 40 | | |
| Sale of pulp | 1,547 73 | | |
| Sale of sundries | 26 25 | | |
| Sundries | 4 28 | | |
| | | 69,003 84 | |
| *Royal Mint—* | | | |
| Charges for grinding rolls | 16 50 | | |
| Charges for making assays | 46 00 | | |
| Charges for refining gold | 8,920 69 | | |
| Charges for refining silver | 294 88 | | |
| Excess value of gold shipped to New York | 582 54 | | |
| Profit on copper coinage | 10,025 69 | | |
| Profit on nickel coinage | 8,225 94 | | |
| Refund of duty on alcohol | 17 46 | | |
| Refund of postage | 1 73 | | |
| Refund on account of superannuation scheme | 687 64 | | |
| Sale of gold proof-plate | 38 66 | | |
| Sale of old stores | 85 31 | | |
| Sale of silver proof-plate | 18 00 | | |
| Sale of silver sweep | 266 71 | | |
| Unexpended balance of annuity | 38,131 60 | | |
| | 67,359 35 | | |
| Less—Loss on gold coinage 86 31 | | | |
| Loss on silver coinage 4,809 53 | | | |
| | 4,895 84 | | |
| | | 62,463 51 | |
| | | | 131,467 35 |
| *Government Contracts Supervision Committee—* | | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | | 134 04 |
| *Health—* | | | |
| Food and drug analysis | | 3,616 00 | |
| Fumigation of ships | | 14,179 64 | |
| Hospital care of passengers | | 6,287 95 | |
| Opium and narcotic drug license fees | | 3,521 00 | |
| Patent medicine license fees | | 6,398 15 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 22 97 | |
| Sale of sundries | | 171 00 | |
| Use of launch "Evelyn" | | 1,800 00 | |
| | | | 35,996 71 |
| *House of Commons—* | | | |
| Private Bills | 7,698 50 | | |
| Less—Refunds | 4,002 00 | | |
| | | 3,696 50 | |
| Refund of indemnity, Miss A. C. McPhail, M.P. | | 1,380 00 | |
| Refund of previous years' expenditure | | 21 74 | |
| | | | 5,098 24 |
| Carried forward | | | 1,021,099 46 |

## Appendix No. 14—Continued

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926—Continued

| From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | 1,021,099 46 |
| *Immigration and colonization—* | | | |
| Interest on bank balance | | 168 33 | |
| Letter of identification fees | | 1,785 00 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 44,808 86 | |
| Rents | | 1,127 66 | |
| Sale of sundries | | 2,999 12 | |
| | | | 50,888 97 |
| *Indian Affairs—* | | | |
| Interest on Trust Funds | | 468 29 | |
| Re collections | | 3,016 86 | |
| Refund from Trust Fund | | 86 60 | |
| Refund of advances *re* surrender of land | | 24,000 00 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 9,654 69 | |
| Rents | | 46 70 | |
| Sale of sundries | | 340 67 | |
| | | | 37,613 81 |
| *Insurance—* | | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | | 1 00 |
| *Interior—* | | | |
| Payment re forest fire | 30 43 | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | 11,576 90 | | |
| Registration fees—Yukon | 880 65 | | |
| Sale of Sundries | 115 53 | | |
| Unclaimed estates | 339 01 | | |
| | | 12,942 52 | |
| Less—registration fees N.W.T. | | 37 50 | |
| | | | 12,905 02 |
| *Justice—* | | | |
| Adjustments of Judges' salaries | | 0 24 | |
| Exchequer Court Reports | | 132 96 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 1,391 83 | |
| Revenue from Penitentiaries | | 12,162 10 | |
| Sale of sundries | | 50 00 | |
| Sheriff fees—Dawson | | 86 50 | |
| Supreme Court Reports | | 8,257 07 | |
| | | | 22,080 70 |
| *Labour—* | | | |
| Sale of publications | | 25 15 | |
| Subscriptions to Gazette | | 1,315 44 | |
| | | | 1,340 59 |
| *Marine and Fisheries—Marine Branch—* | | | |
| Concession fees | 1 00 | | |
| Conscience money | 7 00 | | |
| Examination of Masters and Mates | 4,434 25 | | |
| Marine register | 42 22 | | |
| Pilots license fees | 55 00 | | |
| Privileges granted | 6 00 | | |
| Quit claims | 331 00 | | |
| Radio revenue | 51,368 01 | | |
| Refund for damage done | 1,861 35 | | |
| Refund for work done | 57 33 | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | 31,252 51 | | |
| Rentals | 7,256 33 | | |
| Sale of publications | 2,357 80 | | |
| Sale of sundries | 9,935 57 | | |
| Signal station dues | 1,094 00 | | |
| Unclaimed money | 1 00 | | |
| Wireless apparatus and warrant officers' fees | 129,572 75 | | |
| | | 239,633 12 | |
| Carried forward | | 239,633 12 | 1,145,929 55 |

## Appendix No. 14—Continued

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926—Continued

| From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | 239,633 12 | 1,145,929 55 |
| *Marine and Fisheries—Fisheries Branch—* | | | | |
| Fish culture | | 9,868 18 | | |
| Modus vivendi licenses | | 182 00 | | |
| Pelagic sealing | | 74,858 96 | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 1,529 35 | | |
| Rents | | 18 00 | | |
| Sale of sundries | | 1,720 15 | | |
| United States' share of expenses 1924–25 | | 729 84 | 88,906 48 | |
| | | | | 328,539 60 |
| *Mines—* | | | | |
| Explosive permits | | | 938 30 | |
| Making assay | | | 3 10 | |
| Profits on sale of fine gold | | | 3,722 26 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | | 1,108 13 | |
| Sale of school collections | | | 24 55 | |
| Sale of sundries | | | 1,007 53 | |
| Sale of publications | | | 2,046 47 | |
| | | | | 8,850 34 |
| *National Defence—* | | | | |
| Barrack damages | | 60 92 | | |
| Commission on Telephone | | 5 38 | | |
| Interest on bank balance | | 10 46 | | |
| Interest received from Banque de Coutrai | | 13 75 | | |
| Over-remittance | | 2 37 | | |
| Privileges granted | | 52 00 | | |
| Purchase of discharges | | 7,022 50 | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 9,014 16 | | |
| Rents | | 23,396 38 | | |
| Sale of Government property | | 29,636 25 | | |
| Sale of movables | 110,311 58 | | | |
| Less—refunds | 28,667 56 | | | |
| | | 81,644 02 | | |
| Sale of sundries | | 10 00 | | |
| Unused ticket—Naval Service | | 0 69 | | |
| Wireless stations N.W.T. | | 19,003 48 | | |
| Wireless tolls | | 3,035 54 | | |
| | | | 172,907 90 | |
| *Air Service—* | | | | |
| Air Harbour licenses | | 100 00 | | |
| Air Worthiness | | 95 00 | | |
| Registration fees | | 95 00 | | |
| | | | 290 00 | |
| | | | | 173,197 90 |
| *Post Office—* | | | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | | | 14,227 44 |
| *Printing and Stationery—* | | | | |
| Accumulated profits—printing branch | | 364,220 96 | | |
| Sale of publications | | 49,910 31 | | |
| Sale of waste paper | | 30,559 70 | | |
| | | | 444,690 97 | |
| LESS—Uncollected accounts from departments | | | 82 00 | |
| | | | | 444,608 97 |
| *Public Works—* | | | | |
| Conscience Money | | | 10 00 | |
| Photo supplies | | | 4,024 77 | |
| Privileges granted | | | 220 16 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | | 4,504 41 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure (National Galley) | | | 10 00 | |
| Rent of equipment | | | 31,965 31 | |
| Rents | | | 95,669 45 | |
| Sale of movables | | | 96,110 75 | |
| Sale of publications | | | 663 15 | |
| Sale of real estate | | | 53,104 32 | |
| | | | | 286,282 32 |
| Carried forward | | | | 2,401,636 12 |

## Appendix No. 14—Concluded

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926—Concluded

| From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | 2,401,636 12 |
| *Railways and Canals—* | | | |
| Electric current supplied | | 304 41 | |
| Interest on advance | | 24 66 | |
| Interest on railway subsidies | | 139,069 19 | |
| Interest on Workmen's Compensation | | 455 46 | |
| Labour and material supplied | | 2,209 85 | |
| Preparation of lease fees | | 5 00 | |
| Privileges granted | | 125 00 | |
| Refund for damage done | | 5,622 12 | |
| Refund for postage | | 2 00 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 6,160 64 | |
| Rent of equipment | | 4,342 69 | |
| Sale of publications | | 390 83 | |
| Sale of scrap and sundries | | 3,705 68 | |
| | | | 162,417 53 |
| *Royal Canadian Mounted Police—* | | | |
| Bribe money | | 25 00 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 21,636 60 | |
| Rents | | 1,900 17 | |
| Sale of sundries | | 126 00 | |
| | | | 23,687 77 |
| *Secretary of State—* | | | |
| Fees | 327,238 98 | | |
| LESS—refunds of fees | 27,465 83 | | |
| | | 299,773 15 | |
| Royalties on patents refunded | | 19,622 07 | |
| | | | 319,395 22 |
| *Senate—* | | | |
| Certified copies | | 339 25 | |
| Private bills | 30,557 50 | | |
| LESS—refunds | 5,347 03 | | |
| | | 25,210 47 | |
| | | | 25,549 72 |
| *Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—* | | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | 473,135 82 | | |
| Less—3 per cent commission re Imperial Pensions | 26,548 42 | | |
| | | 446,587 40 | |
| *Pensions Commission—* | | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 149,256 81 | |
| | | | 595,844 21 |
| *Soldier Settlement Board—* | | | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 38 01 | |
| Registration fees | | 15 70 | |
| | | | 53 71 |
| *Trade and Commerce—* | | | |
| Commercial Intelligence Service | | 514 33 | |
| Interest on bank balance | | 20 65 | |
| Refunds for goods damaged in transit | | 12 70 | |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | | 1,461 18 | |
| Rents | | 2 28 | |
| Revenue from motion picture bureau | | 22,163 50 | |
| Sale of publications | | 2 60 | |
| Sale of sundries | | 397 22 | |
| | | | 24,574 46 |
| | | | 3,553,158 74 |

## Appendix No. 15

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926

| From whom Received and Nature of Receipts | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agriculture—* | | | | |
| Animal Contagious Diseases Act | | | 205 00 | |
| Dairy Industry Act | | | 2,886 05 | |
| Egg Grading Act | | | 51 00 | |
| Fruit Act | | | 155 00 | |
| Live Stock Act | | | 2,313 25 | |
| Meat and Canned Foods Act | | | 25 00 | |
| Sale of condemned calves | | | 1,366 99 | |
| Sale of confiscated butter | | | 463 07 | |
| Seed Act | | | 94 95 | |
| | | | | 7,560 31 |
| *Customs and Excise—* | | | | |
| Customs seizures | 367,559 75 | | | |
| Excise seizures | 175,048 64 | | | |
| | 542,608 39 | | | |
| LESS—Refunds of seizures | 407,957 01 | | | |
| | | 134,651 38 | | |
| War Tax Act | | 5,167 19 | | |
| Seizures generally | | 142 68 | | |
| Tobacco restraint | | 6 00 | | |
| | | | 139,967 25 | |
| *Taxation Branch—* | | | | |
| Income Tax Act | | 424 83 | | |
| Penalty T 3-4-5 | 12,784 92 | | | |
| LESS—Refunds | 62 60 | | | |
| | | 12,722 32 | | |
| | | | 13,147 15 | |
| | | | | 153,114 40 |
| *Finance—* | | | | |
| Contractors' securities forfeited | | | | 1,033 82 |
| *Health—* | | | | |
| Food and Drug Penalties | | | 1,834 00 | |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Penalties | | 10,134 90 | | |
| Less—Refunds | | 953 35 | | |
| | | | 9,181 55 | |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Seizures | | | 130 88 | |
| Patent Medicines Act Penalties | | | 220 93 | |
| | | | | 11,367 36 |
| *House of Commons—* | | | | |
| Election deposits forfeited | | | | 22,600 00 |
| *Immigration—* | | | | |
| Immigration Acts | | | 36,310 36 | |
| Chinese Immigration Acts | | | 1,748 00 | |
| | | | | 38,058 36 |
| *Interior—* | | | | |
| Forestry Regulations | | | 100 83 | |
| Migratory Birds Act | | | 550 82 | |
| Northwest Game Act | | | 115 00 | |
| Northwest Territories Act | | | 394 30 | |
| Parks Act | | | 1,350 92 | |
| | | | | 2,511 87 |
| *Justice—* | | | | |
| Clerk of Police—Riviere du Loup, Que | | | 7 00 | |
| Justice of the Peace—Canmore, Alta | | | 87 | |
| Justice of the Peace—Shaunavon, Sask | | | 10 00 | |
| Police Magistrate—Dawson | | | 485 00 | |
| Police Magistrate—Maxville, Ont | | | 25 00 | |
| Police Magistrate—Moncton, N.B | | | 143 00 | |
| Police Magistrate—Smith Falls, Ont | | | 15 00 | |
| Police Magistrate—Swift Current, Sask | | | 5 00 | |
| Police Magistrate—Winnipeg, Man | | | 25 00 | 715 87 |
| Carried forward | | | | 236,961 99 |

## Appendix No. 15—Concluded

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926—Concluded

| From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | 236,961 99 |
| *Marine and Fisheries—* | | | |
| Marine Acts | | 795 00 | |
| Fisheries Acts | | 7,355 11 | |
| Sale of confiscated articles—Fisheries | | 7 00 | |
| | | | 8,157 11 |
| *Mines—* | | | |
| Explosives Act | | | 155 00 |
| *National Defence—* | | | |
| Militia Acts | | | 80 00 |
| *Post Office—* | | | |
| Post Office Acts | | | 335 00 |
| *Railways and Canals—* | | | |
| Railways Act | | 66 00 | |
| Canal Regulations | | 635 00 | |
| | | | 701 00 |
| *Trade and Commerce—* | | | |
| Gold and Silver Marking Act | | 100 00 | |
| Weights and Measures Act | | 103 00 | |
| | | | 203 00 |
| | | | 246,593 10 |

## Appendix No. 16

### Premium, Discount and Exchange—Revenue

| From what source received | Rate | Amount | Amount of Revenue | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| *Premium, etc., on sundry items—* | | | | |
| Customs and Excise | | | 49 50 | |
| " " Income Tax Branch | | | 80 | |
| | | | | 50 30 |
| External Affairs | | | | 12 03 |
| Finance—Canadian Government Merchant Marine | | | | 38 10 |
| Immigration and Colonization | | | | 245 48 |
| Marine and Fisheries—Fisheries Branch | | | | 50 |
| National Defence | | | | 13 56 |
| Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment | | | | 11 50 |
| Soldier Settlement Board | | | | 264 32 |
| | | £ s. d. | | |
| Discount on Sterling Exchange Purchased | 4·83 3/8 | 250,000 0 0 | 8,229 17 | |
| | 4·83 5/8 | 100,000 0 0 | 3,041 67 | |
| | 4·83 11/16 | 100,000 0 0 | 2,979 17 | |
| | 4·83 3/4 | 75,000 0 0 | 2,187 50 | |
| | 4·84 | 100,000 0 0 | 2,666 67 | |
| | 4·8415 | 50,000 0 0 | 1,258 33 | |
| | 4·84 1/4 | 525,000 0 0 | 12,687 50 | |
| | 4·84 5/16 | 50,000 0 0 | 1,177 08 | |
| | 4·84 3/8 | 150,000 0 0 | 3,437 50 | |
| | 4·84 1/2 | 50,000 0 0 | 1,083 33 | |
| | 4·85 3/4 | 200,000 0 0 | 1,833 33 | |
| | 4·85 13/16 | 50,000 0 0 | 427 08 | |
| | 4·85 7/8 | 1,200,000 0 0 | 9,500 01 | |
| | 4·85 15/16 | 600,000 0 0 | 4,375 00 | |
| | 4·86 | 2,550,000 0 0 | 16,999 99 | |
| | 4·86 1/16 | 1,000,000 0 0 | 6,041 67 | |
| | 4·86 5/16 | 225,000 0 0 | 796 88 | |
| | | | | 78,721 88 |
| Discount on Stock purchased for Sinking Funds | 70 3/4 | 4,177 0 2 | 5,945 97 | |
| | 70 7/8 | 1,200 0 0 | 1,700 90 | |
| | 71 | 1,086 7 5 | 1,533 22 | |
| | 71 1/2 | 800 0 0 | 1,124 20 | |
| | 78 5/8 | 21,066 1 9 | 21,913 99 | |
| | 78 11/16 | 5,000 0 0 | 5,186 04 | |
| | 78 3/4 | 20,000 0 0 | 20,683 33 | |
| | 79 | 2,244 6 6 | 2,293 70 | |
| | 79 1/4 | 2,500 0 0 | 2,524 58 | |
| | 79 5/8 | 3,691 11 0 | 3,660 44 | |
| | 79 7/8 | 55,051 10 1 | 53,918 34 | |
| | 79 3/4 | 23,682 16 9 | 23,339 44 | |
| | 80 | 200 0 0 | 194 67 | |
| | 80 1/8 | 3,000 0 0 | 2,901 75 | |
| | 80 1/4 | 10,606 2 10 | 10,194 27 | |
| | 80 3/8 | 2,500 0 0 | 2,387 71 | |
| | 80 1/2 | 3,100 0 0 | 2,941 90 | |
| | 80 5/8 | 187 10 0 | 176 80 | |
| | 80 3/4 | 4,500 0 0 | 4,215 75 | |
| | 80 7/8 | 3,700 0 0 | 3,443 77 | |
| | 81 | 45,933 11 7 | 42,473 28 | |
| | 81 1/8 | 500 0 0 | 459 29 | |
| | 81 1/4 | 264,732 1 4 | 241,568 02 | |
| | 81 1/2 | 3,700 0 0 | 3,331 23 | |
| | 81 3/4 | 6,200 0 0 | 5,506 64 | |
| | 81 7/8 | 2,000 0 0 | 1,764 17 | |
| | 82 | 31,100 0 0 | 27,243 60 | |
| | 82 1/8 | 51,000 0 0 | 44,365 75 | |
| | 82 1/4 | 55,000 0 0 | 47,510 84 | |
| | 82 3/8 | 86,840 0 0 | 74,487 01 | |
| | 82 1/2 | 84,248 19 4 | 71,752 04 | |
| | 82 5/8 | 12,510 0 0 | 10,578 25 | |
| | 82 3/4 | 87,553 11 11 | 73,501 25 | |
| | 83 | 56,317 17 5 | 46,593 64 | |
| | 83 1/4 | 5,872 7 1 | 4,786 93 | |
| | 83 1/2 | 22,679 1 3 | 18,211 29 | |
| Carried forward | | | 884,414 00 | 79,357 67 |

## Appendix No. 16—Concluded

### PREMIUM, DISCOUNT AND EXCHANGE—REVENUE—*Concluded*

| From what source received | Rate | Amount | Amount of Revenue | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | | | 884,414 00 | 79,357 67 |
| Discount on Stock purchased for Sinking Funds—*Concluded* | 83⅜ | 11,900 0 0 | 9,483 31 | |
| | 83¾ | 3,000 0 0 | 2,372 50 | |
| | 86⅝ | 5,000 0 0 | 3,254 58 | |
| | 88 | 27,059 15 8 | 15,802 92 | |
| | 88⅝ | 16,515 0 0 | 9,142 42 | |
| | 88¾ | 5,758 14 0 | 3,152 89 | |
| | 88⅞ | 4,434 10 11 | 2,400 93 | |
| | 89 | 10,000 0 0 | 5,353 34 | |
| | 89¼ | 3,500 0 0 | 1,831 08 | |
| | 89⅜ | 2,500 0 0 | 1,292 71 | |
| | 89½ | 2,100 0 0 | 1,073 10 | |
| | 89⅞ | 1,500 0 0 | 739 12 | |
| | 90 | 3,299 0 0 | 1,605 52 | |
| | 90⅛ | 19,089 2 0 | 9,173 89 | |
| | 90¼ | 19,826 16 3 | 9,407 81 | |
| | 90⅜ | 19,000 0 0 | 8,899 91 | |
| | 90⅝ | 800 0 0 | 365 00 | |
| | 90 11/16 | 5,000 0 0 | 2,266 04 | |
| | 91¼ | 220,391 15 5 | 93,850 15 | |
| | 91 5/16 | 1,500 0 0 | 634 18 | |
| | 91 7/16 | 400 0 0 | 166 68 | |
| | 91½ | 3,421 11 1 | 1,415 39 | |
| | 91¾ | 5,984 0 0 | 2,548 19 | |
| | 92 | 150 0 0 | 58 40 | |
| | | $ cts. | | 1,070,704 06 |
| Discount on New York Funds Purchased | 1/64 | 1,000,000 00 | 156 25 | |
| | 1/32 | 1,000,000 00 | 312 50 | |
| | 1/64 | 700,000 00 | 328 12 | |
| | 1/16 | 1,000,000 00 | 625 00 | |
| | 7/64 | 50,000 00 | 54 69 | |
| | ⅛ | 150,000 00 | 187 50 | |
| | 9/64 | 1,000,000 00 | 1,406 24 | |
| | | | | 3,070 30 |
| | | | | 1,153,132 03 |

## Appendix No. 17

### Superannuation Revenue

| From what source received | Superannuation Fund No. 1 | Superannuation Fund No. 2 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Agriculture | 77 00 | |
| Auditor General's Office | 23 40 | |
| Customs and Excise | 155 72 | 768 57 |
| Finance | ..... | 50 40 |
| House of Commons | 75 00 | 156 80 |
| Interior | 96 00 | |
| Justice | 3 60 | 21 90 |
| Marine and Fisheries | ..... | 148 47 |
| Patent and Copyright Office | ..... | 90 30 |
| Post Office | 441 71 | 1,627 70 |
| Privy Council | ..... | 26 84 |
| Railways and Canals | ..... | 256 88 |
| Trade and Commerce | ..... | 280 00 |
| Interest allowed on Fund No. 2 | ..... | 101,415 34 |
| | 872 43 | 104,843 20 |
| Less—Transfer to Superannuation Fund No. 5 | 409 64 | |
| Payments to Superannuated Employees Fund No. 2 | ..... | 46,490 30 |
| | 462 79 | 58,352 90 |

## Appendix No. 18

### Superannuation Fund No. 5 for year ended March 31, 1926

| — | Contributions | Less Refunds | Net contributions | Transfers from Retirement Fund | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Agriculture | 76,753 49 | 557 35 | 76,196 14 | 159,820 83 | 236,016 97 |
| Archives | 4,678 42 | 15 93 | 4,662 49 | 10,884 62 | 15,547 11 |
| Auditor General's Office | 7,812 98 | ..... | 7,812 98 | 22,101 88 | 29,914 86 |
| Civil Service Commission | 5,102 49 | 11 65 | 5,090 84 | 9,370 84 | 14,461 68 |
| Customs and Excise | 237,413 75 | 526 42 | 236,887 33 | 808,785 33 | 1,045,672 66 |
| Exchequer Court | 989 49 | ..... | 989 49 | ..... | 989 49 |
| External Affairs | 2,491 37 | 123 32 | 2,368 05 | 5,082 19 | 7,450 24 |
| Finance | 10,840 34 | ..... | 10,840 34 | 22,862 63 | 33,702 97 |
| Gov. General's Sec'y Office | 635 71 | ..... | 635 71 | ..... | 635 71 |
| Health | 14,245 19 | 7 14 | 14,238 05 | 13,844 68 | 28,082 73 |
| High Commissioner's Office | 2,447 38 | ..... | 2,447 38 | 1,237 37 | 3,684 75 |
| House of Commons | 9,913 47 | ..... | 9,913 47 | 25,520 32 | 35,433 79 |
| Immigration and Colonization | 53,980 27 | 421 86 | 53,558 41 | 97,680 77 | 151,239 18 |
| Indian Affairs | 30,126 49 | 109 49 | 30,017 00 | 22,697 23 | 52,714 23 |
| Insurance | 2,798 62 | ..... | 2,798 62 | 9,522 98 | 12,321 60 |
| Interior | 150,023 80 | 504 87 | 149,518 93 | 319,789 33 | 469,308 26 |
| Justice | 17,896 26 | 47 42 | 17,848 84 | 15,576 90 | 33,425 74 |
| Labour | 4,740 71 | ..... | 4,740 71 | 13,806 19 | 18,546 90 |
| Library of Parliament | 1,230 80 | 13 92 | 1,216 88 | 3,751 23 | 4,968 11 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 118,001 68 | 161 64 | 117,840 04 | 110,418 05 | 228,258 09 |
| Mines | 20,474 92 | 29 55 | 20,445 37 | 62,183 28 | 82,628 65 |
| National Defence | 41,742 76 | 1,448 45 | 40,294 31 | 71,874 92 | 112,169 23 |
| Patent and Copyright | 5,245 33 | 53 31 | 5,192 02 | 6,929 76 | 12,121 78 |
| Board of Pension Commis'rs | 3,059 05 | ..... | 3,059 05 | 2,936 88 | 5,995 93 |
| Post Office | 371,577 95 | 3,093 42 | 368,484 53 | 1,419,165 41 | 1,787,649 94 |
| Privy Council | 1,011 65 | ..... | 1,011 65 | 2,184 07 | 3,195 72 |
| Printing and Stationery | 25,339 82 | 81 34 | 25,258 48 | 10,702 43 | 35,960 91 |
| Public Works | 103,395 01 | 234 81 | 103,160 20 | 85,952 39 | 189,112 59 |
| Railways and Canals | 38,721 78 | 306 96 | 38,414 82 | 60,751 03 | 99,165 85 |
| Royal Can. Mounted Police | 1,710 35 | ..... | 1,710 35 | 5,828 57 | 7,538 92 |
| Secretary of State | 2,422 71 | ..... | 2,422 71 | 12,014 59 | 14,437 30 |
| Senate | 2,821 73 | ..... | 2,821 73 | ..... | 2,821 73 |
| Soldiers' Civil Re-establish't | 12,419 85 | ..... | 12,419 85 | 4,072 80 | 16,492 65 |
| Soldier Settlement Board | 707 45 | ..... | 707 45 | 2,891 33 | 3,598 78 |
| Supreme Court | 1,560 25 | ..... | 1,560 25 | 2,258 14 | 3,818 39 |
| Trade and Commerce | 54,818 54 | 587 74 | 54,230 80 | 50,504 25 | 104,735 05 |
| | 1,439,151 86 | 8,336 59 | 1,430,815 27 | 3,473,003 22 | 4,903,818 49 |

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance March 31, 1925 | ..... | 5,327,208 84 |
| By Cash contributions less refunds | ..... | 1,430,815 27 |
| By Retirement Fund transferred | ..... | 3,473,003 22 |
| By Contributions recovered from retired employees | ..... | 4,090 77 |
| By Interest at 4% to March 31, 1926 | ..... | 315,157 47 |
| By Transfer from Consolidated Fund | ..... | 282,996 58 |
| To Annuities paid to March 31, 1926 | 127,251 25 | |
| To Gratuities paid to March 31, 1926 | 27,855 79 | |
| To Withdrawal Allowances paid to March 31, 1926 | 25,373 22 | |
| To Balance transferred to 1926-27 | 10,652,791 89 | |
| | 10,833,272 15 | 10,833,272 15 |

## Appendix No. 19

STATEMENT showing the Loans authorized, amounts issued and redeemed, and the balance negotiable under the several acts of Parliament on March 31, 1926.

| — | Dr. | $ cts. | — | Cr. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 April 1 | To balance..... | 175,075,713 43 | | | |
| | To amount of Debt redeemed— Dominion Stock..... | 55,300 00 | | | |
| | To payments over receipts in Savings Banks | 780,589 16 | 1926 Mar. 31 | By Balance negotiable.... | 175,911,602 59 |
| | | 175,911,602 59 | | | 175,911,602 59 |
| 1926 April 1 | To Balance Negotiable.... | 175,911,602 59 | | | |

## Appendix No. 20

Number and Total Salaries of Officials under the Superannuation Acts and Retirement Act on March 31, 1926

| Department | No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 1 | No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 2 | No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 5 | No. of Officials, Retirement Fund | Total Number of Officials | * Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 1 | Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 2 | Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 5 | Annual Salaries, Retirement Fund | Total Annual Salaries | Total Annual Salaries by Departments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Agriculture—Inside | 1 | | 168 | 216 | 385 | 2,800 00 | | 339,070 00 | 346,700 00 | 688,570 00 | |
| Outside | | | 515 | 546 | 1,061 | | | 967,945 00 | 1,020,421 46 | 1,988,366 46 | 2,676,936 46 |
| Archives—Inside | | | 17 | 7 | 24 | | | 44,585 00 | 16,185 00 | 60,770 00 | |
| Outside | | | 23 | 12 | 35 | | | 33,326 96 | 16,191 70 | 49,518 66 | 110,288 66 |
| Auditor General's Office | 1 | | 95 | 72 | 168 | 2,800 00 | | 185,140 00 | 109,100 00 | 297,040 00 | 297,040 00 |
| Civil Service Commission | | | 47 | 73 | 120 | | | 98,440 00 | 117,100 00 | 215,540 00 | 215,540 00 |
| Customs and Excise—Inside | 1 | 2 | 166 | 122 | 291 | 2,800 00 | 6,660 00 | 327,965 00 | 194,530 00 | 531,955 00 | |
| Outside | 23 | 10 | 2,502 | 1,066 | 3,601 | 44,510 00 | 17,450 00 | 4,384,200 00 | 1,622,750 00 | 6,068,910 00 | 6,600,865 00 |
| External Affairs | 1 | | 17 | 19 | 37 | 4,800 00 | | 30,900 00 | 34,820 00 | 70,520 00 | 70,520 00 |
| Finance—Inside | 1 | 1 | 80 | 177 | 259 | 4,020 00 | 1,440 00 | 174,440 00 | 180,840 00 | 360,740 00 | |
| Outside | 1 | | 33 | 14 | 48 | 2,700 00 | | 60,560 00 | 18,780 00 | 82,040 00 | 442,780 00 |
| Governor General's Secretary's Office | | | 7 | 5 | 12 | | | 17,450 00 | 10,020 00 | 27,470 00 | 27,470 00 |
| Health—Inside | | | 35 | 42 | 77 | | | 74,000 00 | 78,000 00 | 152,000 00 | |
| Outside | 1 | | 62 | 30 | 93 | 1,860 00 | | 111,060 00 | 56,355 00 | 169,275 00 | 321,275 00 |
| High Commissioner's Office | 1 | | 21 | 1 | 23 | 3,960 00 | | 31,020 00 | 7,000 00 | 41,980 00 | 41,980 00 |
| House of Commons | 1 | 2 | 67 | 21 | 91 | 3,750 00 | 4,480 00 | 187,512 45 | 47,840 00 | 243,582 45 | 243,582 45 |
| Immigration and Colonization—Inside | | | 76 | 73 | 149 | | | 134,180 88 | 107,340 00 | 241,520 88 | |
| Outside | | | 338 | 127 | 465 | | | 566,399 76 | 197,129 88 | 763,529 64 | 1,005,050 52 |
| Indian Affairs—Inside | 2 | | 43 | 28 | 73 | 4,620 00 | | 101,550 53 | 42,010 00 | 148,180 53 | |
| Outside | | | 132 | 197 | 329 | | | 202,513 00 | 178,100 00 | 380,613 00 | 528,793 53 |
| Insurance | 1 | | 17 | 16 | 34 | 4,320 00 | | 55,120 00 | 24,480 00 | 83,920 00 | 83,920 00 |
| Interior—Inside | 9 | | 701 | 477 | 1,187 | 18,940 00 | | 1,557,929 00 | 732,650 50 | 2,309,519 50 | |
| Outside | | | 411 | 253 | 664 | | | 750,112 00 | 421,269 00 | 1,171,381 00 | 3,480,900 50 |
| Justice—Inside | 3 | 1 | 56 | 33 | 93 | 8,760 00 | 1,000 00 | 153,440 00 | 58,120 00 | 221,320 00 | |
| Outside | | | 114 | 1 | 115 | | | 168,480 00 | 3,420 00 | 171,900 00 | 393,220 00 |
| Labour | | | 44 | 42 | 86 | | | 95,360 00 | 70,380 00 | 165,740 00 | 165,740 00 |
| Library of Parliament | | | 12 | 2 | 14 | | | 32,860 00 | 7,800 00 | 40,660 00 | 40,660 00 |
| Marine and Fisheries—Inside | 1 | 1 | 125 | 101 | 228 | 3,900 00 | 4,500 00 | 295,620 00 | 150,460 00 | 454,480 00 | |
| Outside | | | 763 | 239 | 1,002 | | | 1,243,681 00 | 324,628 00 | 1,568,309 00 | 2,022,789 00 |
| Mines—Inside | | | 155 | 109 | 264 | | | 392,920 00 | 198,747 86 | 591,667 86 | |
| Outside | | | 12 | 1 | 13 | | | 26,640 00 | 1,980 00 | 28,620 00 | 620,287 86 |

## Appendix No. 20—Concluded

### Number and Total Salaries of Officials under the Superannuation Acts and Retirement Act on March 31, 1926—*Concluded*

| Department | No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 1 | No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 2 | No. of Officials, Superannuation Fund No. 5 | No. of Officials, Retirement Fund | Total Number of Officials | Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 1 | Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 2 | Annual Salaries Superannuation Fund No. 5 | Annual Salaries, Retirement Fund | Total Annual Salaries | Total Annual Salaries by Departments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| National Defence—Inside | 1 | | 208 | 199 | 408 | 4,800 00 | | 400,295 00 | 270,596 00 | 675,691 00 | |
| Outside | | | 160 | 51 | 211 | | | 265,231 75 | 73,082 00 | 338,313 75 | 1,014,004 75 |
| Patent and Copyright Office | | 1 | 42 | 37 | 80 | | 2,580 00 | 97,581 84 | 49,677 28 | 149,839 12 | 149,839 12 |
| Post Office—Inside | 6 | 1 | 399 | 344 | 750 | 13,500 00 | 1,680 00 | 664,100 00 | 469,219 00 | 1,148,499 00 | |
| Outside | 35 | 20 | 4,440 | 4,430 | 8,925 | 76,620 00 | 37,200 00 | 6,874,516 00 | 6,763,942 00 | 13,752,278 00 | 14,900,777 00 |
| Printing and Stationery | | | 157 | 86 | 243 | | | 299,992 00 | 131,772 00 | 431,764 00 | 431,764 00 |
| Privy Council | | | 12 | 4 | 16 | | | 29,120 00 | 7,620 00 | 36,740 00 | 36,740 00 |
| Public Works—Inside | 2 | | 200 | 90 | 292 | 9,600 00 | | 439,230 00 | 151,240 00 | 600,070 00 | |
| Outside | | | 662 | 159 | 821 | | | 986,086 08 | 231,754 92 | 1,217,841 00 | 1,817,911 00 |
| Railways and Canals—Inside | | | 57 | 27 | 84 | | | 133,450 00 | 54,060 00 | 187,510 00 | |
| Outside | | | 279 | 172 | 451 | | | 472,896 00 | 258,185 00 | 731,081 00 | 918,591 00 |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police | | | 26 | 14 | 40 | | | 52,140 00 | 24,255 00 | 76,395 00 | 76,395 00 |
| Secretary of State | | | 28 | 49 | 77 | | | 58,101 90 | 66,387 54 | 124,489 44 | 124,489 44 |
| Senate | 1 | | 19 | 2 | 22 | 5,000 00 | | 47,140 00 | 6,540 00 | 58,680 00 | 58,680 00 |
| Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inside | | | 126 | 23 | 149 | | | 180,180 00 | 28,560 00 | 208,740 00 | |
| Outside | | | 11 | 1 | 12 | | | 21,960 00 | 2,400 00 | 24,360 00 | 233,100 00 |
| Soldier Settlement Board | | | 4 | 4 | 8 | | | 14,180 00 | 12,000 00 | 26,180 00 | 26,180 00 |
| Trade and Commerce—Inside | 1 | 1 | 114 | 163 | 279 | 2,880 00 | 8,000 00 | 205,412 39 | 221,600 98 | 437,893 37 | |
| Outside | 2 | | 295 | 134 | 431 | 4,560 00 | | 629,813 45 | 319,051 67 | 953,425 12 | 1,391,318 49 |
| | 96 | 40 | 14,093 | 10,111 | 24,340 | 231,500 00 | 84,990 00 | 24,715,846 99 | 15,537,091 79 | 40,569,428 78 | 40,569,428 78 |

## Appendix No. 21

## DECAYED PILOTS' FUND

### In Account with the Dominion of Canada

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 April 1—Balance from March 31, 1925 | | | $ 87,542 36 |
| Receipts from April, 1 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | | 11,850 90 |
| Interest on Bonds— | | | |
| War Loan 1916–31, 1 year | $ 200 00 | | |
| War Loan 1917–37, 1 year | 125 00 | | |
| Victory Loan 1917, 1 year | 522 50 | | |
| Victory Loan 1919, 1 year | 550 00 | | |
| Refunding Loan 1923, 1 year | 800 00 | | |
| Province of Ontario 5% Bonds, 1 year | 1,200 00 | | |
| Province of Manitoba 6% Bonds, 1 year | 360 00 | | |
| Province of Quebec 6% Bonds, 1 year | 240 00 | | |
| Province of Quebec 4½% Bonds, 1 year | 225 00 | | |
| | | | 4,222 50 |
| Discount on $5,000 4½% Province of Quebec Bonds purchased at 97½ | | | 143 75 |
| Discount on $6,000 Refunding Loan 1926 Bonds at 97 | | | 180 00 |
| Interest on Deposit with Government | | | 336 11 |
| | | $ | 104,275 62 |
| Less Pensions to pilots and widows | $ 12,001 07 | | |
| Less Interest on $5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds due 1950, 108 days' interest at 4½% | 66 58 | | |
| Less interest on $6,000 Refunding Loan 1926 Bonds due 1946, 59 days interest at 4½% | 43 65 | | |
| | | | 12,111 30 |
| | | $ | 92,164 32 |
| Gain for year $4,621.96. | | | |
| 1926 March 31—Cash on deposit with Government | | $ | 5,164 32 |
| Bonds held by Government as under:— | | | |
| 5% War Loan 1916–31 | $ 4,000 00 | | |
| 5% War Loan 1917–37 | 2,500 00 | | |
| 5% Refunding Loan 1923 | 16,000 00 | | |
| 5½% Victory Loan 1917 | 9,500 00 | | |
| 5½% Victory Loan 1919 | 10,000 00 | | |
| 4½% Refunding Loan 1926 | 6,000 00 | | |
| 5% Province of Ontario Bonds | 24,000 00 | | |
| 6% Province of Manitoba Bonds | 6,000 00 | | |
| 4½% Province of Quebec Bonds | 5,000 00 | | |
| 6% Province of Quebec Bonds | 4,000 00 | | |
| | | | 87,000 00 |
| | | $ | 92,164 32 |

## Appendix No. 22

## HALIFAX PILOTS' PENSION FUND

### In Account with the Dominion of Canada

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| April 1—Balance from March 31, 1925 | | | $ 58,324 66 |
| Receipts from April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926 | | | 7,252 02 |
| Interest on Bonds— | | | |
| Victory Loan 1917, 1 year | $ 2,200 00 | | |
| Victory Loan 1919, 1 year | 550 00 | | |
| Refunding Loan 1924, ½ year | 78 75 | | |
| Dominion of Canada Stock 1930–50, 1 year | 109 02 | | |
| | | | 2,937 77 |
| Discount on $3,500 Refunding Loan 1924 Bonds purchased at 97½ | | | 87 50 |
| Interest on deposit with Government | | | 160 93 |
| | | $ | 68,762 88 |
| Less Pensions to Pilots and Widows | $ 3,674 84 | | |
| Less Interest on $3,500, 1924 Refunding Loan Bonds purchased, 133 days at 4½% | 57 39 | | |
| | | | 3,732 23 |
| | | $ | 65,030 65 |
| Gain for year, $6,705.99. | | | |
| 1926 | | | |
| March 31—Cash on deposit with Government | | $ | 7,637 32 |
| Bonds and Stock held by Government as under:— | | | |
| 5½% Victory Loan, 1917 | 40,000 00 | | |
| 5½% Victory Loan, 1919 | 10,000 00 | | |
| 4½% Refunding Loan 1924 | 3,500 00 | | |
| 3½% 1930–50 Dominion of Canada Stock | $ 3,893 33 | | |
| | | | 57,393 33 |
| | | $ | 65,030 65 |

## Appendix No. 23

### ST. JOHN PILOTS' PENSION FUND

### In Account with the Dominion of Canada

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| April 1—Balance from March 31, 1925 | | | $ 30,658 75 |
| Receipts from April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | | 7,187 40 |
| Interest on Bonds— | | | |
| War Loan 1915–25, 1 year | $ | 50 00 | |
| War Loan 1916–31, 1 year | | 50 00 | |
| War Loan 1917–37, 1 year | | 50 00 | |
| Victory Loan 1919, 1 year | | 330 00 | |
| Refunding Loan 1924, ½ year | | 123 75 | |
| Province of New Brunswick Bonds, 1 year | | 852 50 | |
| | | | 1,456 25 |
| Discount on $5,500 Refunding Loan 1924 Bonds at 97½ | | | 137 50 |
| Interest on deposit with Government | | | 174 20 |
| | | | $ 39,614 10 |
| Less Pensions to Pilots and Widows | $ | 5,018 88 | |
| Less interest on $5,500 Refunding Loan Bonds purchased, 133 days at 4½% | | 90 19 | |
| | | | 5,109 07 |
| | | | $ 34,505 03 |
| Gain for year, $3,846.28 | | | |
| 1926 | | | |
| March 31—Cash on deposit with Government | | | $ 5,505 03 |
| Bonds held by Government as under:— | | | |
| 5% War Loan 1916–31 | | 1,000 00 | |
| 5% War Loan 1917–37 | | 1,000 00 | |
| 5½% Victory Loan 1919 | | 6,000 00 | |
| 4½% Refunding Loan 1924 | $ | 5,500 00 | |
| 5½% Province of New Brunswick Bonds | | 15,500 00 | |
| | | | 29,000 00 |
| | | | $ 34,505 03 |

Note.—$1,000 1915-25 War Loan Bond redeemed Dec. 1, 1925.

## Appendix No. 24

### SYDNEY PILOTS' PENSION FUND

### In Account with the Dominion of Canada

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| April 1—Balance from March 31, 1925 | | | $ 17,962 89 |
| Receipts from April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926 | | | 4,899 91 |
| Interest on Bonds— | | | |
| War Loan 1915–25, 1 year | $ | 50 00 | |
| War Loan 1916–31, 1 year | | 50 00 | |
| Victory Loan 1917, 1 year | | 110 00 | |
| Victory Loan 1918, 1 year | | 110 00 | |
| Victory Loan 1919, 1 year | | 429 00 | |
| Refunding Loan 1925, ½ year | | 67 50 | |
| | | | 816 50 |
| Discount on $3,000 Refunding Loan 1925, Bonds purchased at 97¼ | | | 82 50 |
| Interest on deposit with Government | | | 126 06 |
| | | | $ 23,887 86 |
| Less Pensions to Pilots and Widows | $ | 4,125 00 | |
| Less Interest on $3,000, Refunding Loan 1925 Bonds purchased, 30 days at 4½% | | 11 10 | |
| | | | 4,136 10 |
| | | | $ 19,751 76 |
| Gain for year, $1,788.87. | | | |
| 1926 | | | |
| March 31—Cash on deposit with Government | | | $ 3,951 76 |
| Bonds held by Government as under:— | | | |
| 5% War Loan 1916–31 | $ | 1,000 00 | |
| 5½% Victory Loan 1917 | | 2,000 00 | |
| 5½% Victory Loan 1918 | | 2,000 00 | |
| 5½% Victory Loan 1919 | | 7,800 00 | |
| 4½% Refunding Loan 1925 | | 3,000 00 | |
| | | | 15,800 00 |
| | | | $ 19,751 76 |

Note.—$1,000 1915-25 War Loan Bond redeemed Dec. 1, 1925.

## Appendix No. 25

# THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £1,622,586 19s. 9d. guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada (Chapter 11, Acts of 1908)

| — | | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By proceeds of sale of £1,263,698 19s. 9d., or $6,150,000, 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock sold en bloc for.. | $ 6,000,000 00 | | |
| Less exchange at $4·862142 in transfer to Canada..... | 5,577 08 | | |
| | | ..... | 5,994,422 92 |
| By proceeds of £358,888 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock sold in March, 1911, at a net price to the company of 92, £330,176 19s. 2d..... | $ 1,606,861 19 | | |
| Less exchange in transfer to Canada..... | 4,326 51 | | |
| | | ..... | 1,602,534 68 |
| By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1925, on deposits..... | | ..... | 392,262 95 |
| To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer..... | | 7,442,346 31 | |
| To balance..... | | 546,874 24 | |
| | | 7,989,220 55 | 7,989,220 55 |
| March 31, 1926, By balance..... | | ..... | 546,874 24 |

## Appendix No. 26

# THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

### IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

### Authorized issued of $45,000,000 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada (Chapter 20, Acts of 1914)

| — | | | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By advance made by Dominion Government, August to December, 1914, against pledge of $12,500,000 of 4 per cent bonds, advance being by issue of Dominion Notes at various times and subsequently confirmed by Legislation, Chap. 4–5, Geo. V. Acts of 1915 | | | ..... | 10,000,000 00 |
| By proceeds sale of £3,000,000 4 per cent bonds in July, 1914, at a net price to the company of 91½ | £2,745,000 0 0 | $13,359,000 00 | | |
| By profit on exchange in transfer to Canada | | 109,361 32 | ..... | 13,468,361 32 |
| By proceeds sale of £500,000 4 per cent bonds in February, 1915, at a price to the company of 91 plus accrued interest | £ 455,000 0 0 | | | |
| Accrued interest | 7,145 6 5 | | | |
| | £ 462,145 6 5 | $2,249,107 23 | | |
| To loss on exchange in transfer to Canada | | 8,279 55 | ..... | 2,240,827 68 |
| By advance made by Columbia Trust Co., New York, September, 1915, against pledge of $15,333,333.34, 4 per cent bonds, said bonds being pledged as security for the repayment of notes issued by the company, due September 1, 1917, for $11,500,000. These notes were sold on a 6 per cent basis less underwriting claims, the net proceeds being | | | ..... | 11,084,850 00 |
| On September 1, 1917, when these notes came due to enable the company to take them up the Government advanced to the company $9,981,021.03 against security of $15,306,334 of the above 4 per cent bonds, the remaining bonds $27,000 were sold under the option given to holders of the notes at the price of 79 per cent, and the difference in proceeds, namely 6·7075% reverted to the credit of this account being | | $ 1,811 03 | | |
| By gain on exchange from New York | | 33 95 | ..... | 1,844 98 |
| By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1925 | | | ..... | 329,871 78 |
| To amount of payments made to the company under sundry Certificates from the Government Engineer | | | 37,123,348 11 | |
| To balance | | | 2,407 65 | |
| | | | 37,125,755 76 | 37,125,755 76 |
| March 31, 1926. By balance | | | ..... | 2,407 65 |

## Appendix No. 27

## THE CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £7,350,000 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada
(Chapter 6, Acts of 1911)

| — | | | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Proceeds of £7,000,000 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock sold at a net price to the company of 90¾ | £6,352,500 0 0 | $30,915,500 00 | | |
| Less exchange in transfer to Canada | | 1,531 34 | ..... | 30,913,968 66 |
| By advance made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, July, 1913, on £293,837 first mortgage debenture stock pledged as security | | | ..... | 1,001,004 71 |
| By proceeds of sale of £33,561 in July, 1914, of this stock at a net price of 88 | £ 29,533 14 0 | | | |
| By advance made by Lloyds Bank Ltd., London, on £22,602 of above stock pledged as security (£70 advanced July, 1914, for each £100 of pledged securities) | 15,821 8 0 | | | |
| | £45,355 2 0 | $ 220,728 15 | | |
| By profit on exchange in transfer to Canada | | 188 84 | ..... | 220,916 99 |
| By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1925, on deposits | | | ..... | 1,543,820 87 |
| To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer | | | 33,005,146 44 | |
| To balance | | | 674,564 79 | |
| | | | 33,679,711 23 | 33,679,711 23 |
| March 31, 1926. By balance | | | ..... | 674,564 79 |

## Appendix No. 28

## THE CANADIAN NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £647,260 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada
(Chapter 6, Acts of 1910, as amended by Chapter 8, Acts of 1912)

| — | | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By proceeds of sale of £647,260 in October, 1911, 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock at a net price to the company of 92, £595,479 4s. 0d | $2,897,998 77 | | |
| Less exchange in transfer to Canada | 7,819 69 | ..... | 2,890,179 08 |
| By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1925, on deposits | | ..... | 83,129 93 |
| To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer | | 2,952,897 03 | |
| To balance | | 20,411 98 | |
| | | 2,973,309 01 | 2,973,309 01 |
| March 31, 1926. By balance | | ..... | 20,411 98 |

## Appendix No. 29

# THE CANADIAN NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £733,561 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada
(Chapter 7, Acts of 1912)

| — | | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By proceeds of £410,959 issue, 3½ per cent debenture stock sold in November, 1912, at a net price to the company of 90, £369,863 2s. 0d. | $1,800,000 13 | | |
| Loss on transfer to Canada | 0 13 | | |
| | | ..... | 1,800,000 00 |
| By advances made by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, July, 1913, on the pledging of $1,350,000 3½ per cent debenture stock ($70 advanced for each $100 pledged) | | ..... | 945,000 00 |
| By advances made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, July, 1913, on £45,206 3½ per cent debenture stock pledged as security | | ..... | 154,001 77 |
| By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1925, on deposits | | ..... | 42,762 50 |
| To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer | | 2,927,440 00 | |
| To balance | | 14,324 27 | |
| | | 2,941,764 27 | 2,941,764 27 |
| March 31, 1926. By balance | | ..... | 14,324 27 |

## Appendix No. 30

## INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1926.

| Service | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Balance, March 31, 1925 | | 12,124,389 17 |
| Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees | | 801,739 77 |
| Interest for year ended March 31, 1926 | | 617,117 90 |
| Legislative grants to supplement the fund | | 6,000 00 |
| Outstanding cheques, 1923-24 | | 262 01 |
| Credit Transfers during the year | | 49,890 57 |
| Debit Transfers during the year | 30,540 00 | |
| Expenditure during the year | 1,150,398 65 | |
| Balance, March 31, 1926 | 12,418,460 77 | |
| | 13,599,399 42 | 13,599,399 42 |

## Appendix No. 31

### DOMINION NOTE CIRCULATION

| Denomination | March 31, 1922 | March 31, 1923 | March 31, 1924 | March 31, 1925 | March 31, 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| $ 1 | 15,387,109 00 | 15,921,294 50 | 16,491,335 00 | 16,294,009 00 | 16,943,453 50 |
| 2 | 11,335,549 50 | 11,854,377 50 | 12,051,572 50 | 11,617,597 50 | 12,231,463 50 |
| 4 | 36,735 00 | 35,791 00 | 34,915 00 | 34,259 00 | 33,547 00 |
| 5 | 1,886,410 00 | 2,154,470 00 | 2,975 625,00 | 1,959,850 00 | 428,672 50 |
| 50 | 3,750 00 | 3,750 00 | 150 00 | 650 00 | 650 00 |
| 500 | 2,728,500 00 | 3,034,000 00 | 2,022,000 00 | 1,826,000 00 | 1,790,500 00 |
| 1,000 | 4,999,000 00 | 6,019,000 00 | 4,209,000 00 | 3,306,000 00 | 3,344,000 00 |
| 500 Special | 13,500 00 | 2,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1,000 Special | 931,000 00 | 935,000 00 | 982,000 00 | 555,000 00 | 648,000 00 |
| 5,000 Special | 142,505,000 00 | 124,845,000 00 | 96,840,000 00 | 24,240,000 00 | 16,600,000 00 |
| 50,000 Special | 60,350,000 00 | 76,550,000 00 | 79,700,000 00 | 145,550,000 00 | 129,200 000 00 |
| Fractional | 1,257,162 67 | 1,275,372 17 | 1,290,715 30 | 1,301,036 43 | 1,335,494 19 |
| Provincial | 27,710 25 | 27,710 25 | 27,691 53 | 27,686 53 | 27,623 53 |
| | 241,461,426 42 | 242,657,765 42 | 216,625,004 33 | 206,712,088 46 | 182,583,404 22 |

## Appendix No. 32

### Dominion Notes Withdrawn from Circulation and Destroyed

| Denominations | 1921–22 | 1922–23 | 1923–24 | 1924–25 | 1925–26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Fractionals | 166,187 00 | 137,548 50 | 134,637 12 | 177,679 62 | 182,527 24 |
| $1 | 19,921,666 50 | 17,609,605 50 | 18,146,925 50 | 19,187,105 00 | 21,994,944 50 |
| $2 | 14,733,255 00 | 12,428,888 00 | 12,755,939 00 | 13,358,049 00 | 16,766,314 00 |
| $4 | 924 00 | 952 00 | 1,032 00 | 744 00 | 712 00 |
| $5 | 3,106 630 00 | 1,413,270 00 | 1,576,330 00 | 1,777,075 00 | 1,373,727 50 |
| $50 | 50 00 | ..... | 3,600 00 | 400 00 | ..... |
| Provincials | 33 00 | ..... | 18 72 | 5 00 | 63 00 |
| $500 | 360,000 00 | 285,000 00 | 518,000 00 | 995,500 00 | 15,063,000 00 |
| $1,000 | 831,000 00 | 556,000 00 | 745,000 00 | 1,241,000 00 | 10,573,000 00 |
| $500 Special | 175,500 00 | 11,500 00 | 2,000 00 | 1,000 00 | ..... |
| $1,000 Special | 323,000 00 | 90,000 00 | 2,877,000 00 | 21,954,000 00 | 271,000 00 |
| $5,000 Special | 5,345,000 00 | 11,920,000 00 | 235,900,000 00 | 116,475,000 00 | 1,930,000 00 |
| $50,000 Special | ..... | 50,000 00 | 74,400,000 00 | 299,400,000 00 | 3,800,000 00 |
| Total | 44,963,245 50 | 44,502,764 00 | 347,060,482 34 | 474,567,557 62 | 71,955,288 24 |

## Appendix No. 33

### Dominion Notes Issued and Redeemed and in Circulation

| Fiscal Year | Notes in circulation April 1 | Notes held by Asst. Rec's General April 1 | New Notes Issued during year | Notes Withdrawn and destroyed during year | Notes held by Asst. Rec's General March 31, 1926 | Notes in circulation March 31, 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1912–13 | 113,443,633 40 | 28,406,318 75 | 39,949,522 50 | 33,648,544 00 | | |
| 1913–14 | 112,101,885 65 | 35,849,045 00 | 44,870,977 50 | 34,950,615 87 | | |
| 1914–15 | 117,795,638 53 | 40,075,653 75 | 59,054,750 00 | 28,243,244 62 | | |
| 1915–16 | 157,056,118 91 | 31,626,678 75 | 55,597,250 00 | 25,917,736 12 | | |
| 1916–17 | 177,943,131 54 | 40,284,180 00 | 35,370,750 00 | 29,468,918 75 | | |
| 1917–18 | 183,248,986 79 | 40,880,156 00 | 152,019,000 00 | 32,802,120 87 | | |
| 1918–19 | 250,798,860 92 | 92,547,161 00 | 99,791,250 00 | 33,345,420 25 | | |
| 1919–20 | 298,058,697 67 | 111,733,154 00 | 45,138,500 00 | 39,743,428 25 | | |
| 1920–21 | 311,032,791 92 | 103,254,131 50 | 98,964,000 00 | 44,957,879 50 | | |
| 1921–22 | 277,882,884 92 | 191,310,159 00 | 34,420,500 00 | 44,963,245 50 | | |
| 1922–23 | 241,461,426 42 | 217,188,872 00 | 51,144,550 00 | 44,502,764 00 | | |
| 1923–24 | 242,657,765 42 | 222,634,319 00 | 462,654,950 00 | 347,060,482 34 | | |
| 1924–25 | 216,625,004 33 | 364,261,547 75 | 373,319,000 00 | 474,567,557 62 | | |
| 1925–26 | 206,712,088 46 | 272,925,906 00 | 65,196,500 00 | 71,955,288 24 | 290,295,802 00 | 182,583,404 22 |

## Appendix No. 34

### Silver Recoinage Statement

| — | Amount withdrawn for recoinage face value | Amount recoined face value | Loss on recoinage | Gain on recoinage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| April 30, 1913 | 842,743 11 | 742,672 63 | 53,543 37 | ..... |
| April 30, 1914 | 154,992 10 | 185,866 37 | 15,652 84 | ..... |
| March 31, 1915 | 106,015 65 | 96,893 15 | 9,122 50 | ..... |
| March 31, 1916 | 156,830 00 | 143,354 10 | 13,475 90 | ..... |
| March 31, 1917 | 93,687 15 | 85,506 45 | 8,180 70 | ..... |
| March 31, 1918 | 79,205 65 | 72,131 20 | 7,074 45 | ..... |
| March 31, 1919 | 66,679 80 | 60,516 50 | 6,163 30 | ..... |
| March 31, 1920 | 58,896 35 | 57,641 00 | 1,255 35 | ..... |
| March 31, 1921 | 68,083 05 | 71,584 45 | ..... | 3,501 40 |
| March 31, 1922 | 273,588 05 | 133,784 15 | ..... | 7,841 35 |
| March 31, 1923 | 177,786 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| March 31, 1924 | 148,502 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| March 31, 1925 | 135,044 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| March 31, 1926 | 279,057 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 2,641,111 86 | 1,649,950 00 | 114,468 41 | 11,342 75 |

Balance held for recoinage face value March 31, 1926; $888,036.20.

## Appendix No. 35

### Copper Recoinage Statement

| — | Amount withdrawn for recoinage face value | Amount recoined face value | Loss on recoinage | Gain on recoinage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| April 30, 1913 | 266 17 | 201 44 | ..... | ..... |
| March 31, 1914 | 55 32 | 70 87 | 49 18 | ..... |
| March 31, 1915 | 46 50 | 43 78 | 2 72 | ..... |
| March 31, 1916 | 54 43 | 51 53 | 2 90 | ..... |
| March 31, 1917 | 75 56 | 72 04 | 3 52 | ..... |
| March 31, 1918 | 62 84 | 59 50 | 3 34 | ..... |
| March 31, 1919 | 89 02 | 83 82 | 5 20 | ..... |
| March 31, 1920 | 123 96 | 118 94 | 5 02 | ..... |
| March 31, 1921 | 157 27 | 262 43 | ..... | 105 16 |
| March 31, 1922 | 464 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| March 31, 1923 | 347 79 | 1,088 50 | ..... | 430 50 |
| March 31, 1924 | 378 77 | 532 18 | ..... | 208 27 |
| March 31, 1925 | 311 29 | 595 98 | ..... | 232 86 |
| March 31, 1926 | 517 73 | 853 34 | ..... | 332 85 |
| | 2,951 53 | 4,034 35 | 71 88 | 1,309 64 |

Balance held for recoinage face value March 31, 1926, $154.94.

## Appendix No. 36

DOMINION NOTES ISSUED TO ASSISTANT RECEIVERS GENERAL

| Denominations | 1920—21 | 1921—22 | 1922—23 | 1923—24 | 1924—25 | 1925—26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts | $ cts. |
| Fractional | 158,000 00 | 129,500 00 | 173,050 00 | 144,450 00 | 185,000 00 | 227,500 00 |
| $1 | 19,624,000 00 | 18,212,000 00 | 18,300,000 00 | 18,796,000 00 | 20,124,000 00 | 22,480,000 00 |
| $2 | 14,472,000 00 | 12,976,000 00 | 13,064,000 00 | 13,112,000 00 | 13,960,000 00 | 17,424,000 00 |
| $5 | 2,760,000 00 | 480,000 00 | 2,090,000 00 | 7,510,000 00 | 5,120,000 00 | ..... |
| $500 | 900,000 00 | 575,000 00 | 407,500 00 | 477,500 00 | 520,000 00 | 14,595,000 00 |
| $1,000 | 995,000 00 | 355,000 00 | 1,720,000 00 | 675,000 00 | 500,000 00 | 10,420,000 00 |
| $1,000 Special | 680,000 00 | 850,000 00 | 250,000 00 | 2,440,000 00 | 21,500,000 00 | ..... |
| $5,000 " | 39,375,000 00 | 875,000 00 | 140,000 00 | 104,500,000 00 | 26,410,000 00 | 50,000 00 |
| $50,000 " | 20,000,000 00 | ..... | 15,000,000 00 | 315,000,000 00 | 285,000,000 00 | ..... |
| Total | 98,964,000 00 | 34,452,500 00 | 51,144,550 00 | 462,654,950 00 | 373,319,000 00 | 65,196,500 00 |

## Appendix No. 37

STATEMENT showing One and Two Dollar Dominion Notes in Circulation—Total amount of Dominion Notes and Bank Notes in Circulation and amount of Gold held by the Receiver General, March 31, 1882, to March 31, 1926.

| Year | One and Two Dollar Notes in Circulation | Total Dominion Notes in Circulation | Bank Notes in Circulation | Gold held by the Receiver General* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1882 | 5,675,413 00 | 14,315,437 77 | 32,947,260 04 | 2,149,461 92 |
| 1883 | 5,809,538 00 | 15,801,769 98 | 34,517,813 52 | 2,381,288 51 |
| 1884 | 5,427,385 00 | 16,901,296 46 | 30,197,882 51 | 2,548,794 52 |
| 1885 | 5,290,655 00 | 15,600,166 86 | 29,791,262 85 | 2,345,525 44 |
| 1886 | 5,195,631 00 | 16,858,838 28 | 29,959,916 55 | 4,060,046 84 |
| 1887 | 5,761,588 00 | 14,781,270 78 | 31,521,420 43 | 2,516,972 36 |
| 1888 | 5,933,659 00 | 15,931,679 11 | 31,985,285 27 | 3,452,022 09 |
| 1889 | 5,852,398 00 | 15,110,965 33 | 32,471,522 09 | 3,925,994 19 |
| 1890 | 5,974,395 00 | 15,228,780 65 | 31,704,281 61 | 3,017,109 53 |
| 1891 | 6,262,728 00 | 16,156,465 48 | 33,020,661 30 | 3,789,704 21 |
| 1892 | 6,211,976 00 | 16,213,525 76 | 32,483,965 00 | 3,728,463 36 |
| 1893 | 6,526,193 00 | 17,587,711 66 | 33,430,883 00 | 5,550,381 36 |
| 1894 | 6,362,517 00 | 19,548,102 45 | 30,702,607 00 | 7,624,381 36 |
| 1895 | 6,339,098,00 | 20,946,237 12 | 29,414,796 00 | 9,175,245 43 |
| 1896 | 6,606,214 00 | 18,791,747 62 | 30,789,457 00 | 7,049,897 33 |
| 1897 | 6,711,754 00 | 21,987,613 26 | 31,082,521 00 | 10,380,205 37 |
| 1898 | 7,306,574 00 | 21,142,624 76 | 35,930,085 00 | 9,779,170 97 |
| 1899 | 7,902,076 00 | 22,933,078 39 | 38,409,227 00 | 11,768,191 25 |
| 1900 | 8,599,618 00 | 24,452,442 52 | 43,814,918 00 | 10,829,263 02 |
| 1901 | 9,136,829 00 | 28,498,519 52 | 47,611,967 00 | 15,159,309 02 |
| 1902 | 9,546,552 00 | 29,868,112 05 | 52,442,982 00 | 15,939,396 55 |
| 1903 | 10,671,569 00 | 33,777,733 58 | 58,283,484 00 | 20,702,144 08 |
| 1904 | 11,241,646 00 | 39,777,381 33 | 59,760,119 00 | 27,377,814 83 |
| 1905 | 11,616,702 00 | 47,839,250 33 | 58,721,173 00 | 35,813,970 43 |
| 1906 | 12,697,203 00 | 47,201,260 22 | 65,991,818 00 | 32,617,209 02 |
| 1907 | 14,427,814 00 | 54,794,596 86 | 76,346,013 00 | 37,619,596 81 |
| 1908 | 14,119,524 00 | 60,455,991 36 | 69,047,892 00 | 41,689,751 31 |
| 1909 | 14,215,537 00 | 79,351,080 50 | 68,708,458 00 | 61,581,665 45 |
| 1910 | 15,728,269 00 | 87,134,068 50 | 78,265,822 00 | 69,736,110 85 |
| 1911 | 17,155,996 00 | 89,994,270 25 | 81,938,753 00 | 74,159,771 40 |
| 1912 | 19,356,015 00 | 113,443,633 40 | 95,918,404 00 | 98,802,395 14 |
| 1913 | 20,783,997,00 | 112,101,885 65 | 102,202,047 00 | 98,507,112 81 |
| 1914 | 20,605,876 00 | 117,795,638 53 | 96,848,384 00 | 101,161,366 18 |
| 1915 | 20,236,008 50 | 157,056,118 91 | 96,666,544 00 | 94,644,423 44 |
| 1916 | 21,927,267 50 | 177,943,131 54 | 114,804,604 00 | 120,931,622 98 |
| 1917 | 24,041,642 50 | 183,248,986 79 | 148,265,140 00 | 118,561,338 50 |
| 1918 | 25,771,009 50 | 250,798,860 92 | 191,058,404 00 | 119,941,748 92 |
| 1919 | 27,378,740 00 | 298,058,697 67 | 214,576,870 00 | 121,141,122 07 |
| 1920 | 29,789,653 00 | 311,932,791 92 | 225,769,628 00 | 104,399,455 48 |
| 1921 | 29,275,112 00 | 277,882,884 92 | 206,094,668 00 | 83,381,036 53 |
| 1922 | 26,722,658 50 | 241,461,426 42 | 162,651,367 00 | 84,249,497 86 |
| 1923 | 27,775,672 00 | 242,657,765 42 | 173,258,362 00 | 128,740,130 31 |
| 1924 | 28,542,907 50 | 216,625,004 33 | 170,850,556 00 | 102,230,239 56 |
| 1925 | 27,911,606 50 | 206,712,088 46 | 157,888,900 00 | 122,811,151 12 |
| 1926 | 29,174,917 00 | 182,583,404 22 | 163,952,235 00 | 98,418,636 91 |

*Includes amount held as reserve against Savings Bank Deposits.

## Appendix No. 38

STATEMENT showing Amount of Canadian Gold Coin issued by Mint to March 31, 1926

| — | March 31, 1913 | March 31, 1914 | March 31, 1915 | March 31, 1916 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Montreal | 185,000 | 45,000 | ..... | ..... | 230,000 |
| Toronto | 280,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 280,000 |
| Halifax | 32,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,500 |
| St. John, N.B | 37,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,500 |
| Charlottetown | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,000 |
| Winnipeg | 125,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125,000 |
| Victoria | 162,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 162,500 |
| Ottawa | 898,325 | 2,151,410 | 897,170 | 535 | 3,947,440 |
| By Mint | 3,885 | 1,070 | 40,525 | ..... | 45,480 |
| | 1,732,710 | 2,197,480 | 937,695 | 535 | 4,868,420 |

| | |
|---|---|
| $ 5 | 1,388,060 |
| $10 | 3,480,360 |
| | 4,868,420 |

NOTE.—First coin issued May 10, 1912.

NO CANADIAN GOLD COIN ISSUED SINCE 1916

## Appendix No. 39

COINAGE (in dollar and cent denomination) executed at the Royal Mint, London, and the Mint, Birmingham, for Canada, during the years 1858 to 1907; also coinage struck for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia before Confederation in 1867, and for Prince Edward Island before 1873, when that Province entered the Confederation, and coined and issued by the Royal Mint, Ottawa, January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1925.

| Year | Silver | | | | | | Nickel | Bronze |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 cents | 25 cents | 20 cents | 10 cents | 5 cents | Total | | |
| | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ |
| 1858 | ..... | ..... | 150,000 | 125,000 | 75,000 | 350,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 |
| 1859 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95,790 |
| 1860 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,114 |
| 1861 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 10,000 |
| 1861 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (b) 10,000 |
| 1862 | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | 15,000 | 5,000 | 50,000 00 | ..... | (a) ..... |
| 1862 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (b) 10,000 |
| 1864 | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 45,000 00 | ..... | (a) 10,000 |
| 1864 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (b) 10,000 |
| 1870 | 225,000 | 225,000 00 | ..... | 160,000 | 140,000 | 750,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1871 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (c) 10,000 |
| 1871 | 100,000 | 100,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 | 70,000 | 350,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1872 | 40,000 | 560,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 | 100,000 | 800,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1874 | ..... | 400,000 00 | ..... | 60,000 | 40,000 | 500,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1875 | ..... | 250,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 | 50,000 | 400,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1876 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,000 |
| (j) 1880 | ..... | 100,000 00 | ..... | 150,000 | 150,000 | 400,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1881 | 75,000 | 205,000 00 | ..... | 95,000 | 75,000 | 450,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 |
| (j) 1882 | ..... | 150,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 | 50,000 | 300,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 |
| (j) 1883 | ..... | 240,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 | 30,000 | 300,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1884 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 |
| 1885 | ..... | 48,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 | 50,000 | 138,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1886 | ..... | 135,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 | 85,000 | 300,000 00 | ..... | 15,000 |
| 1887 | ..... | 25,000 00 | ..... | 35,000 | 25,000 | 85,000 00 | ..... | 15,000 |
| 1888 | 30,000 | 100,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 | 50,000 | 230,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 |
| 1889 | ..... | (d) 16,585 00 | ..... | 60,000 | 60,000 | 136,585 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1890 | 10,000 | 50,000 00 | ..... | 45,000 | 50,000 | 155,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 |
| 1891 | ..... | 30,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 | 90,000 | 200,000 00 | ..... | 14,525 |
| 1892 | 75,500 | 127,500 00 | ..... | 52,000 | 43,000 | 298,000 00 | ..... | 12,000 |
| 1893 | ..... | 25,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 | 85,000 | 160,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 |
| 1894 | (e) 14,518 | 55,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 | 25,000 | 144,518 00 | ..... | 10,000 |
| 1895 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,000 |
| 1896 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65,000 | 75,000 | 140,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 |
| 1897 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000 |
| 1898 | 50,000 | ..... | ..... | 72,000 | 95,000 | 217,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1898 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 |
| 1899 | 25,000 | (f) 103,895 00 | ..... | 120,000 | 150,000 | 398,895 00 | ..... | 24,000 |
| 1900 | 59,000 | 330,000 00 | ..... | 110,000 | 90,000 | 589,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 |
| (j) 1900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,000 |
| 1901 | 40,000 | 160,000 00 | ..... | 120,000 | 100,000 | 420,000 00 | ..... | 41,000 |
| 1902 | 60,000 | 116,000 00 | ..... | 72,000 | 106,000 | 354,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 |
| (j) 1902 | ..... | 200,000 00 | ..... | 110,000 | 110,000 | 420,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1903 | ..... | (g) 211,537 50 | ..... | 50,000 | 50,000 | 311,537 50 | ..... | 40,000 |
| (j) 1903 | 70,000 | ..... | ..... | 132,000 | 132,000 | 334,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1904 | 30,000 | 100,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 | 120,000 | 350,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 |
| 1905 | 20,000 | 200,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 | 130,000 | 450,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 |
| 1906 | 175,000 | (h) 309,460 75 | ..... | 170,000 | 155,000 | 809,460 75 | ..... | 41,000 |
| 1907 | 150,000 | 522,000 00 | ..... | 262,000 | 260,000 | 1,194,000 00 | ..... | 24,000 |
| (j) 1907 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,000 |
| 1908 | 7,700 | 22,025 00 | ..... | 14,900 | 18,400 | 63,025 00 | ..... | 21,604 |
| 1909 | 126,600 | 403,900 00 | ..... | 210,300 | 127,500 | 868,300 00 | ..... | 39,300 |
| 1910 | 243,600 | 660,300 00 | ..... | 337,000 | 223,100 | 1,464,000 00 | ..... | 42,020 |
| 1911 | 162,000 | 622,000 00 | ..... | 367,700 | 239,300 | 1,391,000 00 | ..... | 54,480 |
| 1912 | 150,500 | 622,500 00 | ..... | 334,500 | 284,500 | 1,392,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Forward | 1,939,418 | 7,425,703 25 | 210,000 | 4,329,400 | 3,828,800 | 17,733,321 25 | ..... | 1,071,833 |

## Appendix No. 39—Concluded

COINAGE (in dollar and cent denomination) executed at the Royal Mint, London, and the Mint, Birmingham, for Canada, during the years, 1858 to 1907, etc.—Concluded.

| Year | Silver | | | | | | Nickel | Bronze |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 cents | 25 cents | 20 cents | 10 cents | 5 cents | Total | | |
| | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ |
| Brought forward | 1,939,418 | 7,425,703 25 | 210,000 | 4,329,400 | 3,828,800 | 17,733,321 25 | ..... | 1,071,833 |
| 1913 | 138,000 | 447,000 00 | ..... | 326,000 | 264,000 | 1,175,000 00 | ..... | 55,600 |
| 1914 | 80,500 | 303,500 00 | ..... | 194,000 | 156,002 | 734,002 00 | ..... | 35,100 |
| 1915 | 6,000 | 92,000 00 | ..... | 68,000 | 40,000 | 206,000 00 | ..... | 50,400 |
| 1916 | 190,000 | 439,700 00 | ..... | 464,300 | 208,000 | 1,302,000 00 | ..... | 110,700 |
| 1917 | 334,000 | 786,000 00 | ..... | 508,200 | 234,000 | 1,862,200 00 | ..... | 116,900 |
| 1918 | 434,000 | 1,056,000 00 | ..... | 574,000 | 338,000 | 2,402,000 00 | ..... | 131,917 |
| 1919 | 538,000 | 1,470,000 00 | ..... | 834,044 | 434,000 | 3,276,044 00 | ..... | 123,800 |
| 1920 | 122,000 | 262,000 00 | ..... | 508,000 | 446,000 | 1,338,000 00 | ..... | 200,385 |
| 1921 | 4,000 | 14,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 | 70,000 | 128,000 00 | ..... | 60,700 |
| 1922 | ..... | 6,000 00 | ..... | 18,000 | ..... | 24,000 00 | 69,000 | 12,400 |
| 1923 | ..... | 2,000 00 | ..... | 26,000 | ..... | 28,000 00 | 127,000 | 19,300 |
| 1924 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74,500 | 11,900 |
| 1925 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 12,000 | ..... | 14,000 00 | 126,000 | 22,100 |
| Total | 3,787,918 | 12,303,903 25 | 210,000 | 7,901,944 | 6,018,802 | 30,222,567 25 | 396,500 | 2,023,035 |

NOTE.—*(a)* New Brunswick coinage. *(b)* Nova Scotia coinage. *(c)* Prince Edward Island coinage. *(d)* Recoined from withdrawn 20 cent pieces of the nominal value of $17,074. *(e)* Recoined from withdrawn 20 cent pieces of the nominal value of $15,000. *(f)* Including $18,895, recoined from withdrawn 20 cent pieces of the nominal value of $9,500 and worn silver coin of the estimated value of $10,500. *(g)* Partly produced from worn silver coin of the nominal value of $11,686.75. *(h)* Partly produced from the worn silver coin of the nominal value of $2,000. *(i)* Including $4,525, produced from old copper and bronze coin. *(j)* Coined at the Mint, Birmingham.

The change from large to small copper coin was made May 17, 1920.

## Appendix No. 40

STATEMENT showing amount of United States silver and bronze coin withdrawn from circulation in Canada and exported during the period from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1926, together with the expenditure in connection therewith.

| — | 1915–16 | 1916–17 | 1917–18 | 1918–19 | 1919–20 | Totals 1910–20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Ontario | 524,532 81 | 562,070 66 | 532,953 36 | 327,522 11 | 199,055 79 | 5,361,718 73 |
| Quebec | 158,351 69 | 145,871 48 | 160,058 06 | 139,160 49 | 135,696 69 | 1,743,773 99 |
| Nova Scotia | 27,610 75 | 25,398 85 | 19,338 38 | 30,014 30 | 15,555 90 | 230,190 40 |
| New Brunswick | 36,052 15 | 27,943 00 | 26,402 30 | 59,246 60 | 20,849 91 | 319,598 71 |
| Manitoba | 181,105 01 | 171,870 28 | 172,230 62 | 112,165 05 | 113,405 16 | 1,820,389 07 |
| British Columbia | 309,148 47 | 319,568 30 | 347,911 65 | 123,517 08 | 136,166 26 | 3,587,667 26 |
| Alberta | 46,294 65 | 66,774 30 | 54,151 45 | 27,593 22 | 24,420 57 | 652,852 17 |
| Saskatchewan | 39,747 77 | 50,230 61 | 53,433 40 | 31,952 63 | 24,946 80 | 521,308 38 |
| Prince Edward Island | 100 00 | 100 00 | ..... | 1,025 00 | 1,820 00 | 3,985 00 |
| Yukon | 1,630 00 | 4,700 00 | 1,197 00 | 1,442 00 | 2,932 00 | 11,901 00 |
| Total | 1,324,573 30 | 1,374,527 48 | 1,367,676 22 | 853,638 48 | 674,849 08 | 14,253,384 71 |
| Commission paid | 4,966 79 | 5,154 23 | 5,128 37 | 3,201 01 | 2,530 56 | 53,443 64 |
| Express charges | 5,312 97 | 5,360 81 | 4,762 58 | 3,699 95 | 3,191 69 | 54,685 09 |
| Total | 10,279 76 | 10,515 04 | 9,890 95 | 6,900 96 | 5,722 25 | 108,128 73 |

## Appendix No. 41

### No. 1.—Province of Alberta—Subsidy Account

| Date | — | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy on population of 645,700 at 80 cents per head per annum (estimated population Jan. 1, 1924)..... | ..... | 258,280 00 |
| | By ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907..... | ..... | 95,000 00 |
| July 2..... | To cash..... | 353,280 00 | |
| Sept. 1..... | By ½ years' interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $8,107,500..... | ..... | 202,687 50 |
| | By ½ year's allowance in lieu of public lands (census 1911), population over 400,000..... | ..... | 281,250 00 |
| | To cash..... | 483,937 50 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above..... | ..... | 353,280 00 |
| " 2..... | To cash..... | 353,280 00 | |
| March 1... | By ½ year's allowances as above..... | ..... | 483,937 50 |
| | To cash..... | 483,937 50 | |
| | | 1,674,435 00 | 1,674,435 00 |

### No. 2.—Province of British Columbia—Subsidy Account

| Date | — | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy on population of 524,582 at 80 cents per head per annum (Census of 1921)..... | ..... | 209,832 80 |
| | By ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907..... | ..... | 95,000 00 |
| | By ½ year's allowance in lieu of lands as authorized by O.C., Windsor, 16th May, 1871..... | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| | By ½ year's interest at 5 per cent per annum on debt allowance of $583,021.40..... | ..... | 14,575 53 |
| July 2..... | To cash..... | 369,408 33 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above..... | ..... | 369,408 33 |
| " 2..... | To Cash..... | 369,408 33 | |
| | | 738,816 66 | 738,816 66 |

## Appendix No. 41—Continued

### No. 3.—Province of Manitoba—Subsidy Account

| Date | — | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy on population of 651,200 at 80 cents per head per annum (Estimated population January 1, 1924)..... | ..... | 260,480 00 |
| | ½ year's allowance under B.N.A Act, 1907..... | ..... | 95,000 00 |
| | ½ year's allowance as authorized by section 5, subsection 1 of "The Manitoba Boundaries Act, 1912"— | | |
| | In lieu of Public Lands on population between 400,000 and 800,000 (½ of $562,500)..... $281,250 00 | | |
| | Less ½ year's Swamp Lands deduction of 5% per annum on $2,769,856.66.....$69,246 41 | | |
| | Less ½ year's University Lands deduction of 5% interest per annum on $300,000..... 7,500 00 | | |
| | 76,746 41 | | |
| | By ½ year's grant of interest at 5% per annum on $7,631,683.85 in lieu of debt as authorized by section 4 of "The Manitoba Boundaries Act, 1912"..... | ..... | 204,503 59 |
| July 2..... | To Cash..... | 750,775 68 | 190,792 09 |
| 1926 | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above..... | ..... | 750,775 68 |
| Jan. 2..... | To Cash..... | 750,775 68 | |
| | | 1,501,551 36 | 1,501,551 36 |

### No. 4.—Province of New Brunswick—Subsidy Account

| Date | — | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy on population of 387,876 at 80 cents per head per annum (Census 1921)..... | ..... | 155,150 40 |
| | ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907..... | ..... | 90,000 00 |
| | ½ year's allowance in lieu of export duty on lumber..... | ..... | 75,000 00 |
| | ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on $529,299.39 debt allowance..... | ..... | 13,232 48 |
| July 2..... | To Cash..... | 333,382 88 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above..... | ..... | 333,382 88 |
| Jan. 2..... | To Cash..... | 333,382 88 | |
| | | 666,765 76 | 666,765 76 |

### No. 5.—Province of Nova Scotia—Subsidy Account

| Date | — | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy on population of 523,837 at 80 cents per head per annum (Census of 1921)..... | ..... | 209,534 80 |
| | ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907..... | ..... | 95,000 00 |
| | ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $1,055,433.64..... | ..... | 26,385 84 |
| July 2..... | To Cash..... | 330,920 64 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above..... | ..... | 330,920 64 |
| Jan. 2..... | To Cash..... | 330,920 64 | |
| | | 661,841 28 | 661,841 28 |

## Appendix No. 41—Continued

### No. 6.—Province of Ontario—Subsidy Account

| Date | — | | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy on population of 2,933,662 (Census 1921)— | | | |
| | 2,500,000 at 80 cents per head per annum..... | $1,000,000 00 | | |
| | 433,662 at 60 cents per head per annum..... | 130,098 60 | | |
| | | | ..... | 1,130,098 60 |
| | By ½ year's allowance under 47 Vic., cap. 4..... | | ..... | 71,207 24 |
| | ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907..... | | ..... | 120,000 00 |
| July 2..... | To Cash..... | | 1,321,305 84 | |
| 1926 | | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above..... | | ..... | 1,321,305 84 |
| Jan. 2..... | To Cash..... | | 1,321,305 84 | |
| | | | 2,642,611 68 | 2,642,611 68 |

### No. 7.—Province of Prince Edward Island—Subsidy Account

| Date | — | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy on population of 109,078 at 80 cents per head per annum (Census 1891)..... | ..... | 43,631 20 |
| | By ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907..... | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| | By ½ year's allowance in lieu of lands..... | ..... | 22,500 00 |
| | By ½ year's additional subsidy allowance under 50–51 Vic., c. 8. | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| | By ½ year's further allowance in settlement of steamship service claim under 1 Edward 7, cap. 3, section 1..... | ..... | 15,000 00 |
| | By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt of $775,791.83..... | ..... | 19,394 79 |
| | To ½ year's deduction on Land Account balance being 5% per annum on $782,402.33 as authorized by O.C. Windsor, 26th June, 1873..... | 19,560 05 | |
| | To Prince Edward Island Railway for interest on the cost and maintenance of the Hillsboro River bridge as authorized by 63–64 Vic., cap. 7..... | 4,875 00 | |
| | By ½ year's grant as authorized by 2 Geo. 5, cap. 42, sec. 2..... | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| July 2..... | To Cash..... | 186,090 94 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | By ½ year's subsidies and allowances as above..... | ..... | 210,525 99 |
| | To deductions as above..... | 24,435 05 | |
| " 2..... | To Cash..... | 186,090 94 | |
| | | 421,051 98 | 421,051 98 |

### No. 8.—Province of Quebec—Subsidy Account

| Date | — | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy on population of 2,361,199 at 80 cents per head per annum (Census of 1921)..... | ..... | 944,479 60 |
| | ½ year's allowance under 47 Vic., cap. 4..... | ..... | 63,730 34 |
| | ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907..... | ..... | 120,000 00 |
| July 2..... | To cash..... | 1,128,209 94 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy and allowances as above..... | ..... | 1,128,209 94 |
| Jan. 2..... | To Cash..... | 1,128,209 94 | |
| | | 2,256,419 88 | 2,256,419 88 |

## Appendix No. 41—Concluded

### No. 9.—Province of Saskatchewan—Subsidy Account

| Date | — | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy on population of 828,600 at 80 cents per head per annum (estimated population Jan. 1, 1924)..... | ..... | 331,440 00 |
| | By ½ year's allowance under B.N.A. Act, 1907..... | ..... | 110,000 00 |
| July 2..... | To cash..... | 441,440 00 | |
| Sept. 1..... | By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $8,107,500..... | ..... | 202,687 50 |
| | By ½ year's allowance in lieu of Public Lands, population between 400,000 and 800,000, as authorized by 4-5 Edward 7, cap. 42 (1905), sec. 20..... | ..... | 281,250 00 |
| | To cash..... | 483,937 50 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | By ½ year's subsidy and allowance as above..... | ..... | 441,440 00 |
| " 2..... | To cash..... | 441,440 00 | |
| March 1.... | By ½ year's allowances as above..... | ..... | 483,937 50 |
| | To cash..... | 483,937 50 | |
| | | 1,850,755 00 | 1,850,755 00 |

### Subsidy allowances from July 1867 to close of fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

| Province | Allowances for Government | Allowances per head of population | Special Grants | Interest on Debt Allowances | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Alberta..... | 3,636,666 67 | 7,679,064 67 | 10,687,500 00 | 8,512,875 00 | 30,516,106 34 |
| British Columbia..... | 4,610,000 00 | 8,412,808 00 | 6,500,000 00 | 1,613,092 14 | 21,135,900 14 |
| Manitoba..... | 5,215,000 00 | 12,458,995 20 | 11,191,669 24 | 10,297,946 21 | 39,163,610 65 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5,420,000 00 | 15,246,846 40 | 8,580,000 00 | 1,185,915 32 | 30,432,761 72 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 6,010,000 00 | 19,985,831 20 | 826,980 00 | 2,760,538 23 | 29,583,349 43 |
| Ontario..... | 7,760,000 00 | 83,100,972 39 | ..... | 3,746,788 30 | 94,607,760 69 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 2,920,000 00 | 4,527,342 40 | 3,417,265 24 | 2,253,739 17 | 13,118,346 81 |
| Quebec..... | 7,360,000 00 | 66,313,077 60 | ..... | 4,177,106 77 | 77,850,184 37 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 3,736,666 67 | 9,712,443 60 | 11,156,250 00 | 8,512,875 00 | 33,118,235 27 |
| | 46,668,333 34 | 227,437,381 46 | 52,359,664 48 | 43,060,876 14 | 369,526,255 42 |

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

CONTAINING

## ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE

With Statements relative to the Imports, Exports and Excise

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1926

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

CONTAINING

# ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE

With Statements relative to the Imports, Exports and Excise

OF THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

# 1926

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Customs and Excise, containing Tables and Statements relative to the Imports, Exports, Customs and Excise of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, as compiled from official returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. D. EULER.

*Minister of Customs and Excise.*

OTTAWA, October 4, 1926.

## PREFACE

The Customs Act contains the following provisions respecting the Annual Report of the Department of Customs:—

> "305. The Minister shall annually make to the Governor General, to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the meeting thereof, a report and statement of the transactions and affairs of the department during the year then next preceding."

The Inland Revenue Act also contains provisions respecting the Annual Report of the Inland Revenue Service as follows:—

> "14. The Minister shall annually make to the Governor General a report and statement of the transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding, which shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the next meeting thereof."

The unrevised monthly statements of imports and exports, prepared and published under the direction of the Department of Customs from July 1, 1900, ceased to be published by this department since March, 1918.

Detailed statements, however, showing the quantity, value, and origin of imports and the quantity, value, and destination of exports, continue to be prepared and furnished monthly by the Department of Customs from April 1, 1918, for publication by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Trade statistics classified by countries, with other details compiled from Customs returns, are now published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Part I of this annual report contains tables and statements relative to the Customs.

Part II of this report contains tables and statements relative to Excise.

# INDEX TO CUSTOMS TABLES AND STATEMENTS


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No. 1—STATEMENT showing the Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Home Consumption in the Dominion, with the duty collected thereon, for the undermentioned years.

| — | Total Exports | Total Imports entered for Home Consumption | Grand Total Imports entered for Home Consumption and Exports | Total Duty Collected |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Fiscal year ended June 30, 1868 | 57,527,888 | 71,953,306 | 129,553,194 | 8,819,431 63 |
| " " 1869 | 60,474,781 | 67,402,170 | 127,876,951 | 8,298,909 71 |
| " " 1870 | 72,573,490 | 71,237,603 | 144,811,093 | 9,462,940 64 |
| " " 1871 | 74,173,615 | 86,947,485 | 161,121,100 | 11,542,655 75 |
| " " 1872 | 82,639,603 | 107,709,116 | 190,348,779 | 13,045,493 30 |
| " " 1873 | 89,782,922 | 127,514,594 | 217,304,516 | 15,017,739 17 |
| " " 1874 | 89,231,928 | 127,404,169 | 216,756,697 | 14,421,882 67 |
| " " 1875 | 77,889,979 | 119,848,657 | 197,505,639 | 15,351,383 12 |
| " " 1876 | 80,966,435 | 94,742,218 | 175,699,653 | 12,833,114 48 |
| " " 1877 | 78,575,393 | 93,600,483 | 172,175,876 | 12,548,451 09 |
| " " 1878 | 79,[illegible] | 91,196,377 | 170,[illegible],344 | 12,795,693 17 |
| " " 1879 | 71,[illegible] | [illegible],341,508 | 157,[illegible],863 | 12,939,540 66 |
| " " 1880 | 87,[illegible] | 71,782,349 | 159,693,697 | 14,136,849 22 |
| " " 1881 | 98,290,525 | 91,611,902 | 189,902,427 | 18,500,785 67 |
| " " 1882 | 102,137,203 | 112,648,927 | 214,786,130 | 21,708,837 43 |
| " " 1883 | 93,065,804 | 128,157,019 | 221,222,823 | 23,172,308 97 |
| " " 1884 | 91,495,496 | 108,189,644 | 199,687,140 | 20,154,963 37 |
| " " 1885 | 89,[illegible],861 | 102,710,019 | 191,945,380 | 19,133,558 99 |
| " " 1886 | [illegible] | [illegible],554,005 | 18,449,123 70 |
| " " 1887 | [illegible] | [illegible],155,239 | 22,[illegible],705 87 |
| " " 1888 | [illegible] | [illegible],600,108 | 22,209,641 53 |
| " " 1889 | [illegible] | [illegible],582,614 | 23,784,532 23 |
| " " 1890 | 98,249,146 | 112,765,584 | 209,514,733 | 24,014,908 07 |
| " " 1891 | 96,417,296 | 113,345,124 | 211,762,420 | 23,481,669 13 |
| " " 1892 | 113,963,372 | 116,979,943 | 230,942,318 | 20,550,581 53 |
| " " 1893 | 118,564,382 | 121,705,030 | 240,269,382 | 21,161,716 93 |
| " " 1894 | 117,324,949 | 113,093,983 | 230,418,932 | 19,379,822 32 |
| " " 1895 | 113,538,803 | 105,252,511 | 218,691,314 | 17,887,369 47 |
| " " 1896 | 121,013,832 | 110,537,480 | [illegible] | 20,219,087 23 |
| " " [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] 77 |
| " " [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] 46 |
| " " 1900 | 191,394,723 | 180,804,316 | 372,[illegible] | 28,[illegible],110 13 |
| " " [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 29,105,979 59 |
| " " [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 32,425,332 31 |
| " " [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 37,110,254 59 |
| " " 1904 | 213,571,215 | 251,464,332 | 465,035,547 | 40,954,349 14 |
| " " 1905 | 203,319,872 | 261,895,354 | 465,242,426 | 42,024,339 92 |
| " " 1906 | 256,580,630 | 290,366,807 | 546,947,437 | 46,671,101 18 |
| Mar. 31, *1907 | 205,277,197 | 257,254,882 | 462,532,079 | 40,290,471 70 |
| " " 1908 | 280,006,606 | 352,428,613 | 632,435,232 | 58,331,974 64 |
| " " 1909 | 261,512,156 | 298,205,957 | 559,718,116 | 48,039,791 93 |
| " " 1910 | 361,358,529 | 273,832,016 | 677,191,545 | 61,024,239 21 |
| " " 1911 | 297,196,385 | 461,951,318 | 759,147,703 | 73,312,367 59 |
| " " 1912 | 315,317,250 | 547,482,190 | 862,799,440 | 87,576,036 32 |
| " " 1913 | 393,232,057 | 675,517,045 | 1,068,749,102 | 115,063,087 39 |
| " " 1914 | 478,997,928 | 633,882,449 | 1,112,880,377 | 107,180,578 33 |
| " " 1915 | 490,808,877 | 587,439,304 | 1,078,248,181 | 79,203,910 27 |
| " " 1916 | 882,872,502 | 542,077,361 | 1,424,949,863 | 103,940,100 86 |
| " " 1917 | 1,275,736,145 | 873,437,426 | 2,149,173,574 | 147,661,354 93 |
| " " 1918 | 1,586,169,793 | 962,543,746 | 2,548,713,585 | 161,325,423 51 |
| " " 1919 | 1,368,765,285 | 816,429,335 | 2,185,194,620 | 158,046,333 87 |
| " " 1920 | 1,286,658,709 | 1,064,528,123 | 2,351,186,832 | 187,534,181 77 |
| " " 1921 | 1,210,628,149 | 1,246,158,882 | 2,456,787,031 | 179,067,683 12 |
| " " 1922 | 953,927,009 | 747,304,232 | 1,701,731,241 | 121,487,333 96 |
| " " 1923 | 945,295,827 | 802,579,244 | 1,747,875,071 | 133,503,370 12 |
| " " 1924 | 1,058,793,297 | 893,366,867 | 1,952,160,164 | 135,122,344 78 |
| " " 1925 | 1,081,361,643 | 796,832,537 | 1,878,294,180 | 120,222,453 70 |
| " " 1926 | 1,328,705,137 | 927,323,732 | 2,256,028,869 | 143,253,110 07 |

* 9 months, change of fiscal year.

PART I

# CUSTOMS

## TABLES AND STATEMENTS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

No. 1—STATEMENT showing the Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Home Consumption in the Dominion, with the duty collected thereon, for the undermentioned years.

| — | Total Exports | Total Imports entered for Home Consumption | Grand Total Imports entered for Home Consumption and Exports | Total Duty Collected |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Fiscal year ended June 30, 1868 | 57,567,888 | 71,985,306 | 129,553,194 | 8,819,431 63 |
| " " 1869 | 60,474,781 | 67,402,170 | 127,876,951 | 8,298,909 71 |
| " " 1870 | 73,573,490 | 71,237,603 | 144,811,093 | 9,462,940 44 |
| " 1871 | 74,173,618 | 86,947,482 | 161,121,100 | 11,843,655 75 |
| " " 1872 | 82,639,663 | 107,709,116 | 190,348,779 | 13,045,493 50 |
| " " 1873 | 89,789,922 | 127,514,594 | 217,304,516 | 13,017,730 17 |
| " " 1874 | 89,351,928 | 127,404,169 | 216,756,097 | 14,421,882 67 |
| " " 1875 | 77,886,979 | 119,618,657 | 197,505,636 | 15,361,382 12 |
| " " 1876 | 80,966,435 | 94,733,218 | 175,699,653 | 12,833,114 48 |
| " " 1877 | 75,875,393 | 96,300,483 | 172,175,876 | 12,548,451 09 |
| " " 1878 | 79,323,667 | 91,199,577 | 170,523,244 | 12,795,693 17 |
| " " 1879 | 71,491,255 | 80,341,608 | 151,832,863 | 12,939,540 66 |
| " " 1880 | 87,911,458 | 71,782,349 | 159,693,897 | 14,138,849 22 |
| " " 1881 | 98,290,823 | 91,611,604 | 189,902,427 | 18,500,785 97 |
| " " 1882 | 102,137,203 | 112,648,927 | 214,786,130 | 21,708,837 43 |
| " " 1883 | 98,085,804 | 123,137,019 | 221,222,823 | 23,172,308 97 |
| " " 1884 | 91,406,496 | 108,180,644 | 199,587,140 | 20,164,963 37 |
| " " 1885 | 89,238,361 | 102,710,019 | 191,948,380 | 19,133,558 99 |
| " " 1886 | 85,251,314 | 99,602,694 | 184,854,008 | 19,448,123 70 |
| " " 1887 | 89,515,811 | 105,639,428 | 195,155,239 | 22,469,705 83 |
| " " 1888 | 90,203,000 | 102,847,100 | 193,050,100 | 22,209,641 53 |
| " " 1889 | 89,189,167 | 109,673,447 | 198,862,614 | 23,784,523 23 |
| " " 1890 | 96,749,149 | 112,765,584 | 209,514,733 | 24,014,908 07 |
| " " 1891 | 98,417,296 | 113,345,124 | 211,762,420 | 23,481,069 13 |
| " " 1892 | 113,963,372 | 116,978,943 | 230,942,318 | 20,550,581 53 |
| " " 1893 | 118,564,352 | 121,705,030 | 240,269,382 | 21,161,710 93 |
| " " 1894 | 117,524,949 | 113,093,983 | 230,618,932 | 19,379,822 32 |
| " " 1895 | 113,638,803 | 105,252,511 | 218,891,314 | 17,887,269 47 |
| " " 1896 | 121,013,852 | 110,587,480 | 231,601,332 | 20,219,037 32 |
| " " 1897 | 137,950,253 | 111,294,021 | 249,244,274 | 19,891,996 77 |
| " " 1898 | 164,152,683 | 130,698,006 | 294,850,689 | 22,157,788 49 |
| " " 1899 | 158,896,905 | 154,051,593 | 312,948,498 | 25,794,228 75 |
| " " 1900 | 191,894,723 | 180,804,316 | 372,699,039 | 28,889,110 13 |
| " " 1901 | 196,487,632 | 181,237,988 | 377,725,620 | 29,106,979 89 |
| " " 1902 | 211,640,286 | 202,791,595 | 414,431,881 | 32,425,532 31 |
| " " 1903 | 225,849,724 | 233,790,516 | 459,640,240 | 37,110,354 59 |
| " " 1904 | 213,521,235 | 251,464,332 | 464,985,567 | 40,954,349 14 |
| " " 1905 | 203,316,872 | 261,925,554 | 465,242,426 | 42,024,339 92 |
| " " 1906 | 256,586,630 | 290,360,807 | 546,947,437 | 46,671,101 18 |
| " Mar. 31,*1907 | 205,277,197 | 257,254,882 | 462,532,079 | 40,290,171 70 |
| " " 1908 | 280,006,606 | 358,428,616 | 638,435,222 | 58,331,074 04 |
| " " 1909 | 261,512,159 | 298,205,957 | 559,718,116 | 48,059,791 93 |
| " " 1910 | 301,358,529 | 375,833,016 | 677,191,545 | 61,024,239 21 |
| " " 1911 | 297,196,365 | 461,951,318 | 759,147,688 | 73,312,367 59 |
| " " 1912 | 315,317,250 | 547,482,190 | 862,799,440 | 87,576,036 52 |
| " " 1913 | 393,232,057 | 675,517,045 | 1,068,749,102 | 115,063,687 39 |
| " " 1914 | 478,997,928 | 633,692,449 | 1,112,690,377 | 107,180,578 33 |
| " " 1915 | 490,808,877 | 587,439,304 | 1,078,248,181 | 79,205,910 27 |
| " " 1916 | 882,872,502 | 542,077,361 | 1,424,949,863 | 103,940,100 86 |
| " " 1917 | 1,375,758,148 | 873,437,426 | 2,249,195,574 | 147,631,454 93 |
| " " 1918 | 1,586,169,792 | 962,543,746 | 2,548,713,538 | 161,595,628 51 |
| " " 1919 | 1,268,765,285 | 916,429,335 | 2,185,194,620 | 158,046,333 87 |
| " " 1920 | 1,286,658,709 | 1,064,528,123 | 2,351,186,832 | 187,524,181 77 |
| " " 1921 | 1,210,428,119 | 1,240,158,882 | 2,450,587,001 | 179,667,683 12 |
| " " 1922 | 753,927,009 | 747,804,332 | 1,501,731,341 | 121,487,393 90 |
| " " 1923 | 945,295,837 | 802,579,244 | 1,747,875,081 | 133,803,370 12 |
| " " 1924 | 1,058,763,297 | 893,366,867 | 1,952,130,164 | 135,122,344 76 |
| " " 1925 | 1,081,361,643 | 796,932,537 | 1,878,294,180 | 120,222,453 70 |
| " " 1926 | 1,328,700,137 | 927,328,732 | 2,256,028,869 | 143,933,110 07 |

* 9 months, change of fiscal year.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing Aggregate Trade of the Dominion by Countries on the basis of Goods entered for Home Consumption and Exported.

| Fiscal Year | United Kingdom | United States | France | Germany | Spain | Portugal | Italy | Nether-lands |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 107,266,624 | 89,808,204 | 2,055,195 | 1,176,478 | 502,966 | 266,188 | 229,657 | 229,770 |
| 1874 | 108,083,642 | 90,524,060 | 2,569,712 | 1,022,428 | 459,027 | 294,007 | 236,296 | 271,043 |
| 1875 | 100,379,969 | 80,717,803 | 2,154,065 | 839,442 | 390,784 | 236,790 | 214,366 | 260,503 |
| 1876 | 81,457,737 | 78,003,492 | 2,394,812 | 608,355 | 445,151 | 199,195 | 183,199 | 297,895 |
| 1877 | 81,139,708 | 77,087,914 | 1,730,062 | 404,918 | 340,757 | 175,425 | 242,942 | 296,860 |
| 1878 | 83,372,719 | 73,876,437 | 1,754,394 | 521,580 | 325,245 | 145,941 | 205,171 | 266,764 |
| 1879 | 67,288,848 | 70,904,720 | 2,247,066 | 552,999 | 394,445 | 161,258 | 181,933 | 210,288 |
| 1880 | 80,307,286 | 62,696,857 | 1,928,670 | 532,028 | 297,245 | 201,652 | 623,295 | 273,837 |
| 1881 | 97,335,378 | 73,570,337 | 2,294,043 | 1,019,198 | 446,337 | 165,487 | 234,723 | 440,944 |
| 1882 | 95,871,802 | 96,229,763 | 2,922,931 | 1,633,118 | 570,301 | 201,656 | 256,841 | 613,241 |
| 1883 | 99,197,682 | 97,701,056 | 2,934,210 | 1,942,851 | 749,897 | 243,192 | 322,554 | 324,800 |
| 1884 | 87,154,242 | 89,333,366 | 2,160,804 | 2,171,346 | 648,569 | 240,235 | 322,499 | 333,977 |
| 1885 | 83,284,482 | 86,903,935 | 2,239,890 | 2,385,344 | 481,910 | 227,096 | 255,712 | 361,879 |
| 1886 | 82,143,828 | 81,436,808 | 2,509,581 | 2,408,821 | 432,540 | 301,927 | 215,298 | 309,559 |
| 1887 | 89,534,079 | 82,767,265 | 2,415,001 | 3,672,985 | 481,289 | 204,671 | 245,560 | 309,920 |
| 1888 | 79,383,705 | 91,053,913 | 2,642,557 | 3,563,106 | 427,249 | 230,397 | 235,816 | 332,169 |
| 1889 | 80,422,515 | 94,059,844 | 2,562,893 | 3,836,173 | 420,794 | 238,106 | 186,186 | 414,302 |
| 1890 | 91,743,935 | 92,814,783 | 2,894,154 | 4,286,136 | 392,294 | 291,811 | 244,545 | 423,309 |
| 1891 | 91,328,384 | 94,824,352 | 2,565,877 | 4,336,232 | 555,917 | 191,148 | 322,808 | 404,532 |
| 1892 | 106,254,984 | 92,125,599 | 2,770,173 | 6,526,228 | 489,652 | 155,479 | 490,839 | 846,167 |
| 1893 | 107,228,906 | 102,144,986 | 3,096,164 | 4,567,224 | 387,861 | 135,482 | 661,403 | 656,427 |
| 1894 | 107,256,123 | 88,844,040 | 3,081,950 | 7,887,594 | 445,567 | 126,469 | 511,631 | 625,764 |
| 1895 | 92,988,727 | 95,932,197 | 2,920,456 | 5,421,135 | 436,580 | 115,921 | 415,919 | 348,164 |
| 1896 | 99,670,030 | 103,022,434 | 3,392,482 | 6,688,990 | 445,592 | 88,262 | 287,676 | 439,680 |
| 1897 | 106,639,690 | 111,022,513 | 3,292,047 | 7,538,800 | 436,984 | 88,337 | 333,512 | 480,531 |
| 1898 | 137,499,735 | 124,410,926 | 5,000,613 | 7,421,462 | 578,462 | 135,154 | 495,023 | 750,486 |
| 1899 | 136,151,978 | 138,140,687 | 5,447,017 | 9,613,025 | 593,660 | 92,937 | 520,684 | 872,941 |
| 1900 | 152,526,098 | 178,463,401 | 5,743,272 | 10,699,401 | 647,157 | 187,801 | 405,029 | 767,781 |
| 1901 | 148,347,120 | 182,867,238 | 6,979,352 | 9,162,957 | 897,893 | 181,707 | 642,424 | 984,840 |
| 1902 | 166,533,983 | 192,004,734 | 8,061,042 | 13,515,747 | 856,793 | 234,874 | 963,641 | 1,195,856 |
| 1903 | 190,099,222 | 209,389,119 | 7,921,647 | 14,380,336 | 962,497 | 293,376 | 837,555 | 1,889,869 |
| 1904 | 179,368,950 | 223,599,447 | 7,804,453 | 9,994,827 | 963,674 | 210,053 | 642,891 | 1,951,398 |
| 1905 | 162,301,480 | 240,142,642 | 8,570,437 | 7,842,068 | 779,482 | 227,281 | 819,610 | 1,505,474 |
| 1906 | 202,289,527 | 273,668,593 | 9,788,078 | 8,859,871 | 984,477 | 218,202 | 769,610 | 2,004,640 |
| *1907 | 169,717,174 | 234,964,509 | 8,108,984 | 6,541,513 | 934,469 | 282,622 | 807,347 | 1,816,967 |
| 1908 | 229,443,627 | 324,173,325 | 11,708,641 | 10,537,654 | 1,233,571 | 194,121 | 1,131,336 | 2,281,420 |
| 1909 | 204,428,319 | 272,631,127 | 11,373,531 | 7,536,917 | 979,536 | 171,116 | 2,382,112 | 2,515,851 |
| 1910 | 244,984,407 | 336,652,587 | 12,750,192 | 10,436,421 | 1,071,719 | 200,253 | 1,722,906 | 3,947,842 |
| 1911 | 246,901,572 | 404,331,540 | 14,345,865 | 12,710,357 | 1,182,690 | 274,468 | 1,341,418 | 3,217,597 |
| 1912 | 268,760,435 | 476,889,112 | 13,868,369 | 14,904,919 | 1,387,775 | 329,932 | 1,431,913 | 4,206,628 |
| 1913 | 316,732,000 | 608,251,944 | 17,944,367 | 17,616,941 | 1,307,598 | 392,391 | 2,319,304 | 5,851,267 |
| 1914 | 354,393,642 | 611,245,464 | 18,087,097 | 19,019,959 | 1,416,132 | 332,862 | 2,745,643 | 8,524,262 |
| 1915 | 301,919,644 | 644,026,253 | 23,044,891 | 7,248,996 | 1,467,128 | 1,004,093 | 3,313,709 | 7,024,085 |
| 1916 | 543,190,036 | 718,918,685 | 42,035,283 | 86,304 | 1,252,023 | 264,360 | 11,653,559 | 3,621,359 |
| 1917 | 877,834,291 | 1,164,502,306 | 73,134,008 | 14,132 | 1,240,725 | 469,783 | 12,695,606 | 2,804,307 |
| 1918 | 942,397,682 | 1,233,297,045 | 211,859,127 | 27,181 | 907,063 | 253,298 | 4,109,492 | 3,517,575 |
| 1919 | 633,874,234 | 1,224,666,313 | 105,993,753 | 75 | 928,738 | 479,135 | 14,585,836 | 694,394 |
| 1920 | 622,319,367 | 1,302,230,817 | 72,458,218 | 700,081 | 2,649,452 | 510,409 | 17,966,261 | 8,048,082 |
| 1921 | 528,202,233 | 1,416,878,756 | 46,660,391 | 9,764,721 | 7,427,904 | 1,994,116 | 59,516,787 | 24,529,612 |
| 1922 | 417,498,536 | 820,062,373 | 21,730,443 | 6,633,097 | 2,627,903 | 310,170 | 16,727,800 | 13,594,985 |
| 1923 | 521,248,669 | 921,337,459 | 26,440,012 | 12,631,288 | 2,674,986 | 508,906 | 13,791,054 | 15,698,356 |
| 1924 | 514,747,492 | 1,042,899,356 | 34,701,358 | 21,677,344 | 2,461,361 | 1,275,897 | 20,352,765 | 14,885,187 |
| 1925 | 548,251,994 | 936,964,652 | 28,865,521 | 31,170,271 | 1,946,318 | 337,201 | 16,075,345 | 17,877,961 |
| 1926 | 672,997,353 | 1,095,671,872 | 33,202,810 | 40,749,955 | 2,918,397 | 470,612 | 15,399,591 | 30,628,787 |

* 9 months.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing Aggregate Trade of the Dominion by Countries on the basis of Goods entered for Home Consumption and Exported.—*Concluded.*

| Fiscal Year | Belgium | Newfoundland | West Indies | South America | China and Japan | Switzerland | Other Countries | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 364,456 | 4,609,552 | 1,163,425 | 1,701,633 | 1,709,856 | 120,514 | 1,099,998 | 217,304,516 |
| 1874 | 534,153 | 2,657,547 | 6,086,529 | 1,686,508 | 1,263,728 | 139,674 | 927,743 | 216,756,097 |
| 1875 | 337,674 | 2,806,055 | 6,139,910 | 1,064,593 | 694,472 | 116,128 | 1,153,082 | 197,505,636 |
| 1876 | 374,880 | 2,675,477 | 5,291,433 | 975,762 | 971,314 | 56,168 | 1,764,483 | 175,699,653 |
| 1877 | 318,724 | 2,753,748 | 5,031,667 | 656,591 | 455,755 | 69,066 | 1,471,734 | 172,175,876 |
| 1878 | 805,692 | 2,767,347 | 4,397,996 | 669,804 | 486,244 | 61,178 | 1,366,532 | 170,523,244 |
| 1879 | 219,461 | 2,280,823 | 4,753,099 | 745,830 | 505,513 | 94,781 | 1,291,709 | 151,832,863 |
| 1880 | 837,897 | 2,002,261 | 6,489,257 | 1,073,421 | 931,457 | 94,225 | 1,314,429 | 159,693,807 |
| 1881 | 671,267 | 2,175,773 | 6,962,516 | 1,369,731 | 1,430,734 | 141,789 | 1,644,170 | 189,902,420 |
| 1882 | 645,568 | 2,468,432 | 7,018,956 | 2,314,779 | 1,635,717 | 268,093 | 2,134,932 | 214,786,133 |
| 1883 | 611,112 | 2,953,273 | 7,494,291 | 2,954,628 | 1,750,642 | 336,040 | 1,706,595 | 221,222,820 |
| 1884 | 746,528 | 2,701,120 | 6,726,486 | 2,756,371 | 1,970,541 | 242,380 | 2,078,676 | 199,587,140 |
| 1885 | 551,645 | 2,022,073 | 5,698,057 | 2,802,042 | 2,528,369 | 217,666 | 1,989,280 | 191,948,388 |
| 1886 | 517,472 | 2,139,301 | 5,266,042 | 2,111,029 | 2,495,703 | 203,085 | 2,363,014 | 184,854,009 |
| 1887 | 927,580 | 2,072,946 | 4,017,593 | 2,625,066 | 2,819,584 | 219,777 | 2,841,913 | 195,155,200 |
| 1888 | 505,800 | 1,945,426 | 5,870,149 | 2,487,240 | 2,261,155 | 194,938 | 2,016,480 | 193,050,143 |
| 1889 | 595,496 | 1,791,496 | 6,138,109 | 2,813,587 | 2,048,712 | 166,905 | 3,167,496 | 198,862,817 |
| 1890 | 763,146 | 1,655,400 | 5,808,189 | 2,555,849 | 2,161,816 | 316,923 | 3,162,393 | 209,514,733 |
| 1891 | 728,120 | 2,218,911 | 6,360,926 | 1,782,950 | 2,202,102 | 244,319 | 3,685,842 | 211,762,420 |
| 1892 | 573,244 | 2,503,963 | 7,638,846 | 1,905,346 | 3,300,108 | 193,033 | 5,168,657 | 230,942,318 |
| 1893 | 1,268,551 | 3,247,903 | 7,390,377 | 2,099,356 | 2,766,712 | 258,464 | 4,465,666 | 240,269,382 |
| 1894 | 1,258,692 | 3,633,154 | 7,121,172 | 2,264,677 | 3,065,768 | 276,065 | 4,220,266 | 230,618,932 |
| 1895 | 693,019 | 3,065,046 | 8,681,622 | 1,610,470 | 2,906,574 | 260,040 | 3,059,444 | 218,891,312 |
| 1896 | 1,018,789 | 2,333,721 | 4,707,243 | 2,063,145 | 3,339,429 | 332,405 | 3,771,454 | 231,601,334 |
| 1897 | 1,518,218 | 2,144,874 | 4,332,230 | 2,026,085 | 3,300,331 | 223,192 | 5,882,830 | 249,244,274 |
| 1898 | 2,204,054 | 2,632,184 | 3,829,346 | 2,505,195 | 2,829,890 | 357,003 | 4,201,156 | 294,850,689 |
| 1899 | 3,168,136 | 2,335,323 | 4,398,902 | 2,631,635 | 3,194,829 | 571,526 | 5,215,018 | 312,948,498 |
| 1900 | 4,421,716 | 2,804,748 | 4,202,119 | 2,423,994 | 2,749,759 | 529,976 | 6,726,187 | 372,699,039 |
| 1901 | 6,634,592 | 2,886,067 | 4,707,677 | 2,567,278 | 3,149,591 | 603,397 | 7,113,487 | 377,725,620 |
| 1902 | 4,156,049 | 3,498,482 | 5,472,747 | 3,440,987 | 2,555,466 | 780,183 | 11,161,301 | 414,431,881 |
| 1903 | 4,950,732 | 3,714,157 | 6,021,294 | 4,532,008 | 2,440,999 | 952,326 | 11,255,103 | 459,640,240 |
| 1904 | 4,255,930 | 3,975,418 | 8,397,290 | 5,613,612 | 3,134,959 | 1,392,895 | 13,679,770 | 464,985,567 |
| 1905 | 3,514,994 | 4,528,326 | 10,039,302 | 6,916,171 | 3,990,776 | 1,776,405 | 12,288,038 | 465,242,426 |
| 1906 | 4,175,238 | 4,972,281 | 9,944,179 | 9,425,735 | 3,684,769 | 2,042,635 | 14,119,602 | 546,947,437 |
| *1907 | 3,553,137 | 3,708,200 | 6,935,876 | 8,814,147 | 3,001,144 | 1,609,063 | 11,736,927 | 462,532,079 |
| 1908 | 5,758,128 | 5,185,987 | 12,844,390 | 7,555,644 | 4,611,199 | 2,752,443 | 19,023,736 | 638,435,222 |
| 1909 | 5,829,033 | 5,190,721 | 12,626,749 | 8,262,369 | 4,405,402 | 2,195,342 | 19,189,991 | 559,718,116 |
| 1910 | 6,139,980 | 5,438,571 | 13,284,809 | 10,961,629 | 4,892,218 | 2,614,038 | 22,093,973 | 677,191,545 |
| 1911 | 6,387,798 | 5,693,035 | 15,603,170 | 12,482,760 | 4,255,948 | 3,125,583 | 27,293,881 | 759,147,683 |
| 1912 | 7,418,641 | 6,126,200 | 15,391,818 | 15,363,540 | 4,015,357 | 3,477,524 | 29,227,277 | 862,799,440 |
| 1913 | 8,829,175 | 6,785,116 | 16,814,434 | 14,881,135 | 6,137,859 | 4,312,054 | 40,573,517 | 1,068,749,102 |
| 1914 | 9,310,319 | 6,611,551 | 18,501,695 | 13,046,555 | 5,579,724 | 4,361,520 | 39,513,952 | 1,112,690,377 |
| 1915 | 5,135,322 | 5,726,336 | 17,507,373 | 11,708,498 | 5,159,252 | 3,995,701 | 39,966,900 | 1,078,248,181 |
| 1916 | 394,077 | 6,648,822 | 18,281,199 | 17,855,782 | 6,468,457 | 4,504,220 | 49,775,697 | 1,424,949,863 |
| 1917 | 679,618 | 9,018,908 | 27,937,171 | 18,916,441 | 10,951,591 | 5,172,711 | 43,823,976 | 2,249,195,574 |
| 1918 | 4,922,426 | 13,436,848 | 30,173,497 | 17,438,096 | 20,925,452 | 3,154,564 | 62,294,192 | 2,548,713,538 |
| 1919 | 956,588 | 15,013,986 | 33,007,398 | 28,412,651 | 30,977,454 | 1,788,682 | 93,815,383 | 2,185,194,620 |
| 1920 | 29,510,511 | 19,087,010 | 60,814,206 | 33,687,146 | 29,444,096 | 9,248,533 | 142,512,643 | 2,351,186,832 |
| 1921 | 44,966,473 | 20,219,013 | 74,880,574 | 37,143,190 | 24,648,491 | 15,594,889 | 138,159,851 | 2,450,587,001 |
| 1922 | 16,264,969 | 11,018,036 | 40,942,973 | 26,608,212 | 26,389,501 | 9,039,392 | 72,212,951 | 1,501,731,341 |
| 1923 | 17,589,177 | 10,155,129 | 46,243,954 | 26,729,610 | 28,476,204 | 8,272,283 | 96,077,994 | 1,747,875,081 |
| 1924 | 22,817,813 | 12,450,910 | 53,059,499 | 32,313,659 | 49,118,675 | 9,729,609 | 119,639,239 | 1,952,130,164 |
| 1925 | 21,730,493 | 14,686,371 | 47,037,745 | 40,443,339 | 39,412,647 | 8,570,661 | 124,923,661 | 1,878,294,180 |
| 1926 | 29,846,437 | 13,270,802 | 53,352,616 | 44,164,607 | 71,294,341 | 8,694,925 | 143,365,764 | 2,256,028,869 |

* 9 months.

## No. 3.—Statement showing Value of Exports by Countries.

| Fiscal Year | United Kingdom | United States | France | Germany | Spain | Portugal | Italy | Netherlands |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 38,743,848 | 42,072,526 | 31,907 | 76,553 | 25,080 | 191,156 | 177,232 | 13,142 |
| 1874 | 45,003,882 | 36,244,311 | 267,212 | 65,511 | 960 | 193,463 | 190,211 | 14,905 |
| 1875 | 40,032,902 | 29,911,983 | 212,767 | 91,019 | 7,300 | 170,784 | 170,408 | 28,724 |
| 1876 | 40,723,477 | 31,933,459 | 553,935 | 125,768 | 9,417 | 127,540 | 142,787 | 30,816 |
| 1877 | 41,567,469 | 25,775,245 | 319,330 | 34,324 | 62,659 | 129,960 | 213,692 | 94,303 |
| 1878 | 45,941,539 | 25,244,898 | 369,391 | 122,254 | 47,816 | 104,028 | 151,861 | 53,750 |
| 1879 | 36,295,718 | 27,165,501 | 714,875 | 112,090 | 50,596 | 135,748 | 148,472 | 9,713 |
| 1880 | 45,846,062 | 33,349,909 | 812,829 | 82,237 | 60,727 | 165,885 | 163,787 | 102,592 |
| 1881 | 53,571,570 | 36,866,225 | 662,711 | 84,932 | 46,653 | 108,594 | 145,997 | 215,754 |
| 1882 | 45,274,461 | 47,910,711 | 825,573 | 153,114 | 108,082 | 149,744 | 163,755 | 365,198 |
| 1883 | 47,145,217 | 41,668,723 | 617,730 | 133,697 | 164,925 | 179,843 | 218,113 | 27,599 |
| 1884 | 43,736,227 | 38,840,540 | 390,955 | 195,575 | 144,092 | 172,252 | 247,151 | 15,500 |
| 1885 | 41,877,705 | 39,752,734 | 303,309 | 264,075 | 132,695 | 166,730 | 147,550 | 24,094 |
| 1886 | 41,542,629 | 36,578,769 | 534,363 | 253,298 | 53,075 | 245,450 | 108,601 | 7,587 |
| 1887 | 44,571,846 | 37,660,199 | 341,531 | 437,536 | 72,020 | 146,528 | 125,681 | 14,859 |
| 1888 | 40,084,984 | 42,572,065 | 397,773 | 198,543 | 52,317 | 155,821 | 55,090 | 378 |
| 1889 | 38,105,126 | 43,522,404 | 334,210 | 143,603 | 13,526 | 166,021 | 60,062 | 1,222 |
| 1890 | 48,353,694 | 40,522,810 | 278,552 | 507,143 | 69,788 | 207,777 | 81,059 | 1,042 |
| 1891 | 49,280,858 | 41,138,695 | 253,734 | 532,142 | 67,110 | 120,611 | 90,999 | 14,741 |
| 1892 | 64,906,549 | 38,988,027 | 367,539 | 942,608 | 93,476 | 102,370 | 149,280 | 567,879 |
| 1893 | 64,080,493 | 43,923,010 | 264,047 | 750,461 | 44,355 | 83,001 | 87,387 | 282,569 |
| 1894 | 68,538,856 | 35,809,940 | 544,986 | 2,046,052 | 56,274 | 79,363 | 109,188 | 281,058 |
| 1895 | 61,856,990 | 41,297,676 | 335,282 | 620,976 | 34,101 | 58,781 | 34,325 | 140,264 |
| 1896 | 66,690,288 | 44,448,410 | 581,540 | 757,531 | 83,814 | 41,666 | 56,759 | 139,828 |
| 1897 | 77,227,502 | 49,373,472 | 690,696 | 2,045,432 | 50,452 | 36,745 | 108,627 | 104,422 |
| 1898 | 104,998,818 | 45,705,336 | 1,025,262 | 2,837,448 | 89,675 | 87,835 | 73,765 | 376,439 |
| 1899 | 99,091,855 | 45,133,521 | 1,557,722 | 2,219,569 | 59,178 | 29,641 | 125,265 | 372,548 |
| 1900 | 107,736,368 | 68,619,023 | 1,374,770 | 1,715,903 | 86,456 | 115,016 | 260,456 | 188,199 |
| 1901 | 105,328,956 | 72,382,230 | 1,581,331 | 1,141,552 | 155,354 | 85,403 | 315,063 | 187,378 |
| 1902 | 117,320,221 | 71,197,684 | 1,388,848 | 1,692,578 | 161,823 | 105,495 | 236,899 | 320,241 |
| 1903 | 131,202,321 | 71,783,924 | 1,341,618 | 2,097,699 | 138,553 | 164,184 | 295,770 | 619,329 |
| 1904 | 117,591,376 | 72,772,932 | 1,597,928 | 1,819,223 | 98,578 | 109,340 | 240,963 | 1,035,327 |
| 1905 | 101,958,771 | 77,404,071 | 1,511,298 | 1,146,654 | 50,223 | 128,993 | 198,973 | 550,821 |
| 1906 | 133,094,937 | 97,806,552 | 2,120,091 | 1,872,557 | 55,686 | 89,598 | 215,855 | 824,768 |
| *1907 | 105,135,801 | 79,021,480 | 1,409,572 | 1,006,605 | 48,315 | 154,438 | 352,842 | 814,977 |
| 1908 | 134,484,156 | 113,520,500 | 1,806,732 | 2,374,607 | 106,594 | 46,865 | 349,839 | 855,085 |
| 1909 | 133,745,375 | 92,604,357 | 3,176,096 | 1,476,552 | 45,682 | 48,833 | 1,620,773 | 1,242,730 |
| 1910 | 149,634,107 | 113,150,778 | 2,640,648 | 2,501,191 | 51,944 | 59,731 | 829,508 | 1,937,852 |
| 1911 | 136,965,111 | 119,396,801 | 2,782,092 | 2,663,017 | 27,943 | 88,088 | 379,270 | 1,397,019 |
| 1912 | 151,853,413 | 120,534,634 | 2,123,705 | 3,814,914 | 114,564 | 70,390 | 285,091 | 1,782,726 |
| 1913 | 177,982,002 | 167,110,382 | 2,564,603 | 3,402,394 | 48,628 | 49,142 | 605,719 | 2,741,713 |
| 1914 | 222,322,766 | 200,459,373 | 3,810,562 | 4,433,736 | 63,999 | 55,481 | 655,256 | 5,508,806 |
| 1915 | 211,758,863 | 215,409,326 | 14,595,705 | 2,162,010 | 489,680 | 788,485 | 1,840,910 | 5,254,829 |
| 1916 | 463,081,241 | 320,225,080 | 36,085,813 | ..... | 634,998 | 56,726 | 10,733,288 | 2,563,626 |
| 1917 | 756,071,077 | 486,870,600 | 66,652,910 | ..... | 331,179 | 209,689 | 11,468,599 | 1,569,314 |
| 1918 | 861,073,399 | 441,390,920 | 206,585,063 | ..... | 98,256 | 14,878 | 3,338,305 | 2,463,309 |
| 1919 | 560,839,116 | 477,745,659 | 102,360,853 | ..... | 213,095 | 367,446 | 14,030,724 | 198,985 |
| 1920 | 495,960,118 | 501,130,117 | 61,827,353 | 655,826 | 1,108,904 | 197,497 | 16,967,221 | 5,781,913 |
| 1921 | 314,228,671 | 560,701,936 | 27,522,329 | 8,217,036 | 5,110,725 | 1,476,894 | 57,771,457 | 20,291,821 |
| 1922 | 300,363,193 | 304,104,177 | 8,248,438 | 4,592,081 | 848,495 | 87,664 | 15,340,430 | 9,592,938 |
| 1923 | 379,918,526 | 380,347,721 | 14,175,091 | 10,062,879 | 978,076 | 384,878 | 12,189,829 | 10,727,688 |
| 1924 | 361,160,802 | 441,642,909 | 18,933,507 | 16,294,838 | 794,792 | 1,015,496 | 18,502,921 | 9,525,207 |
| 1925 | 397,168,048 | 427,184,643 | 10,404,896 | 24,382,660 | 178,096 | 9,413 | 14,144,853 | 12,795,119 |
| 1926 | 509,266,143 | 485,952,235 | 14,051,111 | 30,763,192 | 832,547 | 121,795 | 12,801,832 | 23,764,224 |

* 9 months.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing Value of Exports by Countries.—*Concluded.*

| Fiscal Year | Belgium | New-foundland | West Indies | South America | China and Japan | Australia | Other Countries | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 17,754 | 2,800,555 | 3,988,493 | 1,285,434 | 46,466 | 41,822 | 277,954 | 89,789,922 |
| 1874 | 240,494 | 1,569,079 | 3,778,796 | 1,212,978 | 39,222 | 98,733 | 432,171 | 89,351,928 |
| 1875 | 59,563 | 1,901,831 | 3,945,506 | 785,797 | 37,046 | 181,938 | 349,411 | 77,886,979 |
| 1876 | 13,825 | 1,900,891 | 3,675,320 | 688,209 | 23,075 | 79,643 | 938,273 | 80,966,435 |
| 1877 | 66,912 | 2,112,106 | 3,788,858 | 651,625 | 37,149 | 185,610 | 836,151 | 75,875,393 |
| 1878 | 49,998 | 2,094,682 | 3,414,147 | 654,357 | 102,568 | 370,723 | 651,655 | 79,323,667 |
| 1879 | 40,430 | 1,641,417 | 3,500,670 | 741,442 | 56,551 | 290,762 | 587,270 | 71,491,255 |
| 1880 | 688,811 | 1,510,300 | 3,544,103 | 789,940 | 37,546 | 139,901 | 616,829 | 87,911,453 |
| 1881 | 258,433 | 1,523,460 | 3,147,369 | 732,111 | 19,761 | 146,363 | 580,881 | 98,290,828 |
| 1882 | 142,358 | 1,974,923 | 2,995,572 | 941,162 | 106,675 | 340,608 | 655,267 | 102,137,203 |
| 1883 | 195,705 | 2,187,338 | 3,125,031 | 1,489,957 | 105,388 | 375,065 | 451,473 | 98,085,804 |
| 1884 | 287,378 | 1,920,450 | 3,119,569 | 1,277,383 | 60,979 | 502,181 | 496,264 | 91,406,496 |
| 1885 | 72,385 | 1,670,968 | 2,535,283 | 1,461,206 | 29,918 | 415,887 | 383,822 | 89,238,361 |
| 1886 | 6,565 | 1,754,980 | 2,121,570 | 1,010,034 | 63,118 | 259,960 | 711,315 | 85,251,314 |
| 1887 | 223,729 | 1,718,604 | 2,075,411 | 1,426,660 | 69,196 | 269,471 | 362,540 | 89,515,811 |
| 1888 | 17,057 | 1,523,827 | 2,601,486 | 1,510,637 | 132,448 | 446,019 | 454,555 | 90,203,000 |
| 1889 | 64,756 | 1,303,335 | 2,759,455 | 1,488,999 | 84,174 | 661,208 | 481,051 | 89,189,167 |
| 1890 | 41,814 | 1,185,739 | 2,719,141 | 1,551,887 | 61,751 | 471,028 | 695,924 | 96,749,149 |
| 1891 | 72,672 | 1,467,908 | 3,122,770 | 1,063,172 | 78,791 | 589,100 | 523,993 | 98,417,296 |
| 1892 | 56,212 | 1,750,714 | 3,546,559 | 1,027,525 | 283,251 | 436,603 | 744,693 | 113,963,375 |
| 1893 | 669,040 | 2,594,633 | 3,145,708 | 1,326,743 | 341,140 | 288,352 | 683,413 | 118,564,352 |
| 1894 | 708,455 | 2,818,592 | 3,443,761 | 1,392,285 | 540,849 | 322,745 | 832,545 | 117,524,949 |
| 1895 | 251,402 | 2,325,196 | 3,725,426 | 1,303,474 | 378,160 | 417,124 | 853,626 | 113,638,803 |
| 1896 | 98,031 | 1,782,309 | 2,810,817 | 1,496,118 | 668,011 | 517,258 | 841,472 | 121,013,852 |
| 1897 | 354,584 | 1,692,798 | 2,643,360 | 1,405,359 | 903,922 | 1,418,289 | 894,593 | 137,950,253 |
| 1898 | 973,944 | 2,167,860 | 2,749,080 | 1,060,420 | 511,919 | 1,630,714 | 864,168 | 164,152,683 |
| 1899 | 849,413 | 1,808,317 | 3,043,963 | 1,456,051 | 425,350 | 1,506,138 | 1,218,374 | 158,896,905 |
| 1900 | 1,197,798 | 2,144,070 | 2,870,343 | 1,431,107 | 368,615 | 1,626,441 | 2,160,158 | 191,894,723 |
| 1901 | 2,806,142 | 2,260,499 | 2,905,937 | 1,519,190 | 699,569 | 2,311,405 | 1,807,623 | 196,487,632 |
| 1902 | 2,444,450 | 2,381,082 | 3,298,912 | 1,781,913 | 570,586 | 2,586,554 | 5,153,000 | 211,640,286 |
| 1903 | 2,150,505 | 2,516,576 | 3,642,176 | 2,542,056 | 501,057 | 2,929,861 | 3,924,050 | 225,849,724 |
| 1904 | 1,126,417 | 2,898,751 | 3,583,475 | 2,456,608 | 568,983 | 2,622,756 | 4,898,578 | 213,521,235 |
| 1905 | 1,739,807 | 3,473,713 | 4,401,115 | 2,880,552 | 1,520,053 | 2,194,223 | 4,157,605 | 203,316,872 |
| 1906 | 1,565,166 | 3,213,856 | 4,575,212 | 3,623,065 | 1,467,252 | 2,082,219 | 3,979,816 | 256,586,630 |
| *1907 | 1,857,958 | 2,244,469 | 3,527,153 | 3,584,329 | 890,425 | 1,998,968 | 3,169,865 | 205,277,197 |
| 1908 | 3,377,479 | 3,408,518 | 4,543,889 | 4,467,584 | 1,705,901 | 2,873,461 | 6,085,396 | 280,006,606 |
| 1909 | 3,927,445 | 3,552,293 | 4,534,446 | 3,478,476 | 1,778,666 | 2,769,049 | 7,511,386 | 261,512,159 |
| 1910 | 2,900,092 | 3,970,952 | 5,948,245 | 4,744,524 | 1,910,724 | 3,583,447 | 7,494,786 | 301,358,529 |
| 1911 | 2,773,444 | 3,874,775 | 6,567,307 | 5,149,771 | 1,149,810 | 3,925,592 | 10,056,325 | 297,196,365 |
| 1912 | 3,732,222 | 4,284,313 | 6,900,940 | 4,825,030 | 902,375 | 3,947,015 | 10,145,918 | 315,317,250 |
| 1913 | 4,808,997 | 4,728,142 | 6,237,468 | 4,352,278 | 1,881,558 | 3,996,387 | 12,722,644 | 393,232,057 |
| 1914 | 4,819,843 | 4,770,200 | 6,997,711 | 4,026,398 | 2,062,246 | 4,705,822 | 14,305,729 | 478,997,928 |
| 1915 | 3,259,359 | 4,481,176 | 6,418,479 | 2,114,370 | 1,333,404 | 5,552,686 | 15,349,595 | 490,808,877 |
| 1916 | 334,762 | 5,071,038 | 6,403,078 | 5,125,374 | 1,534,722 | 7,773,209 | 23,249,547 | 882,872,502 |
| 1917 | 664,722 | 6,871,100 | 9,192,467 | 5,609,604 | 1,700,514 | 6,576,725 | 21,969,558 | 1,375,758,148 |
| 1918 | 4,909,453 | 10,489,321 | 11,921,116 | 5,159,709 | 7,333,243 | 8,676,257 | 22,716,473 | 1,586,169,792 |
| 1919 | 950,318 | 11,915,152 | 16,706,634 | 14,975,550 | 15,404,866 | 14,172,817 | 38,866,070 | 1,268,765,285 |
| 1920 | 28,599,104 | 16,940,596 | 20,274,469 | 14,589,853 | 14,601,580 | 11,538,966 | 96,485,192 | 1,286,658,709 |
| 1921 | 40,273,105 | 17,332,810 | 21,562,715 | 17,786,847 | 11,390,321 | 18,171,685 | 88,589,767 | 1,210,428,119 |
| 1922 | 12,419,251 | 9,626,010 | 15,677,062 | 8,884,181 | 16,781,293 | 10,687,484 | 36,674,312 | 753,927,009 |
| 1923 | 12,594,390 | 8,756,403 | 16,416,128 | 10,622,959 | 19,804,493 | 18,818,681 | 49,498,095 | 945,295,837 |
| 1924 | 17,473,040 | 10,975,990 | 19,482,895 | 15,495,169 | 40,100,102 | 19,937,836 | 67,427,793 | 1,058,763,297 |
| 1925 | 16,662,627 | 13,043,209 | 21,584,987 | 20,347,608 | 29,897,711 | 12,040,123 | 81,517,650 | 1,081,361,643 |
| 1926 | 22,893,264 | 11,655,670 | 25,314,991 | 26,980,699 | 59,182,272 | 15,418,236 | 89,701,926 | 1,328,700,137 |

* 9 months.

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption, by Countries.

| Fiscal Year | United Kingdom | United States | France | Germany | Spain | Portugal | Italy | Nether-lands |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 68,522,776 | 47,735,678 | 2,023,288 | 1,099,925 | 477,886 | 75,032 | 52,425 | 216,628 |
| 1874 | 63,076,437 | 54,283,072 | 2,302,500 | 956,917 | 458,067 | 100,544 | 46,085 | 256,138 |
| 1875 | 60,347,067 | 50,805,820 | 1,941,298 | 748,423 | 383,484 | 66,006 | 43,958 | 231,779 |
| 1876 | 40,734,260 | 46,070,033 | 1,840,877 | 482,587 | 436,034 | 71,655 | 40,412 | 267,079 |
| 1877 | 39,572,239 | 51,312,669 | 1,410,732 | 370,594 | 278,098 | 45,465 | 29,250 | 202,557 |
| 1878 | 37,431,180 | 48,631,739 | 1,385,003 | 399,326 | 277,429 | 41,913 | 53,310 | 213,014 |
| 1879 | 30,993,130 | 43,739,219 | 1,532,191 | 440,909 | 343,849 | 25,510 | 33,461 | 200,575 |
| 1880 | 34,461,224 | 29,346,948 | 1,115,841 | 449,791 | 236,518 | 35,767 | 459,508 | 171,245 |
| 1881 | 43,583,808 | 36,704,112 | 1,631,332 | 934,266 | 399,684 | 56,893 | 88,726 | 225,190 |
| 1882 | 50,597,341 | 48,289,052 | 2,097,358 | 1,480,004 | 462,219 | 51,912 | 93,086 | 248,043 |
| 1883 | 52,052,465 | 56,032,333 | 2,316,480 | 1,809,154 | 584,972 | 63,349 | 104,441 | 297,201 |
| 1884 | 43,418,015 | 50,492,826 | 1,769,849 | 1,975,771 | 504,477 | 67,983 | 75,348 | 318,477 |
| 1885 | 41,406,777 | 47,151,201 | 1,935,581 | 2,121,269 | 349,215 | 60,366 | 108,162 | 337,785 |
| 1886 | 40,601,199 | 44,858,039 | 1,975,218 | 2,155,523 | 379,465 | 56,477 | 106,697 | 301,972 |
| 1887 | 44,962,233 | 45,107,066 | 2,073,470 | 3,235,449 | 409,269 | 58,143 | 119,889 | 295,061 |
| 1888 | 39,298,721 | 48,481,848 | 2,244,784 | 3,364,563 | 374,932 | 74,576 | 180,726 | 331,791 |
| 1889 | 42,317,389 | 50,537,440 | 2,228,683 | 3,692,570 | 407,268 | 72,085 | 126,124 | 414,080 |
| 1890 | 43,390,241 | 52,291,973 | 2,615,602 | 3,778,993 | 322,506 | 84,034 | 163,486 | 422,267 |
| 1891 | 42,047,526 | 53,685,657 | 2,312,143 | 3,804,090 | 488,807 | 70,537 | 241,809 | 389,791 |
| 1892 | 41,348,435 | 53,137,572 | 2,402,634 | 5,583,530 | 396,173 | 53,109 | 341,559 | 278,288 |
| 1893 | 43,148,413 | 58,221,976 | 2,832,117 | 3,825,763 | 343,506 | 52,481 | 170,564 | 373,858 |
| 1894 | 38,717,267 | 53,034,100 | 2,536,964 | 5,841,542 | 389,296 | 47,106 | 402,443 | 344,706 |
| 1895 | 31,131,737 | 54,634,521 | 2,585,174 | 4,794,159 | 402,479 | 57,140 | 381,594 | 243,900 |
| 1896 | 32,979,742 | 58,574,024 | 2,810,942 | 5,931,459 | 361,778 | 46,696 | 230,917 | 299,852 |
| 1897 | 29,412,188 | 61,649,041 | 2,601,351 | 6,493,368 | 386,532 | 45,592 | 224,885 | 376,109 |
| 1898 | 32,500,917 | 78,705,590 | 3,975,351 | 5,584,014 | 488,787 | 47,319 | 421,258 | 374,047 |
| 1899 | 37,060,123 | 93,007,166 | 3,889,295 | 7,393,456 | 534,482 | 63,296 | 395,599 | 500,393 |
| 1900 | 44,789,730 | 109,844,378 | 4,368,502 | 8,383,498 | 560,701 | 72,785 | 144,573 | 579,582 |
| 1901 | 43,018,164 | 110,485,008 | 5,398,021 | 7,021,405 | 742,539 | 96,304 | 327,361 | 797,462 |
| 1902 | 49,213,762 | 120,807,050 | 6,672,194 | 10,823,169 | 694,970 | 129,379 | 726,742 | 875,615 |
| 1903 | 58,896,901 | 137,605,195 | 6,580,029 | 12,282,637 | 823,944 | 129,192 | 541,785 | 1,270,540 |
| 1904 | 61,777,574 | 150,826,515 | 6,206,525 | 8,175,604 | 865,096 | 100,713 | 401,928 | 916,071 |
| 1905 | 60,342,709 | 162,738,571 | 7,059,139 | 6,695,414 | 729,259 | 98,288 | 620,637 | 954,653 |
| 1906 | 69,194,588 | 175,862,071 | 7,667,987 | 6,987,314 | 928,791 | 128,604 | 553,755 | 1,179,892 |
| *1907 | 64,581,373 | 155,943,029 | 6,699,412 | 5,474,908 | 886,154 | 128,084 | 454,505 | 1,001,990 |
| 1908 | 94,959,471 | 210,652,825 | 9,901,909 | 8,163,047 | 1,126,977 | 147,256 | 781,497 | 1,426,335 |
| 1909 | 70,682,944 | 180,026,550 | 8,197,435 | 6,050,365 | 933,854 | 122,283 | 761,339 | 1,273,121 |
| 1910 | 95,350,300 | 223,501,809 | 10,109,544 | 7,935,230 | 1,019,775 | 140,522 | 893,398 | 2,009,990 |
| 1911 | 109,936,462 | 284,934,739 | 11,563,773 | 10,047,340 | 1,154,747 | 186,380 | 962,148 | 1,820,578 |
| 1912 | 116,907,022 | 356,354,478 | 11,744,664 | 11,090,005 | 1,273,211 | 259,542 | 1,146,822 | 2,423,902 |
| 1913 | 138,749,998 | 441,141,562 | 15,379,764 | 14,214,547 | 1,258,970 | 343,249 | 1,713,585 | 3,109,554 |
| 1914 | 132,070,876 | 410,786,091 | 14,276,535 | 14,586,223 | 1,352,133 | 277,381 | 2,090,387 | 3,015,456 |
| 1915 | 80,160,781 | 428,616,927 | 8,449,186 | 5,086,986 | 977,448 | 215,608 | 1,472,799 | 1,769,256 |
| 1916 | 90,108,795 | 398,693,720 | 5,949,470 | 86,304 | 617,025 | 207,634 | 920,271 | 1,057,733 |
| 1917 | 121,763,214 | 677,631,616 | 6,481,098 | 14,132 | 909,546 | 260,094 | 1,227,007 | 1,234,993 |
| 1918 | 81,324,283 | 791,906,125 | 5,274,064 | 27,181 | 808,807 | 238,420 | 771,187 | 1,054,176 |
| 1919 | 73,035,118 | 746,920,654 | 3,632,900 | 75 | 697,643 | 111,689 | 555,112 | 495,409 |
| 1920 | 126,359,249 | 801,100,700 | 10,630,865 | 44,255 | 1,540,548 | 312,912 | 999,040 | 2,266,169 |
| 1921 | 213,973,562 | 856,176,820 | 19,138,062 | 1,547,685 | 2,317,179 | 517,222 | 1,745,330 | 4,237,791 |
| 1922 | 117,135,343 | 515,958,196 | 13,482,005 | 2,041,016 | 1,779,408 | 222,506 | 1,387,370 | 4,002,047 |
| 1923 | 141,330,143 | 540,989,738 | 12,264,921 | 2,568,409 | 1,696,910 | 124,028 | 1,601,225 | 4,970,668 |
| 1924 | 153,586,690 | 601,256,447 | 15,767,851 | 5,382,506 | 1,666,569 | 260,401 | 1,849,844 | 5,359,980 |
| 1925 | 151,083,946 | 509,780,009 | 18,460,625 | 6,787,611 | 1,768,222 | 327,788 | 1,930,492 | 5,082,842 |
| 1926 | 163,731,210 | 609,719,637 | 19,151,699 | 9,986,763 | 2,085,850 | 348,817 | 2,597,759 | 6,864,563 |

* 9 months.

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption, by Countries.—*Concluded.*

| Fiscal Year | Belgium | New-foundland | West Indies | South America | China and Japan | Switzer-land | Other Countries | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 346,702 | 1,808,997 | 2,174,932 | 416,199 | 1,663,390 | 120,514 | 780,222 | 127,514,594 |
| 1874 | 293,659 | 1,088,468 | 2,307,733 | 473,530 | 1,224,506 | 139,674 | 396,839 | 127,404,169 |
| 1875 | 278,311 | 904,224 | 2,194,404 | 278,796 | 657,426 | 116,128 | 621,733 | 119,618,657 |
| 1876 | 361,055 | 774,586 | 1,616,113 | 287,553 | 948,239 | 56,168 | 746,567 | 94,733,218 |
| 1877 | 251,812 | 641,642 | 1,242,809 | 4,971 | 418,606 | 69,066 | 449,973 | 96,300,483 |
| 1878 | 255,694 | 672,665 | 1,033,849 | 15,447 | 383,676 | 61,178 | 344,154 | 91,199,577 |
| 1879 | 179,031 | 639,406 | 1,252,429 | 4,388 | 448,962 | 94,781 | 413,767 | 80,341,608 |
| 1880 | 149,086 | 581,961 | 2,945,154 | 283,481 | 893,911 | 94,225 | 557,689 | 71,782,349 |
| 1881 | 412,834 | 652,304 | 3,815,147 | 637,620 | 1,410,973 | 141,789 | 916,926 | 91,611,604 |
| 1882 | 503,210 | 493,509 | 4,023,384 | 1,373,617 | 1,529,042 | 268,093 | 1,139,057 | 112,648,927 |
| 1883 | 415,407 | 765,935 | 4,369,260 | 1,464,671 | 1,645,254 | 336,040 | 880,057 | 123,137,019 |
| 1884 | 459,150 | 780,670 | 3,606,917 | 1,478,988 | 1,909,562 | 242,380 | 1,080,231 | 108,180,644 |
| 1885 | 479,260 | 351,105 | 3,162,774 | 1,340,836 | 2,493,451 | 217,666 | 1,189,571 | 102,710,019 |
| 1886 | 510,907 | 384,321 | 3,144,472 | 1,100,995 | 2,432,585 | 203,085 | 1,391,739 | 99,602,694 |
| 1887 | 703,851 | 354,342 | 1,942,182 | 1,198,406 | 2,750,388 | 219,777 | 2,209,902 | 105,639,428 |
| 1888 | 488,743 | 421,599 | 3,268,663 | 876,603 | 2,128,707 | 193,838 | 1,117,006 | 102,847,100 |
| 1889 | 530,740 | 488,161 | 3,378,654 | 1,324,588 | 1,964,538 | 166,890 | 2,025,237 | 109,673,447 |
| 1890 | 721,332 | 469,711 | 3,089,048 | 1,003,962 | 2,100,065 | 316,523 | 1,995,841 | 112,765,584 |
| 1891 | 655,448 | 751,003 | 3,238,156 | 719,778 | 2,123,311 | 244,319 | 2,572,749 | 113,345,124 |
| 1892 | 517,032 | 753,249 | 4,092,287 | 877,821 | 3,016,857 | 192,365 | 3,988,029 | 116,978,943 |
| 1893 | 599,511 | 653,270 | 4,244,669 | 772,613 | 2,425,572 | 258,464 | 3,782,253 | 121,705,030 |
| 1894 | 550,237 | 814,562 | 3,677,411 | 872,392 | 2,254,919 | 274,825 | 3,066,216 | 113,093,983 |
| 1895 | 441,617 | 739,850 | 4,794,020 | 469,172 | 2,528,414 | 259,400 | 1,789,334 | 105,252,511 |
| 1896 | 920,758 | 551,412 | 1,896,426 | 567,027 | 2,671,418 | 332,120 | 2,413,009 | 110,587,480 |
| 1897 | 1,163,632 | 452,076 | 1,678,870 | 620,250 | 2,396,409 | 222,173 | 3,571,545 | 111,294,021 |
| 1898 | 1,230,110 | 464,324 | 1,080,266 | 1,425,653 | 2,317,971 | 349,678 | 1,732,721 | 130,698,006 |
| 1899 | 2,318,723 | 527,006 | 1,354,939 | 1,175,584 | 2,769,499 | 568,768 | 2,493,264 | 154,051,593 |
| 1900 | 3,223,918 | 660,678 | 1,331,776 | 992,887 | 2,381,144 | 529,176 | 2,940,988 | 180,804,316 |
| 1901 | 3,828,450 | 625,568 | 1,801,740 | 1,048,088 | 2,450,022 | 602,658 | 2,995,198 | 181,237,988 |
| 1902 | 1,711,599 | 1,117,400 | 2,173,835 | 1,659,074 | 1,984,876 | 765,010 | 3,436,920 | 202,791,595 |
| 1903 | 2,800,182 | 1,197,581 | 2,379,275 | 1,989,952 | 1,939,942 | 944,727 | 4,408,634 | 233,790,516 |
| 1904 | 3,129,513 | 1,076,667 | 4,813,815 | 3,157,004 | 2,565,976 | 1,389,000 | 6,062,331 | 251,464,332 |
| 1905 | 1,775,187 | 1,054,613 | 5,638,187 | 4,035,619 | 2,470,723 | 1,766,991 | 5,945,564 | 261,925,554 |
| 1906 | 2,610,072 | 1,758,425 | 6,591,083 | 5,869,075 | 2,217,517 | 2,012,405 | 6,799,228 | 290,360,807 |
| *1907 | 1,695,179 | 1,463,731 | 3,406,723 | 5,229,818 | 2,110,719 | 1,604,692 | 6,574,479 | 257,254,882 |
| 1908 | 2,380,649 | 1,777,469 | 8,300,501 | 3,088,060 | 2,905,298 | 2,734,779 | 10,082,543 | 358,428,616 |
| 1909 | 1,901,588 | 1,638,428 | 8,092,303 | 4,783,893 | 2,626,736 | 2,188,265 | 8,926,853 | 298,205,957 |
| 1910 | 3,239,888 | 1,467,619 | 7,366,564 | 6,217,105 | 2,981,494 | 2,603,858 | 11,025,920 | 375,833,016 |
| 1911 | 3,614,354 | 1,818,260 | 9,035,863 | 7,334,136 | 3,106,138 | 3,102,910 | 13,333,490 | 461,951,318 |
| 1912 | 3,686,419 | 1,841,887 | 8,490,878 | 10,533,310 | 3,112,982 | 3,458,006 | 15,159,062 | 547,482,190 |
| 1913 | 4,020,178 | 2,056,974 | 10,576,966 | 10,528,857 | 4,256,301 | 4,296,702 | 23,869,838 | 675,517,045 |
| 1914 | 4,490,476 | 1,841,351 | 11,503,984 | 9,020,157 | 3,517,478 | 4,314,805 | 20,549,116 | 633,692,449 |
| 1915 | 1,875,963 | 1,245,160 | 11,088,894 | 9,594,128 | 3,825,848 | 3,979,256 | 19,081,064 | 587,439,304 |
| 1916 | 59,315 | 1,577,784 | 11,878,121 | 12,730,408 | 4,933,735 | 3,525,117 | 19,731,929 | 542,077,361 |
| 1917 | 14,896 | 2,147,808 | 18,744,704 | 13,306,837 | 9,251,077 | 4,499,321 | 15,951,083 | 873,437,426 |
| 1918 | 12,973 | 2,947,527 | 18,252,381 | 12,278,387 | 13,592,209 | 3,146,482 | 30,909,544 | 962,543,746 |
| 1919 | 6,270 | 3,098,834 | 16,300,764 | 13,437,101 | 15,572,588 | 1,780,812 | 40,784,366 | 916,429,335 |
| 1920 | 911,407 | 2,146,414 | 40,539,737 | 19,097,293 | 14,842,516 | 7,758,051 | 35,978,967 | 1,064,528,123 |
| 1921 | 4,693,368 | 2,886,203 | 53,317,859 | 19,356,073 | 13,258,170 | 14,143,448 | 32,850,110 | 1,240,158,882 |
| 1922 | 3,845,718 | 1,392,026 | 25,265,911 | 17,724,031 | 9,608,208 | 8,671,608 | 25,288,939 | 747,804,332 |
| 1923 | 4,994,787 | 1,398,726 | 29,827,826 | 16,106,651 | 8,671,707 | 7,726,656 | 28,306,849 | 802,579,244 |
| 1924 | 5,344,773 | 1,474,920 | 33,576,604 | 16,818,490 | 9,018,573 | 8,420,673 | 33,582,546 | 893,366,867 |
| 1925 | 5,067,866 | 1,643,162 | 25,460,658 | 20,095,731 | 9,514,936 | 7,801,575 | 32,127,074 | 796,932,537 |
| 1926 | 6,953,173 | 1,615,132 | 28,037,625 | 17,183,908 | 12,112,069 | 7,462,608 | 39,477,919 | 927,328,732 |

* 9 months.

## No. 5.—Statement showing Duty collected by Countries.

| Fiscal Year | United Kingdom | United States | France | Germany | Spain | Portugal | Italy | Nether lands |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1873... | 7,398,460 17 | 2,966,119 34 | 627,831 95 | 334,415 51 | 102,711 21 | 21,245 21 | 9,320 80 | 294,569 02 |
| 1874... | 7,867,481 41 | 3,695,564 03 | 744,059 19 | 272,234 68 | 112,918 73 | 27,674 63 | 13,626 76 | 361,153 47 |
| 1875... | 8,881,997 81 | 3,860,877 10 | 604,092 47 | 173,427 65 | 113,599 78 | 28,421 97 | 8,502 45 | 394,017 97 |
| 1876... | 6,075,759 82 | 4,117,223 40 | 723,368 24 | 134,282 11 | 157,287 53 | 29,302 21 | 24,629 25 | 459,887 53 |
| 1877... | 6,377,596 23 | 4,426,394 79 | 480,340 56 | 75,762 93 | 79,515 38 | 20,322 20 | 15,783 10 | 316,156 00 |
| 1878... | 6,445,995 38 | 4,794,599 63 | 400,600 04 | 79,673 10 | 87,755 88 | 13,452 55 | 19,652 43 | 308,153 30 |
| 1879... | 5,561,933 02 | 5,529,150 64 | 501,747 90 | 104,211 80 | 120,385 81 | 7,970 14 | 19,474 58 | 329,634 07 |
| 1880... | 6,737,977 05 | 4,521,311 08 | 427,937 89 | 103,156 82 | 106,720 56 | 14,935 79 | 30,031 12 | 301,570 50 |
| 1881... | 8,772,949 97 | 5,657,292 75 | 597,948 79 | 215,108 04 | 167,412 55 | 25,307 99 | 40,956 25 | 372,335 63 |
| 1882... | 10,011,811 00 | 7,082,722 29 | 742,774 93 | 338,691 39 | 210,766 86 | 29,105 63 | 34,283 98 | 420,607 91 |
| 1883... | 9,897,785 16 | 8,158,023 35 | 824,963 17 | 388,556 85 | 231,866 95 | 38,135 50 | 44,240 03 | 535,741 81 |
| 1884... | 8,001,370 74 | 7,420,461 79 | 645,152 71 | 554,181 88 | 192,946 21 | 34,228 80 | 32,186 80 | 493,807 39 |
| 1885... | 7,617,249 45 | 6,636,405 83 | 650,515 29 | 572,947 24 | 154,680 24 | 29,345 65 | 33,380 25 | 521,318 20 |
| 1886... | 7,817,357 45 | 6,790,080 76 | 735,666 52 | 588,168 44 | 150,268 47 | 30,510 74 | 35,667 84 | 602,570 19 |
| 1887... | 9,318,920 08 | 7,299,591 68 | 699,840 07 | 1,190,267 30 | 176,449 17 | 33,329 81 | 31,404 53 | 623,894 26 |
| 1888... | 8,972,739 84 | 7,131,006 28 | 796,242 70 | 1,214,748 15 | 171,790 38 | 36,621 03 | 42,004 78 | 704,034 45 |
| 1889... | 9,405,243 70 | 7,413,354 83 | 854,805 00 | 1,266,638 56 | 185,969 33 | 36,805 32 | 32,456 70 | 756,785 89 |
| 1890... | 9,576,965 75 | 8,220,299 55 | 957,312 22 | 1,165,158 67 | 170,028 06 | 36,528 91 | 37,938 11 | 806,261 40 |
| 1891... | 9,114,271 75 | 7,709,318 12 | 932,032 53 | 1,320,583 23 | 217,612 94 | 30,680 47 | 44,888 99 | 741,462 43 |
| 1892... | 9,074,200 71 | 7,814,666 93 | 931,044 99 | 783,740 50 | 186,168 39 | 27,446 98 | 35,846 83 | 697,184 17 |
| 1893... | 9,498,747 08 | 7,636,075 81 | 1,058,095 75 | 857,264 35 | 180,132 25 | 27,171 69 | 30,816 89 | 815,200 70 |
| 1894... | 8,245,845 87 | 6,960,950 68 | 1,019,568 12 | 978,224 53 | 207,724 63 | 22,894 36 | 49,073 63 | 879,107 85 |
| 1895... | 7,006,676 58 | 6,897,395 04 | 985,945 87 | 892,547 04 | 187,788 45 | 24,361 92 | 46,697 12 | 755,251 48 |
| 1896... | 7,358,514 15 | 7,767,992 63 | 1,020,804 74 | 1,329,186 36 | 162,118 81 | 22,269 68 | 39,386 02 | 792,609 63 |
| 1897... | 6,205,366 80 | 8,147,075 10 | 969,539 64 | 1,489,755 60 | 150,587 43 | 23,191 61 | 33,474 05 | 920,096 46 |
| 1898... | 6,649,428 60 | 9,941,624 48 | 1,183,890 30 | 1,364,159 04 | 176,764 64 | 20,606 24 | 46,466 82 | 908,046 37 |
| 1899... | 7,328,191 92 | 11,713,858 94 | 1,300,876 33 | 1,903,223 16 | 181,346 14 | 25,559 36 | 52,842 44 | 1,061,622 69 |
| 1900... | 8,074,541 07 | 13,491,872 86 | 1,428,019 46 | 2,189,798 17 | 183,147 59 | 28,548 59 | 26,842 73 | 1,171,550 06 |
| 1901... | 7,845,406 49 | 13,411,749 58 | 1,794,555 55 | 1,811,974 55 | 191,527 27 | 37,138 80 | 45,171 84 | 1,350,098 08 |
| 1902... | 8,424,693 04 | 15,155,136 39 | 2,163,016 40 | 2,741,263 29 | 205,803 43 | 42,700 86 | 88,174 27 | 1,306,967 57 |
| 1903... | 9,841,627 33 | 17,069,881 19 | 2,098,633 61 | 3,255,121 88 | 212,104 39 | 45,912 40 | 87,457 75 | 1,527,113 35 |
| 1904... | 10,338,017 31 | 19,554,585 54 | 2,113,667 94 | 2,172,571 04 | 228,532 66 | 41,226 25 | 88,831 12 | 1,726,681 98 |
| 1905... | 11,171,010 04 | 20,580,301 56 | 2,224,967 73 | 1,826,789 33 | 216,933 42 | 39,295 27 | 123,388 07 | 1,570,378 88 |
| 1906... | 12,944,249 35 | 22,187,102 94 | 2,520,034 97 | 1,852,538 47 | 289,363 62 | 44,716 82 | 118,725 17 | 1,620,711 72 |
| *1907... | 11,823,197 06 | 19,084,738 46 | 2,219,577 38 | 1,521,946 23 | 197,483 36 | 43,941 45 | 91,853 92 | 1,309,895 96 |
| 1908... | 17,265,293 25 | 27,132,543 26 | 3,331,350 36 | 2,434,631 34 | 301,055 23 | 54,079 21 | 126,376 10 | 1,812,404 99 |
| 1909... | 13,449,341 99 | 22,526,806 65 | 2,801,383 52 | 1,709,641 79 | 255,514 39 | 48,470 49 | 112,251 96 | 1,731,470 46 |
| 1910... | 18,032,629 10 | 29,515,836 43 | 3,269,278 92 | 1,934,523 03 | 290,268 99 | 45,590 34 | 156,168 96 | 1,875,408 97 |
| 1911... | 20,756,810 71 | 37,854,727 80 | 3,342,954 67 | 2,153,180 04 | 237,265 35 | 75,334 02 | 175,984 52 | 2,052,451 84 |
| 1912... | 22,367,039 82 | 49,177,584 32 | 3,436,947 88 | 2,246,745 17 | 334,321 59 | 90,568 14 | 197,252 39 | 2,254,024 52 |
| 1913... | 27,158,162 29 | 68,929,805 04 | 4,141 150 64 | 2,881,497 00 | 245,919 50 | 119,061 09 | 315,391 84 | 2,570,778 05 |
| 1914... | 25,816,854 15 | 61,895,167 68 | 4,223,138 30 | 3,114,324 84 | 250,904 64 | 113,335 74 | 383,037 75 | 2,755,883 50 |
| 1915... | 18,447,534 18 | 42,335,574 74 | 2,900,280 46 | 1,089,038 74 | 189,612 71 | 87,207 21 | 279,181 33 | 2,277,291 85 |
| 1916... | 14,782,858 14 | 49,908,888 80 | 2,053,019 90 | 13,319 28 | 130,859 23 | 81,588 45 | 183,779 26 | 1,820,520 79 |
| 1917... | 18,801,123 35 | 75,516,313 64 | 1,909,617 93 | 3,338 02 | 168,360 18 | 87,295 25 | 233,380 58 | 1,154,834 68 |
| 1918... | 14,077,045 20 | 88,018,758 84 | 1,514,316 82 | 6,408,39 | 171,714 82 | 68,999 65 | 155,635 27 | 594,803 69 |
| 1919... | 11,164,989 99 | 87,079,923 49 | 1,041,795 76 | 69 20 | 117,494 76 | 29,761 47 | 94,969 56 | 137,543 82 |
| 1920... | 20,563,024 47 | 112,359,727 73 | 2,118,122 55 | 11,019 34 | 222,558 80 | 56,303 41 | 159,539 54 | 469,554 53 |
| 1921... | 35,615,766 12 | 110,366,769 74 | 4,360 667 54 | 135,890 10 | 377,423 20 | 110,965 74 | 312,631 00 | 2,279,379 89 |
| 1922... | 23,585,155 14 | 71,864,841 71 | 3,503,657 16 | 229,948 22 | 320,168 17 | 47,747 09 | 208,488 61 | 1,188,703 33 |
| 1923... | 28,424,485 40 | 74,779,233 75 | 3,446,706 01 | 331,728 59 | 348,850 51 | 38,302 55 | 231,478 54 | 1,216,114 49 |
| 1924... | 28,136,459 19 | 79,345,249 74 | 5,390,368 21 | 1,138,208 78 | 478,617 53 | 105,923 85 | 314,405 09 | 1,308,160 02 |
| 1925... | 27,543,640 17 | 66,317,496 83 | 5,717,901 99 | 1,477,362 18 | 486,044 58 | 158,446 33 | 336,082 17 | 1,292,850 06 |
| 1926... | 30,134,249 71 | 80,816,739 34 | 6,102,174 95 | 1,985,471 43 | 417,015 31 | 161,583 62 | 458,972 92 | 1,215,817 95 |

* 9 months.

## No. 5.—Statement showing Duty Collected by Countries—*Continued*

| Fiscal Year | Belgium | Newfoundland | West Indies | South America | China and Japan | Switzerland | Other Countries | Additional duties, post entries over-collections, War Tax | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1873 | 94,504 87 | 97,147 31 | 831,930 86 | 182,660 70 | 157 95 | 15,994 95 | 40,660 23 | ..... | 13,017,730 17 |
| 1874 | 51,171 82 | 54,929 33 | 935,653 11 | 194,325 88 | 26,185 10 | 21,950 85 | 42,953 77 | ..... | 14,421,882 67 |
| 1875 | 42,489 19 | 12,584 62 | 926,463 33 | 124,963 29 | 83,469 42 | 20,917 93 | 85,557 14 | ..... | 15,361,382 12 |
| 1876 | 61,407 14 | 4,890 45 | 603,819 86 | 120,843 58 | 132,042 28 | 10,274 57 | 178,096 41 | ..... | 12,833,114 48 |
| 1877 | 50,106 26 | 9,735 83 | 435,718 43 | 1,834 11 | 68,261 35 | 12,387 96 | 178,535 96 | ..... | 12,548,451 09 |
| 1878 | 45,144 82 | 4,921 23 | 341,240 28 | 6,874 10 | 113,447 24 | 9,855 02 | 124,338 17 | ..... | 12,795,693 17 |
| 1879 | 45,107 35 | 3,230 76 | 454,872 58 | 2,591 84 | 127,283 34 | 16,597 54 | 115,349 29 | ..... | 12,939,540 66 |
| 1880 | 41,886 44 | 3,168 48 | 1,305,495 00 | 161,936 81 | 207,920 61 | 18,764 19 | 156,016 88 | ..... | 14,138,849 22 |
| 1881 | 90,250 84 | 3,251 22 | 1,584,622 00 | 280,009 74 | 348,466 71 | 33,740 02 | 311,133 47 | ..... | 18,500,785 97 |
| 1882 | 119,492 16 | 1,781 73 | 1,615,945 44 | 504,255 74 | 178,499 40 | 65,780 72 | 352,318 25 | ..... | 21,708,837 43 |
| 1883 | 106,234 50 | 7,365 17 | 1,770,682 99 | 692,562 12 | 157,516 29 | 83,492 95 | 239,042 13 | ..... | 23,172,308 97 |
| 1884 | 103,953 96 | 4,158 34 | 1,397,926 55 | 688,702 68 | 273,708 37 | 65,966 92 | 265,210 23 | ..... | 20,164,963 37 |
| 1885 | 121,660 61 | 2,268 61 | 1,327,363 99 | 655,708 66 | 450,153 25 | 51,863 04 | 308,698 01 | ..... | 19,133,558 99 |
| 1886 | 132,116 62 | 2,467 99 | 1,384,327 91 | 503,735 53 | 148,098 67 | 49,052 66 | 478,033 91 | ..... | 19,448,123 70 |
| 1887 | 166,445 16 | 1,624 70 | 968,496 12 | 848,562 83 | 222,799 93 | 59,393 20 | 828,686 99 | ..... | 22,469,705 83 |
| 1888 | 117,228 81 | 3,211 68 | 1,831,368 64 | 641,854 29 | 162,844 61 | 43,788 82 | 340,166 62 | ..... | 22,209,641 53 |
| 1889 | 122,116 44 | 1,087 36 | 1,727,816 27 | 849,431 97 | 185,782 89 | 38,653 78 | 845,532 61 | 7,952 63 | 23,784,523 23 |
| 1890 | 150,349 40 | 3,386 14 | 1,223,589 61 | 559,312 13 | 216,956 50 | 79,331 47 | 804,400 21 | 7,089 94 | 24,014,908 07 |
| 1891 | 126,180 23 | 3,452 92 | 1,337,754 14 | 260,102 71 | 265,198 43 | 63,161 46 | 1,215,178 05 | 9,190 73 | 23,481,069 13 |
| 1892 | 104,003 88 | 4,191 49 | 272,167 34 | 75,439 20 | 273,256 10 | 49,388 45 | 201,112 48 | 20,723 09 | 20,550,581 53 |
| 1893 | 112,081 99 | 1,494 56 | 314,148 32 | 78,592 25 | 313,798 23 | 70,418 15 | 160,133 95 | 7,538 96 | 21,161,710 93 |
| 1894 | 119,020 54 | 1,623 12 | 292,464 66 | 73,489 61 | 273,712 97 | 73,695 14 | 172,318 29 | 10,108 32 | 19,379,822 32 |
| 1895 | 93,303 46 | 1,053 95 | 380,955 12 | 68,786 81 | 230,890 41 | 72,742 85 | 231,349 72 | 14,523 65 | 17,887,269 47 |
| 1896 | 192,457 64 | 1,197 81 | 478,829 02 | 106,494 83 | 265,572 02 | 93,877 62 | 521,413 34 | 64,312 97 | 20,219,037 32 |
| 1897 | 250,770 38 | 1,274 89 | 454,418 06 | 109,914 69 | 267,575 35 | 64,153 55 | 757,363 19 | 47,439 87 | 19,891,996 77 |
| 1898 | 287,411 60 | 1,690 86 | 304,971 01 | 209,761 63 | 291,747 74 | 91,525 82 | 328,978 26 | 350,715 08 | 22,157,788 49 |

## No. 5.—Statement showing Duty Collected by Countries—*Concluded.*

| Fiscal Year | Belgium | Newfoundland | West Indies | South America | China and Japan | Switzerland | Other Countries | Additional duties, post entries, over-collections, War Tax | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1899 | 663,898 07 | 1,669 28 | 374,161 69 | 97,167 56 | 349,381 86 | 156,108 44 | 414,930 52 | 109,390 35 | 25,734,228 75 |
| 1900 | 916,374 13 | 2,740 46 | 363,563 81 | 120,148 16 | 279,351 97 | 143,983 86 | 414,866 20 | 53,760 91 | 28,889,110 13 |
| 1901 | 1,081,162 82 | 1,180 88 | 471,923 66 | 205,344 97 | 341,473 58 | 159,147 86 | 416,207 47 | 43,006 49 | 29,106,979 89 |
| 1902 | 387,008 06 | 7,023 17 | 550,252 39 | 199,921 52 | 370,966 45 | 199,638 08 | 509,973 06 | 72,994 33 | 32,425,532 31 |
| 1903 | 602,178 47 | 1,914 12 | 684,985 96 | 303,880 29 | 355,971 92 | 255,250 99 | 680,547 56 | 87,773 38 | 37,110,354 59 |
| 1904 | 444,514 69 | 2,780 11 | 1,202,659 24 | 731,277 80 | 444,747 26 | 376,616 39 | 873,447 83 | 114,191 98 | 40,954,349 14 |
| 1905 | 321,094 73 | 2,435 99 | 1,184,429 72 | 591,697 60 | 489,814 72 | 469,943 37 | 982,112 49 | 229,747 00 | 42,024,339 92 |
| 1906 | 511,584 66 | 1,092 68 | 1,531,148 25 | 712,435 40 | 486,583 62 | 546,901 63 | 1,070,251 05 | 233,660 83 | 46,671,101 18 |
| *1907 | 261,262 94 | 1,153 91 | 692,072 94 | 809,020 77 | 376,798 58 | 415,707 02 | 977,657 28 | 163,864 53 | 40,290,171 70 |
| 1908 | 375,296 31 | 4,146 35 | 615,082 47 | 474,074 29 | 525,328 90 | 733,350 11 | 2,846,353 13 | 286,708 68 | 58,331,074 04 |
| 1909 | 357,745 34 | 2,549 89 | 1,642,462 43 | 700,185 39 | 416,616 80 | 591,501 16 | 1,458,936 73 | 254,912 94 | 48,059,791 93 |
| 1910 | 520,726 06 | 8,364 10 | 1,575,328 09 | 831,853 03 | 435,600 94 | 630,135 47 | 1,578,994 86 | 314,531 92 | 61,024,239 21 |
| 1911 | 539,675 14 | 5,819 21 | 1,954,632 33 | 882,791 71 | 430,014 82 | 644,991 93 | 1,829,013 33 | 376,728 67 | 73,312,367 59 |
| 1912 | 521,234 65 | 3,077 98 | 2,070,708 91 | 1,238,183 43 | 451,158 58 | 718,800 23 | 2,045,932 94 | 522,446 97 | 87,576,036 52 |
| 1913 | 574,815 34 | 2,781 43 | 2,370,130 38 | 1,100,637 88 | 708,201 11 | 882,861 51 | 2,500,478 11 | 562,016 72 | 115,063,687 93 |
| 1914 | 618,893 63 | 4,313 81 | 2,755,822 67 | 1,095,047 81 | 553,856 80 | 900,781 99 | 2,123,206 25 | 586,008 77 | 107,180,578 33 |
| 1915 | 266,119 46 | 3,491 70 | 3,187,995 15 | 1,806,369 45 | 439,642 65 | 845,898 52 | 1,933,070 02 | 3,117,602 10 | 79,205,910 27 |
| 1916 | 13,297 01 | 68,345 89 | 3,672,837 99 | 2,781,485 91 | 639,804 01 | 734,943 00 | 1,336,202 54 | 25,718,350 66 | 103,940,100 86 |
| 1917 | 1,620 10 | 83,810 42 | 4,318,005 94 | 2,790,671 39 | 1,805,022 88 | 904,796 62 | 1,387,994 63 | 38,465,269 32 | 147,631,454 93 |
| 1918 | 87 11 | 73,979 57 | 4,017,803 98 | 2,609,282 59 | 2,530,134 05 | 594,563 01 | 1,346,001 97 | 45,816,093 55 | 161,595,628 51 |
| 1919 | 206 20 | 72,670 06 | 3,158,994 50 | 2,654,078 58 | 2,715,490 23 | 297,041 01 | 3,888,685 49 | 45,592,623 75 | 158,046,333 87 |
| 1920 | 138,363 80 | 4,987 65 | 7,688,536 32 | 2,733,804 22 | 3,138,343 34 | 1,540,820 39 | 3,982,656 16 | 32,336,819 52 | 187,524,181 77 |
| 1921 | 665,462 63 | 17,845 02 | 7,429,689 48 | 2,060,142 22 | 2,978,441 12 | 3,248,028 90 | 3,373,257 27 | 6,335,323 15 | 179,667,683 12 |
| 1922 | 435,772 60 | 14,399 98 | 7,500,795 96 | 3,420,645 94 | 2,502,473 93 | 2,160,749 67 | 3,711,558 05 | 792,288 34 | 121,487,393 90 |
| 1923 | 657,228 10 | 24,334 56 | 12,390,210 71 | 2,567,820 97 | 2,269,553 67 | 1,938,371 35 | 4,377,830 58 | 761,120 34 | 133,803,370 12 |
| 1924 | 736,546 01 | 39,217 51 | 6,007,949 80 | 1,995,065 17 | 2,139,705 95 | 2,147,670 55 | 4,916,353 90 | 922,443 46 | 135,122,344 76 |
| 1925 | 677,926 36 | 31,177 78 | 4,883,665 28 | 1,660,651 70 | 2,240,044 62 | 1,864,152 82 | 4,662,853 05 | 872,157 78 | 120,222,453 70 |
| 1926 | 908,732 95 | 18,580 00 | 10,341,391 19 | 1,240,458 68 | 2,873,714 10 | 1,813,210 07 | 4,560,321 46 | 884,676 39 | 143,933,110 07 |

* 9 months.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption, Dutiable and Free; and percentage of expenses of collection of Customs Revenue in the Dominion of Canada, during each year from 1868 to 1926, inclusive.

| Year | Percentage of duty on Total Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption, Dutiable and Free. | Percentage Expense of Collection of Customs Revenue. |
|---|---|---|
| | p.c. | p.c. |
| 1868 | 12·25 | 05·99 |
| 1869 | 12·31 | 07·09 |
| 1870 | 13·28 | 05·41 |
| 1871 | 13·62 | 04·21 |
| 1872 | 12·11 | 04·04 |
| 1873 | 10·20 | 04·35 |
| 1874 | 11·32 | 04·55 |
| 1875 | 12·83 | 04·44 |
| 1876 | 13·44 | 05·61 |
| 1877 | 13·03 | 05·75 |
| 1878 | 14·03 | 05·58 |
| 1879 | 16·10 | 05·56 |
| 1880 | 19·70 | 05·04 |
| 1881 | 20·19 | 03·87 |
| 1882 | 19·27 | 03·33 |
| 1883 | 18·82 | 03·26 |
| 1884 | 18·64 | 03·96 |
| 1885 | 18·61 | 04·14 |
| 1886 | 19·50 | 04·10 |
| 1887 | 21·24 | 03·64 |
| 1888 | 21·57 | 03·81 |
| 1889 | 21·65 | 03·62 |
| 1890 | 21·21 | 03·63 |
| 1891 | 20·06 | 03·83 |
| 1892 | 17·56 | 04·39 |
| 1893 | 17·38 | 04·26 |
| 1894 | 17·13 | 04·75 |
| 1895 | 16·99 | 05·13 |
| 1896 | 18·28 | 04·43 |
| 1897 | 17·87 | 04·73 |
| 1898 | 16·95 | 04·37 |
| 1899 | 16·70 | 04·02 |
| 1900 | 15·98 | 03·71 |
| 1901 | 16·06 | 03·86 |
| 1902 | 15·99 | 03·62 |
| 1903 | 15·87 | 03·31 |
| 1904 | 16·28 | 03·31 |
| 1905 | 16·04 | 03·49 |
| 1906 | 16·07 | 03·31 |
| *1907 | 15·66 | 03·04 |
| 1908 | 16·27 | 03·30 |
| 1909 | 16·11 | 04·15 |
| 1910 | 16·24 | 03·31 |
| 1911 | 15·87 | 02·98 |
| 1912 | 16·00 | 02·78 |
| 1913 | 17·03 | 02·74 |
| 1914 | 16·91 | 03·59 |
| †1915 | 17·39 | 04·77 |
| †1916 | 20·47 | 03·55 |
| †1917 | 17·46 | 02·54 |
| †1918 | 16·79 | 02·51 |
| †1919 | 17·24 | 03·13 |
| †1920 | 17·61 | 02·49 |
| †1921 | 14·49 | 03·36 |
| †1922 | 16·25 | 03·22 |
| †1923 | 16·67 | 02·58 |
| †1924 | 15·13 | 02·49 |
| †1925 | 15·08 | 03·09 |
| †1926 | 15·52 | 02·83 |

*9 months. †Exclusive of coin and bullion, and including war tax.

No. 7.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Values of the Imports entered for fiscal year from 1868 to 1926; showing also percentage excess of Imports entered for Home Consumption

| — | Imports entered for Home Consumption | | | | Exports | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Merchandise | | Coin and Bullion | Totals | Merchandise | | Coin and Bullion | Totals |
| | Dutiable | Free | | | Produce | Non-Produce | | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | 43,655,696 | 23,434,463 | 4,895,147 | 71,985,306 | 48,504,899 | 4,196,821 | 4,866,168 | 57,567,888 |
| 1869 | 41,069,342 | 22,085,599 | 4,247,229 | 67,402,170 | 52,400,772 | 3,855,801 | 4,218,208 | 60,474,781 |
| 1870 | 45,127,422 | 21,774,652 | 4,335,529 | 71,237,603 | 59,043,590 | 6,527,622 | 8,002,278 | 73,573,490 |
| 1871 | 60,094,362 | 24,120,026 | 2,733,094 | 86,947,482 | 57,630,024 | 9,853,244 | 6,690,350 | 74,173,618 |
| 1872 | 68,276,157 | 36,679,210 | 2,753,749 | 107,709,116 | 65,831,083 | 12,798,182 | 4,010,398 | 82,639,663 |
| 1873 | 71,198,176 | 53,310,953 | 3,005,465 | 127,514,594 | 76,538,025 | 9,405,910 | 3,845,987 | 89,789,922 |
| 1874 | 76,232,530 | 46,948,357 | 4,223,282 | 127,404,169 | 76,741,997 | 10,614,096 | 1,995,835 | 89,351,928 |
| 1875 | 78,138,511 | 39,270,057 | 2,210,089 | 119,618,657 | 69,709,823 | 7,137,319 | 1,039,837 | 77,886,979 |
| 1876 | 60,238,297 | 32,274,810 | 2,220,111 | 94,733,218 | 72,491,437 | 7,234,961 | 1,240,037 | 80,966,435 |
| 1877 | 60,916,770 | 33,209,624 | 2,174,089 | 96,300,483 | 68,030,546 | 7,111,108 | 733,739 | 75,875,393 |
| 1878 | 59,773,039 | 30,622,812 | 803,726 | 91,199,577 | 67,989,800 | 11,164,878 | 168,989 | 79,323,667 |
| 1879 | 55,426,836 | 23,275,683 | 1,639,089 | 80,341,608 | 62,431,025 | 8,355,644 | 704,586 | 71,491,255 |
| 1880 | 54,182,967 | 15,717,575 | 1,881,807 | 71,782,349 | 72,899,697 | 13,240,006 | 1,771,755 | 87,911,458 |
| 1881 | 71,620,725 | 18,867,604 | 1,123,275 | 91,611,604 | 83,944,701 | 13,375,117 | 971,005 | 98,290,823 |
| 1882 | 85,757,433 | 25,387,751 | 1,503,743 | 112,648,927 | 94,137,657 | 7,628,453 | 371,093 | 102,137,203 |
| 1883 | 91,588,339 | 30,273,157 | 1,275,523 | 123,137,019 | 87,702,431 | 9,751,773 | 631,600 | 98,085,804 |
| 1884 | 80,010,498 | 25,962,480 | 2,207,666 | 108,180,644 | 79,833,098 | 9,389,106 | 2,184,292 | 91,406,496 |
| 1885 | 73,269,618 | 26,486,157 | 2,954,244 | 102,710,019 | 79,131,735 | 8,079,646 | 2,026,980 | 89,238,361 |
| 1886 | 70,658,819 | 25,333,318 | 3,610,557 | 99,602,694 | 77,756,704 | 7,438,079 | 56,531 | 85,251,314 |
| 1887 | 78,120,679 | 26,986,531 | 532,218 | 105,639,428 | 80,960,909 | 8,549,333 | 5,569 | 89,515,811 |
| 1888 | 69,645,824 | 31,025,804 | 2,175,472 | 102,847,100 | 81,382,072 | 8,803,394 | 17,534 | 90,203,000 |
| 1889 | 74,475,139 | 34,623,057 | 575,251 | 109,673,447 | 80,272,456 | 6,938,455 | 1,978,256 | 89,189,167 |
| 1890 | 77,106,286 | 34,576,287 | 1,083,011 | 112,765,584 | 85,257,586 | 9,051,781 | 2,439,782 | 96,749,149 |
| 1891 | 74,536,036 | 36,997,918 | 1,811,170 | 113,345,124 | 88,671,738 | 8,798,631 | 946,927 | 98,417,296 |
| 1892 | 69,160,737 | 45,999,676 | 1,818,530 | 116,978,943 | 99,032,466 | 13,121,791 | 1,809,118 | 113,963,375 |
| 1893 | 69,873,571 | 45,297,259 | 6,534,200 | 121,705,030 | 105,488,798 | 8,941,856 | 4,133,698 | 118,564,352 |
| 1894 | 62,779,182 | 46,291,729 | 4,023,072 | 113,093,983 | 103,851,764 | 11,833,805 | 1,839,380 | 117,524,949 |
| 1895 | 58,557,655 | 42,118,236 | 4,576,620 | 105,252,511 | 102,828,441 | 6,485,043 | 4,325,319 | 113,638,803 |
| 1896 | 67,239,759 | 38,121,402 | 5,226,319 | 110,587,480 | 109,707,805 | 6,606,738 | 4,699,309 | 121,013,852 |
| 1897 | 66,220,765 | 40,397,062 | 4,676,194 | 111,294,021 | 123,632,540 | 10,825,163 | 3,492,550 | 137,950,253 |
| 1898 | 74,625,088 | 51,682,074 | 4,390,844 | 130,698,006 | 144,548,662 | 14,980,883 | 4,623,138 | 164,152,683 |
| 1899 | 89,433,172 | 59,989,244 | 4,629,177 | 154,051,593 | 137,360,792 | 17,520,088 | 4,016,025 | 158,896,905 |
| 1900 | 104,346,795 | 68,304,881 | 8,152,640 | 180,804,316 | 168,972,301 | 14,265,254 | 8,657,168 | 191,894,723 |
| 1901 | 105,969,756 | 71,961,163 | 3,307,069 | 181,237,988 | 177,431,386 | 17,077,757 | 1,978,489 | 196,487,632 |
| 1902 | 118,657,496 | 78,080,308 | 6,053,791 | 202,791,595 | 196,019,763 | 13,951,101 | 1,669,422 | 211,640,286 |
| 1903 | 136,796,065 | 88,298,744 | 8,695,707 | 233,790,516 | 214,401,674 | 10,828,087 | 619,963 | 225,849,724 |
| 1904 | 148,909,576 | 94,999,839 | 7,554,917 | 251,464,332 | 198,414,439 | 12,641,239 | 2,465,557 | 213,521,236 |
| 1905 | 150,928,787 | 101,035,427 | 9,961,340 | 261,925,554 | 190,854,946 | 10,617,115 | 1,844,811 | 203,316,872 |
| 1906 | 173,046,109 | 110,694,171 | 6,620,527 | 290,360,807 | 235,483,955 | 11,173,846 | 9,928,828 | 255,586,630 |
| *1907 | 152,065,529 | 98,160,306 | 7,029,047 | 257,254,882 | 180,545,306 | 11,541,927 | 13,189,964 | 205,277,197 |
| 1908 | 218,160,047 | 134,380,832 | 5,887,737 | 358,428,616 | 246,960,968 | 16,407,984 | 16,637,654 | 280,006,606 |
| 1909 | 175,014,160 | 113,580,036 | 9,611,761 | 298,205,957 | 242,603,584 | 17,318,782 | 1,589,793 | 261,512,159 |
| 1910 | 227,264,346 | 143,053,853 | 5,514,817 | 375,833,016 | 279,247,551 | 19,516,442 | 2,594,536 | 301,358,529 |
| 1911 | 282,723,812 | 170,000,791 | 9,226,715 | 461,951,318 | 274,316,553 | 15,683,657 | 7,196,155 | 297,196,365 |
| 1912 | 335,304,060 | 187,100,615 | 25,077,515 | 547,482,190 | 290,223,857 | 17,492,294 | 7,601,099 | 315,317,250 |
| 1913 | 441,606,885 | 229,600,349 | 4,309,811 | 675,517,045 | 355,754,600 | 21,313,755 | 16,163,702 | 393,232,057 |
| 1914 | 410,258,744 | 208,935,254 | 14,498,451 | 633,692,449 | 431,588,439 | 23,848,785 | 23,560,704 | 478,997,928 |
| 1915 | 279,792,195 | 176,163,713 | 131,483,396 | 587,439,304 | 409,418,836 | 52,023,673 | 29,366,368 | 490,808,877 |
| 1916 | 289,366,527 | 218,834,607 | 33,876,227 | 542,077,361 | 741,610,638 | 37,689,432 | 103,572,432 | 882,872,502 |
| 1917 | 461,733,609 | 384,717,269 | 26,986,548 | 873,437,426 | 1,151,375,768 | 27,835,332 | 196,547,048 | 1,375,758,148 |
| 1918 | 542,341,522 | 421,191,056 | 11,290,341 | 974,822,919 | 1,540,027,788 | 46,142,004 | 3,491,403 | 1,589,661,195 |
| 1919 | 526,494,658 | 393,217,047 | ..... | 916,429,335 | 1,216,443,806 | 52,321,479 | ..... | 1,268,765,285 |
| 1920 | 693,655,165 | 370,872,958 | ..... | 1,064,528,123 | 1,239,492,098 | 47,166,611 | ..... | 1,286,658,709 |
| 1921 | 847,561,406 | 392,597,476 | ..... | 1,240,158,882 | 1,189,163,701 | 21,264,418 | ..... | 1,210,428,119 |
| 1922 | 495,626,323 | 252,178,009 | ..... | 747,804,332 | 740,240,680 | 13,686,329 | ..... | 753,927,009 |
| 1923 | 537,258,782 | 265,320,462 | ..... | 802,579,244 | 931,451,443 | 13,844,394 | ..... | 945,295,837 |
| *1924 | 591,299,094 | 302,067,773 | ..... | 893,366,867 | 1,045,351,056 | 13,412,241 | ..... | 1,058,763,297 |
| 1925 | 516,014,455 | 280,918,082 | ..... | 796,932,537 | 1,069,067,353 | 12,294,290 | ..... | 1,081,361,643 |
| 1926 | 583,051,670 | 344,277,062 | ..... | 927,328,732 | 1,315,355,791 | 13,344,346 | ..... | 1,328,700,137 |

*9 months.

Home Consumption and Exports into and from the Dominion of Canada in each entered for Home Consumption over Exports or of Exports over Imports in each year.

| Excess Value of Merchandise imported for Home Consumption over | | Excess of total Exports over total Imports entered for Home Consumption including Coin and Bullion | Percentage Excess of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption over total Exports including Coin and Bullion | Percentage Excess of Total Exports over total Imports entered for Home Consumption including Coin and Bullion | Percentage, Increase or Decrease | | | | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Merchandise Exported — Produce | Merchandise Exported — Produce and non-Produce | | | | Gross Imports entered for Home Consumption compared with preceding year | | Gross Exports compared with preceding year | | |
| | | | | | Increase | Decrease | Increase | Decrease | |
| $ | $ | $ | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | |
| 18,585,260 | 14,388,439 | | 25·04 | | | | | | 1868 |
| 10,754,169 | 6,898,368 | | 11·5 | | | 6·4 | 5·05 | | 1869 |
| 7,858,484 | 1,330,862 | 2,335,887 | | 3·3 | 5·7 | | 21·7 | | 1870 |
| 26,584,364 | 16,731,120 | | 17·2 | | 22·05 | | 00·8 | | 1871 |
| 39,124,284 | 26,326,102 | | 30·3 | | 23·9 | | 11·4 | | 1872 |
| 47,971,104 | 38,555,194 | | 42·01 | | 18·4 | | 8·6 | | 1873 |
| 46,438,890 | 35,824,794 | | 42·6 | | | 00·09 | | 00·5 | 1874 |
| 47,698,745 | 40,561,426 | | 53·6 | | | 00·6 | | 12·8 | 1875 |
| 20,021,670 | 12,786,709 | | 17·0 | | | 20·8 | 3·9 | | 1876 |
| 26,095,848 | 18,984,740 | | 27·05 | | 1·7 | | | 6·3 | 1877 |
| 22,406,051 | 11,241,173 | | 14·9 | | | 5·3 | 4·5 | | 1878 |
| 16,271,494 | 7,915,850 | | 12·4 | | | 11·9 | | 9·9 | 1879 |
| | | 16,129,109 | | 22·5 | | 10·7 | 22·9 | | 1880 |
| 6,543,628 | | 6,679,219 | | 7·3 | 27·6 | | 11·8 | | 1881 |
| 17,007,527 | 9,379,074 | | 10·3 | | 22·9 | | 3·9 | | 1882 |
| 34,159,065 | 24,407,292 | | 25·5 | | 9·3 | | | 3·9 | 1883 |
| 26,139,880 | 16,750,774 | | 18·4 | | | 12·1 | | 6·8 | 1884 |
| 20,624,040 | 12,544,394 | | 15·1 | | | 5·06 | | 2·4 | 1885 |
| 18,235,433 | 10,797,354 | | 16·8 | | | 3·03 | | 4·5 | 1886 |
| 24,146,301 | 15,596,968 | | 18·01 | | 6·06 | | 5·0 | | 1887 |
| 19,289,556 | 10,486,162 | | 14·02 | | | 2·6 | 00·7 | | 1888 |
| 28,825,740 | 21,887,285 | | 22·9 | | 6·6 | | | 1·1 | 1889 |
| 26,424,987 | 17,373,205 | | 16·6 | | 2·8 | | 8·5 | | 1890 |
| 22,862,216 | 14,063,585 | | 15·2 | | 00·5 | | 1·7 | | 1891 |
| 16,127,947 | 3,005,156 | | 2·7 | | 3·2 | | 15·8 | | 1892 |
| 9,682,032 | 740,176 | | 2·6 | | 4·04 | | 4·04 | | 1893 |
| 5,219,147 | | 4,430,966 | | 3·9 | | 7·08 | | 00·9 | 1894 |
| | | 8,386,292 | | 7·9 | | 6·9 | | 3·3 | 1895 |
| | | 10,426,372 | | 9·4 | 5·07 | | 6·5 | | 1896 |
| | | 26,656,232 | | 23·9 | 00·6 | | 13·9 | | 1897 |
| | | 33,454,677 | | 25·6 | 17·4 | | 18·9 | | 1898 |
| 11,985,667 | | 4,845,312 | | 3·2 | 17·9 | | | 3·2 | 1899 |
| 3,534,577 | | 11,090,407 | | 6·1 | 17·4 | | 20·8 | | 1900 |
| 269,308 | | 15,249,644 | | 8·4 | 00·2 | | 2·4 | | 1901 |
| 460,427 | | 8,848,691 | | 4·4 | 11·9 | | 7·7 | | 1902 |
| 10,412,045 | | | 3·5 | | 15·3 | | 6·7 | | 1903 |
| 45,175,580 | 32,534,341 | | 17·7 | | 7·6 | | | 5·5 | 1904 |
| 60,762,623 | 50,145,508 | | 28·8 | | 4·2 | | | 4·8 | 1905 |
| 47,798,248 | 36,624,402 | | 13·2 | | 10·9 | | 26·2 | | 1906 |
| 69,192,568 | 57,650,641 | | 25·3 | | | 11·4 | | 19·9 | 1907 |
| 104,918,987 | 88,511,003 | | 24·4 | | 39·3 | | 36·4 | | 1908 |
| 45,613,931 | 28,295,149 | | 14·0 | | | 16·9 | | 6·6 | 1909 |
| 90,567,876 | 71,051,434 | | 24·7 | | 26·03 | | 15·2 | | 1910 |
| 177,428,555 | 161,744,898 | | 55·4 | | 22·9 | | | 1·4 | 1911 |
| 231,224,452 | 213,732,158 | | 73·9 | | 18·5 | | 3·09 | | 1912 |
| 314,334,466 | 293,020,711 | | 71·7 | | 23·4 | | 24·7 | | 1913 |
| 186,868,705 | 163,019,920 | | 32·3 | | | 6·2 | 21·8 | | 1914 |
| 46,027,476 | | | 19·7 | | | 7·3 | 2·5 | | 1915 |
| | | 340,795,141 | | 62·9 | | 7·7 | 79·9 | | 1916 |
| | | 502,320,722 | | 57·5 | 61·1 | | 55·8 | | 1917 |
| | | †623,626,046 | | †64·8 | †13·8 | | †34·5 | | 1918 |
| | | †352,335,950 | | †38·4 | | †4·8 | | †20·01 | 1919 |
| | | †222,130,586 | | †20·8 | †16·1 | | †00·1 | | 1920 |
| †50,995,181 | †29,730,763 | | †2·5 | | †16·5 | | | †5·9 | 1921 |
| †7,563,652 | | †6,122,677 | | †1·22 | | †39·7 | | †37·7 | 1922 |
| | | †142,716,593 | | †17·8 | †7·3 | | †25·4 | | 1923 |
| | | †165,396,430 | | †18·5 | †11·3 | | †12·0 | | 1924 |
| | | †284,429,106 | | †35·6 | | †10·8 | †2·1 | | 1925 |
| | | †401,371,405 | | †43·3 | †16·4 | | †22·9 | | 1926 |

*9 months. †Merchandise only.

No. 8.—STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption, and the Amount of Duty Collected by the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924, 1925 and 1926.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

| No. | Ports | Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924 | | | Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1925 | | | Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1 | Amherst | 132,327 | 379,576 | 43,847 85 | 145,223 | 423,944 | 52,123 35 | 160,801 | 316,059 | 43,893 92 |
| 2 | Annapolis | 75,629 | 91,936 | 5,286 11 | 54,645 | 71,879 | 5,967 49 | 62 799 | 56,697 | 4,426 97 |
| 3 | Antigonish | ..... | 20,627 | 5,735 33 | ..... | 22,899 | 6,865 19 | ..... | 30,371 | 5,443 62 |
| 4 | Arichat | 12,000 | 3,537 | 334 12 | ..... | 5,840 | 519 77 | 88,425 | 3,263 | 476 52 |
| 5 | Baddeck | 35,585 | 8,448 | 1,865 02 | 474,115 | 19,548 | 1,709 33 | 614,518 | 3,604 | 701 12 |
| 6 | Barrington Passage | 169,171 | 7,950 | 628 30 | 69,061 | 9,338 | 1,094 11 | 94,190 | 8,706 | 640 21 |
| 7 | Bridgewater | 241,914 | 88,300 | 8,601 46 | 298,115 | 74,900 | 8,554 06 | 409,121 | 58,640 | 9,305 52 |
| 8 | Canso | 309,478 | 137,800 | 21,933 77 | 399,247 | 78,943 | 8,239 45 | 588,118 | 81,415 | 10,903 45 |
| 9 | Digby | 463,601 | 55,175 | 3,972 88 | 376,719 | 72,892 | 6,349 37 | 282,324 | 61,418 | 6,705 86 |
| 10 | Glace Bay | ..... | 498,114 | 82,025 89 | ..... | 255,843 | 49,815 07 | ..... | 147,581 | 25,057 06 |
| 11 | Halifax | 30,822,995 | 17,051,617 | 2,607,627 33 | 30,564,483 | 15,106,817 | 2,040,331 22 | 37,324,283 | 14,437,382 | 2,415,281 63 |
| 12 | Kentville | 88,595 | 328,062 | 32,906 87 | 45,245 | 358,383 | 22,664 66 | 39,248 | 359,147 | 19,167 43 |
| 13 | Liverpool | 560,870 | 54,857 | 4,240 94 | 453,634 | 50,120 | 3,225 90 | 554,497 | 48,190 | 3,591 91 |
| 14 | Lockeport | 28,712 | 20,711 | 728 41 | 43,536 | 19,860 | 636 90 | 43,770 | 19,385 | 1,008 22 |
| 15 | Lunenburg | 488,097 | 183,066 | 8,836 83 | 368,287 | 315,884 | 15,216 71 | 501,558 | 263,224 | 14,684 50 |
| 16 | Middleton | ..... | 33,964 | 3,941 54 | ..... | 23,911 | 1,947 25 | 3,334 | 26,483 | 1,980 65 |
| 17 | New Glasgow | ..... | 543,810 | 61,449 60 | ..... | 452,809 | 49,817 07 | ..... | 493,923 | 55,550 12 |
| 18 | North Sydney | 2,784,357 | 279,336 | 32,679 29 | 3,137,349 | 426,728 | 34,464 94 | 2,282,705 | 245,738 | 27,798 65 |
| 19 | Parrsboro | 937,996 | 7,617 | 1,111 42 | 1,024,948 | 8,041 | 1,482 83 | 915,799 | 8,856 | 1,270 62 |
| 20 | Pictou | 17,360 | 136,060 | 7,027 67 | 144,415 | 45,468 | 5,478 42 | 320,375 | 39,279 | 4,567 75 |
| 21 | Port Hawkesbury | 6,850 | 8,118 | 1,780 44 | 7,780 | 13,001 | 1,488 30 | 12,997 | 12,160 | 2,055 36 |
| 22 | Port Hood | ..... | 21,510 | 2,493 32 | 4,223 | 9,833 | 1,352 30 | ..... | 10,661 | 1,276 15 |
| 23 | Shelburne | 221,182 | 8,886 | 1,963 76 | 96,262 | 22,905 | 3,852 35 | 154,040 | 24,303 | 4,512 50 |
| 24 | Sydney | 5,489,321 | 2,817,425 | 165,210 12 | 2,682,408 | 1,590,129 | 113,361 82 | 2,250,317 | 2,004,437 | 170,269 03 |
| 25 | Truro | 54,834 | 830,557 | 140,192 77 | 60,644 | 653,531 | 136,514 97 | 52,484 | 673,619 | 102,776 57 |
| 26 | Weymouth | 237,247 | 24,241 | 1,919 55 | 258,363 | 19,495 | 1,952 01 | 361,082 | 20,257 | 2,208 29 |
| 27 | Windsor | 648,788 | 410,753 | 31,185 51 | 789,247 | 366,178 | 24,136 95 | 1,018,142 | 416,294 | 28,264 98 |
| 28 | Yarmouth | 2,314,725 | 2,011,453 | 53,087 06 | 2,442,407 | 1,548,979 | 46,948 95 | 2,198,667 | 1,495,930 | 63,820 26 |
| | Total | 46,141,634 | 26,063,506 | 3,332,613 16 | 43,940,356 | 22,068,108 | 2,646,110 74 | 50,333,594 | 21,367,022 | 3,027,638 87 |

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Charlottetown | 537,832 | 748,724 | 159,894 92 | 576,588 | 730,789 | 112,149 90 | 1,097,724 | 881,249 | 120,051 08 |
| 2 | Summerside | ..... | 169,861 | 24,721 29 | 2,568 | 199,930 | 24,412 55 | 130,604 | 180,025 | 23,251 09 |
| | Total | 537,832 | 918,585 | 184,616 21 | 579,156 | 930,719 | 136,562 45 | 1,228,328 | 1,061,274 | 143,302 17 |

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bathurst | 493,721 | 643,597 | 82,533 13 | 81,624 | 388,925 | 19,933 24 | 91,154 | 221,156 | 15,421 49 |
| 2 | Campbellton | 1,718,832 | 102,362 | 14,031 93 | 1,247,820 | 92,799 | 10,009 01 | 1,678,653 | 193,689 | 12,436 83 |
| 3 | Chatham | 1,452,374 | 214,543 | 12,914 78 | 791,897 | 199,703 | 14,830 33 | 702,807 | 208,689 | 13,211 93 |
| 4 | Fredericton | ..... | 2,139,989 | 582,959 98 | ..... | 1,707,182 | 466,830 99 | ..... | 1,643,403 | 298,371 52 |
| 5 | McAdam Junction | 16,119,970 | 126,568 | 15,440 86 | 13,770,512 | 103,575 | 10,061 58 | 14,680,578 | 223,845 | 23,871 03 |
| 6 | Moncton | 249,316 | 1,802,426 | 310,693 40 | 169,856 | 1,776,034 | 307,554 05 | 286,736 | 1,785,987 | 326,173 17 |
| 7 | Newcastle | 1,130,111 | 38,588 | 6,492 19 | 549,466 | 110,264 | 22,401 80 | 1,251,371 | 36,625 | 5,126 57 |
| 8 | Sackville | 4,610 | 111,584 | 10,900 07 | ..... | 96,643 | 9,455 34 | ..... | 117,348 | 15,397 80 |
| 9 | St. Andrews | 399,574 | 169,612 | 20,342 64 | 467,096 | 187,651 | 21,613 06 | 401,544 | 195,336 | 24,416 98 |
| 10 | St. John | 57,326,588 | 20,622,689 | 3,197,829 71 | 58,841,556 | 19,245,490 | 3,349,830 87 | 76,853,203 | 20,151,989 | 5,136,039 02 |
| 11 | St. Stephen | 270,154 | 1,624,799 | 81,988 45 | 282,586 | 1,373,698 | 68,239 41 | 200,999 | 1,709,951 | 97,503 88 |
| 12 | Woodstock | 3,173,284 | 419,766 | 46,129 44 | 2,049,506 | 420,653 | 48,295 99 | 2,907,214 | 418,556 | 46,391 27 |
| | Total | 82,338,534 | 28,016,523 | 4,382,256 58 | 78,251,919 | 25,702,617 | 4,349,055 67 | 99,054,259 | 26,906,574 | 6,014,361 49 |

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abercorn | 12,261,846 | 255,700 | 44,695 11 | 8,400,850 | 140,551 | 28,173 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Athelstan | 24,793,929 | 2,944,749 | 452,774 73 | 21,645,621 | 840,975 | 119,526 82 | 29,104,938 | 1,959,934 | 188,886 19 |
| 3 | Beebe Junction | 10,735,274 | 985,875 | 100,398 31 | 9,788,878 | 1,233,508 | 78,092 86 | 9,902,577 | 1,830,437 | 98,808 26 |
| 4 | Coaticooke | 27,133,715 | 265,421 | 22,179 63 | 23,148,605 | 230,686 | 17,636 55 | 22,111,752 | 453,161 | 20,214 90 |
| 5 | Gaspé | 1,854,833 | 242,366 | 14,956 71 | 1,051,667 | 81,735 | 3,044 04 | 767,823 | 193,615 | 12,521 96 |
| 6 | Granby | ..... | 410,095 | 24,133 82 | ..... | 999,271 | 82,653 76 | ..... | 1,378,036 | 91,231 07 |
| 7 | Highwater | 192,471 | 20,643 | 4,651 58 | 221,800 | 21,329 | 4,102 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Hull | ..... | 1,831,521 | 118,242 62 | ..... | 1,548,702 | 121,880 42 | ..... | 1,765,216 | 168,874 12 |
| 9 | Lake Megantic | 257,420 | 91,798 | 4,398 61 | 150,228 | 49,698 | 3,672 16 | 130,808 | 37,690 | 4,365 77 |
| 10 | Mansonville | 132,461 | 7,741 | 695 28 | 87,550 | 5,702 | 1,310 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Montreal | 190,282,115 | 191,867,086 | 30,900,360 76 | 192,298,083 | 171,116,753 | 27,991,116 44 | 240,010,515 | 192,662,298 | 32,920,210 38 |
| 12 | Paspébiac | 375,963 | 39,925 | 2,772 01 | 271,714 | 33,544 | 3,424 68 | 355,808 | 40,511 | 1,729 47 |
| 13 | Percé | 12 | 23,389 | 3,758 40 | 10 | 16,134 | 1,345 54 | 14,406 | 21,619 | 2,062 63 |
| 14 | Port Burwell | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,558 | 447 64 |
| 15 | Quebec | 15,960,228 | 16,240,993 | 2,189,546 23 | 11,828,917 | 14,403,267 | 2,072,254 63 | 17,958,019 | 16,318,355 | 2,327,846 45 |
| 16 | Rimouski | 355,682 | 108,436 | 19,405 76 | 430,066 | 52,442 | 7,474 59 | 832,360 | 129,374 | 17,219 42 |
| 17 | Saint Armand | 7,898,654 | 204,230 | 15,920 02 | 9,921,327 | 153,406 | 14,682 35 | 12,465,132 | 304,786 | 20,973 46 |

No. 8.—STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded*

| No. | Ports | Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924 | | | Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1925 | | | Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 18 | Saint Hyacinthe | 1,277 | 3,794,077 | 315,901 82 | 1,482 | 3,940,187 | 284,555 02 | 251 | 5,102,259 | 444,084 89 |
| 19 | Saint John's | 67,959,368 | 10,642,034 | 624,212 15 | 73,510,357 | 9,335,114 | 579,185 88 | 73,492,473 | 7,104,167 | 663,390 41 |
| 20 | Shawinigan Falls | ..... | 4,484,826 | 190,458 92 | ..... | 4,360,884 | 143,065 38 | ..... | 4,719,263 | 156,319 52 |
| 21 | Sherbrooke | 2,315,388 | 6,291,605 | 612,780 26 | 2,592,110 | 5,509,928 | 590,844 40 | 1,342,010 | 7,025,855 | 640,162 06 |
| 22 | Sorel | 148,907 | 340,725 | 32,469 52 | 224,268 | 521,196 | 33,605 17 | 150,320 | 847,983 | 52,537 83 |
| 23 | Sutton | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,508,894 | 58,656 | 11,343 33 | 11,793,623 | 432,686 | 35,912 39 |
| 24 | Three Rivers | 606,278 | 5,028,882 | 404,433 18 | 1,364,193 | 5,288,918 | 429,193 34 | 2,801,784 | 7,626,756 | 882,560 59 |
| 25 | Valleyfield | ..... | 4,361,991 | 129,733 70 | ..... | 2,593,594 | 115,315 92 | ..... | 3,472,571 | 88,742 75 |
| | Total | 363,265,821 | 250,484,108 | 36,228,879 13 | 359,446,620 | 222,536,180 | 32,737,499 64 | 423,234,599 | 253,428,130 | 38,839,102 16 |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

| No. | Ports | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Amherstburg | 233,500 | 1,259,415 | 217,092 80 | 1,101,012 | 1,148,752 | 193,294 17 | 1,266,330 | 1,097,913 | 185,726 02 |
| 2 | Belleville | 2,966,446 | 2,664,524 | 457,243 59 | 252,605 | 2,572,982 | 314,994 57 | 179,513 | 2,785,208 | 372,154 65 |
| 3 | Bowmanville | ..... | 453,713 | 42,173 05 | ..... | 530,871 | 54,141 61 | ..... | 1,597,393 | 96,156 58 |
| 4 | Brantford | ..... | 6,006,728 | 536,133 80 | ..... | 4,842,972 | 328,762 32 | 2,229 | 7,234,502 | 416,688 08 |
| 5 | Bridgeburg | 50,081,096 | 6,199,858 | 1,035,613 79 | 59,274,025 | 3,953,003 | 683,990 05 | 70,123,995 | 3,585,400 | 591,623 32 |
| 6 | Brockville | 222,842 | 3,419,028 | 269,961 22 | 192,127 | 3,078,049 | 195,453 97 | 226,543 | 3,518,241 | 153,388 31 |
| 7 | Chatham | 22,885 | 6,372,743 | 1,061,444 07 | 18,779 | 3,376,480 | 478,002 40 | 37,756 | 4,250,929 | 714,208 21 |
| 8 | Cobourg | 1,510,781 | 2,592,832 | 407,900 64 | 1,973,667 | 1,868,275 | 325,520 60 | 1,585,707 | 1,563,463 | 266,232 51 |
| 9 | Collingwood | ..... | 862,650 | 36,772 95 | ..... | 585,676 | 30,409 66 | ..... | 537,220 | 32,181 88 |
| 10 | Cornwall | 10,446,238 | 2,973,026 | 123,846 58 | 10,918,096 | 3,013,577 | 150,414 21 | 8,237,023 | 3,983,627 | 177,169 07 |
| 11 | Deseronto | 8,900 | 125,474 | 12,639 35 | 42,530 | 94,724 | 12,921 69 | 13,010 | 69,345 | 9,647 60 |
| 12 | Fort Frances | 14,539,303 | 1,186,563 | 220,441 29 | 13,729,950 | 1,100,097 | 231,423 98 | 15,151,835 | 1,288,819 | 254,842 60 |
| 13 | Fort William | 82,350,216 | 9,467,603 | 812,258 53 | 77,116,968 | 7,627,333 | 902,203 47 | 102,568,694 | 7,146,601 | 714,960 51 |
| 14 | Galt | ..... | 5,198,376 | 313,593 17 | ..... | 4,656,470 | 297,782 32 | ..... | 5,196,101 | 373,457 47 |
| 15 | Gananoque | 35,204 | 637,418 | 64,280 18 | 41,206 | 485,875 | 50,488 48 | 38,081 | 441,684 | 51,571 60 |
| 16 | Goderich | ..... | 1,462,756 | 92,519 99 | ..... | 1,136,471 | 73,931 60 | 3,096 | 1,175,813 | 93,242 75 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Guelph | ..... | 4,220,425 | 361,430 44 | ..... | 4,259,417 | 338,500 51 | ..... | 4,218,616 | 337,344 83 |
| 18 | Hamilton | 3,372,884 | 36,260,293 | 3,995,853 08 | 2,635,532 | 30,442,765 | 3,172,796 51 | 2,692,211 | 38,149,816 | 3,522,141 83 |
| 19 | Ingersoll | ..... | 723,041 | 92,088 04 | ..... | 617,349 | 89,828 11 | ..... | 650,134 | 86,513 21 |
| 20 | Kenora | 10,073 | 472,225 | 90,214 50 | 16,271 | 599,290 | 132,747 65 | 29,462 | 890,917 | 200,661 73 |
| 21 | Kingston | 162,831 | 2,796,980 | 213,683 31 | 160,136 | 2,351,811 | 221,014 68 | 196,852 | 2,160,229 | 154,520 35 |
| 22 | Kitchener | ..... | 8,557,911 | 727,683 60 | ..... | 8,597,365 | 715,495 18 | ..... | 13,699,368 | 774,191 02 |
| 23 | Lindsay | ..... | 505,603 | 38,863 73 | ..... | 353,367 | 29,037 65 | ..... | 400,515 | 28,059 96 |
| 24 | London | ..... | 10,962,583 | 1,393,979 05 | ..... | 8,968,459 | 1,190,695 94 | ..... | 9,458,160 | 1,231,965 04 |
| 25 | Midland | 115,536 | 982,118 | 86,361 93 | 88,242 | 996,215 | 94,739 78 | 39,532 | 1,152,690 | 70,404 92 |
| 26 | Morrisburg | 13,445 | 173,475 | 7,318 11 | 145,893 | 134,090 | 8,728 20 | 134,935 | 164,637 | 9,709 80 |
| 27 | Napanee | ..... | 443,498 | 57,829 20 | ..... | 358,528 | 49,732 29 | ..... | 456,665 | 58,285 72 |
| 28 | Niagara Falls | 79,666,324 | 7,410,202 | 868,720 54 | 95,737,700 | 7,218,312 | 768,426 24 | 105,512,925 | 8,209,256 | 1,156,474 02 |
| 29 | North Bay | ..... | 3,855,936 | 561,365 05 | 959,131 | 3,082,943 | 459,122 01 | 460,817 | 2,934,726 | 413,012 92 |
| 30 | Orillia | ..... | 2,099,698 | 104,047 11 | ..... | 3,143,618 | 141,487 31 | ..... | 2,741,390 | 84,037 32 |
| 31 | Oshawa | 450 | 13,984,970 | 3,758,762 05 | 3,417 | 10,839,841 | 2,875,863 01 | 2,399 | 19,349,983 | 5,421,748 20 |
| 32 | Ottawa | ..... | 11,783,807 | 1,561,627 40 | ..... | 11,127,300 | 1,529,822 75 | ..... | 11,004,027 | 1,532,267 81 |
| 33 | Owen Sound | ..... | 820,141 | 70,645 25 | ..... | 720,022 | 64,966 84 | 100 | 909,608 | 80,221 03 |
| 34 | Paris | ..... | 1,466,252 | 76,874 57 | ..... | 1,298,202 | 72,159 92 | ..... | 1,221,602 | 77,531 09 |
| 35 | Parry Sound | 73,156 | 1,465,722 | 252,992 24 | 473,070 | 797,599 | 150,754 06 | 122,295 | 775,026 | 207,725 01 |
| 36 | Peterborough | ..... | 5,147,193 | 658,396 50 | ..... | 5,643,691 | 736,456 86 | ..... | 5,862,504 | 738,525 93 |
| 37 | Picton | ..... | 238,733 | 18,189 82 | ..... | 251,514 | 14,298 93 | ..... | 261,865 | 15,498 10 |
| 38 | Port Arthur | 52,885,700 | 3,780,430 | 322,981 16 | 64,765,542 | 2,271,488 | 300,488 48 | 111,679,444 | 2,753,828 | 217,519 63 |
| 39 | Port Hope | ..... | 370,920 | 29,329 07 | ..... | 349,551 | 25,987 28 | 181 | 378,231 | 38,116 19 |
| 40 | Port McNicoll | 36,062 | 93,058 | 611 20 | 65,500 | 74,624 | 2,807 36 | 23,129 | 57,372 | 4,045 53 |
| 41 | Prescott | 9,619,480 | 3,201,339 | 369,087 09 | 8,016,491 | 3,115,197 | 293,926 17 | 9,827,815 | 2,892,664 | 358,202 55 |
| 42 | St. Catharines | 34,065 | 5,443,366 | 626,890 51 | 323,087 | 4,383,155 | 479,725 25 | 567,048 | 5,116,191 | 693,108 00 |
| 43 | St. Thomas | 122,270 | 3,189,212 | 451,043 86 | 37,366 | 2,170,403 | 323,389 62 | ..... | 2,095,014 | 339,050 86 |
| 44 | Sarnia | 32,886,466 | 13,276,714 | 714,504 56 | 30,202,470 | 11,549,769 | 530,206 93 | 36,516,556 | 15,840,458 | 884,898 37 |
| 45 | Sault Ste. Marie | 13,491,508 | 8,433,426 | 684,104,47 | 12,154,005 | 4,746,418 | 491,355 26 | 13,273,999 | 4,166,202 | 558,906 65 |
| 46 | Simcoe | 126,992 | 1,016,249 | 119,837 80 | 140,712 | 1,223,505 | 155,631 54 | 38,060 | 1,308,988 | 160,771 71 |
| 47 | Stratford | ..... | 2,785,778 | 344,548 25 | ..... | 2,410,637 | 283,482 45 | ..... | 2,421,776 | 304,506 65 |
| 48 | Sudbury | ..... | 1,501,965 | 113,370 85 | ..... | 1,017,486 | 106,163 96 | ..... | 1,323,014 | 126,290 40 |
| 49 | Tilsonburg | 84,600 | 1,174,270 | 198,907 91 | 179,518 | 882,838 | 163,975 62 | 230,247 | 702,552 | 166,543 74 |
| 50 | Toronto | 791,956 | 185,969,948 | 29,886,074 36 | 1,239,998 | 176,151,844 | 27,838,921 42 | 1,808,806 | 209,261,820 | 31,697,623 36 |
| 51 | Trenton | ..... | 1,268,650 | 50,601 86 | 22,652 | 1,491,996 | 45,832 74 | 34,963 | 1,198,631 | 65,022 48 |
| 52 | Wallaceburg | 431,243 | 3,582,117 | 826,533 77 | 787,879 | 2,806,669 | 478,183 68 | 1,540,092 | 2,016,28[illegible] | 643,351 75 |
| 53 | Welland | 351,362 | 12,586,335 | 656,886 93 | 410,308 | 10,000,003 | 562,588 42 | 1,938,464 | 12,413,712 | 813,544 25 |
| 54 | Whitby | ..... | 214,102 | 9,787 55 | 39,832 | 221,694 | 9,807 51 | 53,197 | 181,425 | 13,709 24 |
| 55 | Windsor | 45,884,518 | 40,195,943 | 8,547,865 71 | 43,493,892 | 30,078,188 | 6,698,070 94 | 51,656,725 | 39,699,108 | 9,290,750 82 |
| 56 | Woodstock | ..... | 1,471,884 | 171,354 20 | ..... | 1,419,869 | 194,683 06 | 11,214 | 1,565,232 | 180,348 91 |
| | Total | 402,578,332 | 454,809,219 | 64,822,161 63 | 426,759,609 | 398,238,639 | 56,165,637 22 | 537,825,280 | 475,536,493 | 67,260,402 09 |

No. 8.—STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption, etc.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

| No. | Ports | Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924 | | | Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1925 | | | Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty | Exports | Imports entered for Home Consumption | Duty |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1 | Brandon | 65,783 | 1,181,362 | 129,953 52 | 47,737 | 930,850 | 119,020 21 | 64,034 | 1,044,511 | 117,860 00 |
| 2 | Emerson | 10,801,961 | 477,433 | 23,182 87 | 10,818,459 | 913,661 | 26,993 67 | 12,067,921 | 542,680 | 32,902 05 |
| 3 | Gretna | 161,561 | 113,744 | 9,248 90 | 100,669 | 93,539 | 7,405 01 | 225,425 | 130,567 | 9,191 58 |
| 4 | Portage la Prairie | ..... | 794,075 | 140,241 49 | ..... | 407,098 | 32,130 15 | ..... | 398,931 | 34,035 70 |
| 5 | Winnipeg | 33,059 | 37,104,719 | 6,963,426 32 | 28,150 | 34,831,557 | 6,669,088 37 | 57,361 | 40,760,958 | 7,600,036 76 |
| | Total | 11,062,364 | 39,671,333 | 7,266,053 10 | 10,995,015 | 37,176,705 | 6,854,637 41 | 12,414,741 | 42,877,647 | 7,794,026 09 |
| | PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Moose Jaw | 534,810 | 1,448,119 | 215,763 08 | 139,474 | 1,454,240 | 240,322 79 | 239,858 | 1,612,034 | 266,933 24 |
| 2 | North Portal | 10,520,101 | 546,841 | 31,721 69 | 9,926,109 | 261,232 | 24,809 84 | 9,936,129 | 499,256 | 33,091 37 |
| 3 | Prince Albert | ..... | 242,956 | 40,610 46 | ..... | 305,924 | 36,100 09 | ..... | 230,046 | 36,650 39 |
| 4 | Regina | 40,740 | 7,221,549 | 795,746 26 | 33,797 | 5,492,299 | 582,862 17 | 66,010 | 9,116,396 | 1,744,870 62 |
| 5 | Saskatoon | ..... | 3,473,582 | 427,863 49 | ..... | 2,352,413 | 365,511 16 | ..... | 3,439,138 | 471,675 46 |
| | Total | 11,095,651 | 12,933,047 | 1,511,704 98 | 10,099,380 | 9,866,108 | 1,249,606 05 | 10,241,997 | 14,896,870 | 2,553,221 08 |
| | PROVINCE OF ALBERTA | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Calgary | ..... | 5,950,713 | 1,076,551 81 | ..... | 6,960,776 | 1,376,360 37 | ..... | 8,305,337 | 1,594,817 10 |
| 2 | Edmonton | ..... | 5,342,137 | 1,048,818 46 | ..... | 4,318,077 | 1,046,699 26 | ..... | 5,174,483 | 1,144,469 43 |
| 3 | Lethbridge | 433,850 | 962,129 | 129,083 72 | 2,230,562 | 1,966,594 | 130,104 54 | 669,954 | 3,448,104 | 201,406 00 |
| 4 | Medicine Hat | ..... | 295,690 | 43,312 84 | ..... | 252,455 | 40,835 27 | ..... | 286,836 | 38,055 91 |
| | Total | 433,850 | 12,550,669 | 2,297,766 83 | 2,230,562 | 13,497,902 | 2,593,999 44 | 669,954 | 17,214,760 | 2,987,748,44 |

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abbotsford | 3,116,102 | 143,445 | 22,183 30 | 3,625,193 | 226,456 | 35,901 03 | 5,512,907 | 318,192 | 38,009 53 |
| 2 | Cranbrook | 1,041,015 | 253,374 | 48,746 83 | 1,966,129 | 360,893 | 53,637 18 | 1,570,486 | 490,856 | 70,855 63 |
| 3 | Fernie | 2,116,751 | 897,526 | 359,422 89 | 586,215 | 332,438 | 126,116 17 | 1,370,578 | 406,668 | 148,951 33 |
| 4 | Grand Forks | 54,709 | 356,601 | 178,341 70 | 152,277 | 177,690 | 67,136 76 | 95,065 | 117,439 | 37,617 15 |
| 5 | Greenwood | 142,397 | 102,834 | 56,397 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Nanaimo | 6,989,914 | 577,988 | 66,184 37 | 5,626,426 | 865,686 | 168,686 42 | 5,890,600 | 531,114 | 86,444 11 |
| 7 | Nelson | 429,425 | 262,889 | 49,509 83 | 437,214 | 303,692 | 59,659 87 | 378,031 | 315,288 | 55,472 37 |
| 8 | New Westminster | 6,528,285 | 1,784,966 | 447,452 92 | 11,210,694 | 1,666,112 | 425,874 19 | 14,155,275 | 1,784,412 | 267,706 72 |
| 9 | Penticton | 293,341 | 216,773 | 30,448 71 | 211,146 | 145,476 | 23,960 33 | 109,267 | 284,228 | 36,780 59 |
| 10 | Prince Rupert | 15,829,950 | 1,663,752 | 330,202 71 | 15,810,434 | 1,249,442 | 206,133 19 | 15,418,146 | 1,367,819 | 316,503 65 |
| 11 | Revelstoke | ..... | 286,732 | 60,898 03 | ..... | 209,623 | 38,752 45 | ..... | 323,065 | 62,675 61 |
| 12 | Rossland | 2,084 | 538,506 | 31,842 04 | 60,495 | 628,069 | 63,649 72 | 23,040 | 526,156 | 55,894 29 |
| 13 | Vancouver | 99,001,740 | 53,808,630 | 11,489,291 77 | 105,303,103 | 53,350,269 | 10,176,813 86 | 144,634,857 | 59,843,051 | 12,213,001 38 |
| 14 | Victoria | 4,143,347 | 6,670,556 | 1,850,547 99 | 3,282,834 | 6,970,269 | 1,940,709 41 | 3,299,485 | 7,202,060 | 1,802,089 10 |
| | Total | 139,689,060 | 67,564,572 | 15,021,470 09 | 148,272,160 | 66,486,115 | 13,387,030 58 | 192,457 737 | 73,510,348 | 15,192,001 46 |

## YUKON

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dawson | 1,257,155 | 123,693 | 23,834 36 | 235,293 | 162,084 | 38,647 10 | 8,575 | 265,388 | 54,131 58 |
| 2 | White Horse | 363,064 | 200,236 | 43,443 01 | 551,573 | 237,634 | 56,869 02 | 1,068,073 | 185,119 | 48,643 90 |
| | Total | 1,620,219 | 323,929 | 67,277 37 | 786,866 | 399,718 | 95,516 12 | 1,076,648 | 450,507 | 102,775 48 |

## RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nova Scotia | 46,141,634 | 26,063,506 | 3,332,613 16 | 43,940,356 | 22,068,108 | 2,646,110 74 | 50,333 594 | 21,367,022 | 3,027,638 87 |
| 2 | Prince Edward Island | 537,832 | 918,585 | 184,616 21 | 579,156 | 930,719 | 136,562 45 | 1,228,328 | 1,061,274 | 143,302 17 |
| 3 | New Brunswick | 82,338,534 | 28,016,523 | 4,382,256 58 | 78,251,919 | 25,702,617 | 4,349,055 67 | 99,054,259 | 26,906,574 | 6,014,361 49 |
| 4 | Quebec | 363,265,821 | 250,484,108 | 36,228,879 13 | 359,446,620 | 222,536,180 | 32,737,499 64 | 423,234,599 | 253,428,130 | 38,839,102 16 |
| 5 | Ontario | 402,578,332 | 454,809,219 | 64,822,161 63 | 426,759,609 | 398,238,639 | 56,165,637 22 | 537,825,280 | 475,536,493 | 67,260,402 09 |
| 6 | Manitoba | 11,062,364 | 39,671,333 | 7,266,053 10 | 10,995,015 | 37,176,705 | 6,854,637 41 | 12,414,741 | 42,877,647 | 7,794,026 09 |
| 7 | Saskatchewan | 11,095,651 | 12,933,047 | 1,511,704 98 | 10,099,380 | 9,866,108 | 1,249,606 05 | 10,241,997 | 14,896,870 | 2,553,221 08 |
| 8 | Alberta | 433,850 | 12,550,669 | 2,297,766 83 | 2,230,562 | 13,497,902 | 2,593,999 44 | 669,954 | 17,214,760 | 2,987,748 44 |
| 9 | British Columbia | 139,689,060 | 67,564,572 | 15,021,470 09 | 148,272,160 | 66,486,115 | 13,387,030 58 | 192,457,737 | 73,510,348 | 15,192,001 46 |
| 10 | Yukon | 1,620,219 | 323,929 | 67,277 37 | 786,866 | 399,718 | 95,516 12 | 1,076,648 | 450 507 | 102,775 48 |
| | Total | 1,058,763,297 | 893,335,491 | 135,114,799 08 | 1,081,361,643 | 796,902,811 | 120,215,655 32 | 1,328,537,137 | 927,249,625 | 143,914,579 33 |
| | Prepaid postal parcels duty received through P.O. Department | ..... | 31,376 | 7,545 68 | ..... | 29,726 | 6,798 38 | ..... | 79,107 | 18,530 74 |
| | **Grand Total** | **1,058,763,297** | **893,366,867** | **135,122,344 76** | **1,081,361,643** | **796,932,537** | **120,222,453 70** | **1,328,537,137** | **927,328,732** | **143,933,110 07** |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services by Ports, Outports and Stations.

NOVA SCOTIA

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels Arrived | Sea-Going Vessels Departed | Coasting and Inland Vessels Arrived | Coasting and Inland Vessels Departed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Amherst | 37,840 39 | 73,636 43 | 27 00 | 6,909 77 | ..... | 118,413 59 | 1,644 | ..... | 386 | 2 | 1,392 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Joggin Mines | 148 01 | 304 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 452 44 | 69 | 10 | 12 | ..... | 28 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 40 | 36 |
| North Port | 22 29 | 5 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 46 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Oxford | 2,820 47 | 8,109 93 | ..... | 33 77 | ..... | 10,964 17 | 149 | ..... | 189 | ..... | 122 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pugwash | 250 81 | 444 52 | ..... | 10 90 | ..... | 706 23 | 84 | 9 | 115 | ..... | 53 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 32 | 27 |
| River Hébert | 167 02 | 661 25 | ..... | 42 15 | ..... | 870 42 | 44 | ..... | 43 | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Springhill | 2,309 24 | 1,915 48 | ..... | 1,971 95 | ..... | 6,196 67 | 130 | ..... | 82 | ..... | 182 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wallace | 220 60 | 53 65 | ..... | 16 00 | ..... | 290 25 | 62 | 1 | 26 | ..... | 56 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| Malagash | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 | 51 |
| Tidnish | 115 09 | 29 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 144 10 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 43,893 92 | 85,159 87 | 27 00 | 8,984 54 | ..... | 138,065 33 | 2,216 | 20 | 853 | 2 | 1,852 | 32 | 10 | 19 | 135 | 126 |
| Annapolis Royal | 1,288 43 | 1,952 87 | ..... | 668 71 | ..... | 3,910 01 | 203 | 13 | 124 | ..... | 195 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 86 | 85 |
| Bridgetown | 2,710 75 | 10,817 39 | ..... | 211 09 | ..... | 13,739 23 | 166 | ..... | 125 | ..... | 177 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 35 | 36 |
| Clementsport | 317 04 | 78 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 395 45 | 74 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 46 | ..... | 13 | 12 | 25 | 25 |
| Port Wade | 110 75 | 58 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 74 | 9 | 20 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 20 | 16 | 7 |
| Hampton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 | 63 | 62 |
| Total | 4,426 97 | 12,907 66 | ..... | 879 80 | ..... | 18,214 43 | 452 | 48 | 271 | ..... | 418 | 8 | 41 | 48 | 225 | 215 |
| Antigonish | 5,198 47 | 4,976 35 | ..... | 798 88 | ..... | 10,973 70 | 185 | ..... | 194 | ..... | 337 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bayfield | 159 86 | 38 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 198 46 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Cape George | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 60 |
| Harbour au Bouche | 85 29 | 17 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102 55 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 29 | 29 |
| Malignant Cove | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 36 |
| Total | 5,443 62 | 5,032 21 | ..... | 798 88 | ..... | 11,274 71 | 260 | ..... | 194 | ..... | 418 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 126 | 126 |
| Arichat | 125 44 | 388 27 | ..... | 43 46 | ..... | 557 17 | 43 | ..... | 79 | ..... | 27 | ..... | 9 | 8 | 416 | 423 |
| St. Peters | 61 27 | 369 16 | ..... | 7 65 | ..... | 438 08 | 37 | 8 | 17 | ..... | 52 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 299 | 309 |
| Descousse | 109 34 | 21 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 131 23 | 18 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 9 | 95 | 94 |
| Fourchu | 43 30 | 8 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 75 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 53 |
| Irish Cove | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| L'Ardoise | 131 04 | 26 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 157 17 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 13 | 12 |
| Petit de Grat | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 28 | 150 | 149 |
| River Bourgeois | 4 58 | 0 86 | ..... | 16 18 | ..... | 21 62 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 7 | 22 | 23 |
| West Arichat | 1 55 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 89 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 507 | 510 |
| Total | 476 52 | 815 10 | ..... | 67 29 | ..... | 1,358 91 | 131 | 9 | 96 | ..... | 79 | 8 | 64 | 63 | 1,561 | 1,579 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baddeck | 324 08 | 914 78 | | 75 62 | | 1,314 48 | 32 | 6 | 86 | | 72 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 431 | 430 |
| Iona | 257 14 | 75 62 | | | | 332 76 | 25 | 2 | | | 56 | 61 | 2 | 4 | 262 | 260 |
| New Campbellton | 13 25 | 2 63 | | | | 15 88 | 3 | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 91 | 90 |
| Aspy Bay | 34 17 | 7 27 | | | | 41 44 | 12 | | | | | | | | 31 | 28 |
| Ingonish | 27 65 | 5 82 | | | | 33 47 | 6 | 2 | | | | | 28 | 18 | 83 | 98 |
| Little Narrows | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 96 | 96 |
| Munroe's Point | | | | | | | | 20 | | | | | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| Neil's Harbour | 3 91 | 0 92 | | | | 4 83 | 1 | | | | | | 12 | 5 | 61 | 67 |
| McKinnon's Harbour | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | 10 | 10 | | |
| St. Ann's | 40 92 | 7 99 | | | | 48 91 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 52 | 53 |
| White Point | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | 2 | | 9 | 11 |
| Total | 701 12 | 1,015 03 | | 75 62 | | 1,791 77 | 88 | 40 | 86 | | 128 | 63 | 87 | 70 | 1,136 | 1,154 |
| Barrington Passage | 160 97 | 459 52 | | 58 30 | | 678 79 | 103 | | 89 | | 83 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 380 | 363 |
| Clark's Harbour | 362 20 | 494 32 | | | | 856 52 | 110 | 21 | 44 | | | | 26 | 22 | 494 | 505 |
| Port La Tour | 44 97 | 10 11 | | | | 55 08 | 37 | | | | | | | 1 | 117 | 114 |
| Shag Harbour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 12 |
| Wood Harbour | 72 07 | 13 08 | | | | 85 15 | 44 | 6 | | | | | 9 | 13 | 386 | 386 |
| Total | 640 21 | 977 03 | | 58 30 | | 1,675 54 | 294 | 27 | 133 | | 83 | 5 | 39 | 41 | 1,389 | 1,381 |
| Bridgewater | 9,305 52 | 9,142 37 | | 1,566 97 | 300 00 | 20,314 86 | 455 | 46 | 261 | | 512 | 11 | 11 | 33 | 66 | 46 |
| Canso | 8,467 61 | 3,866 81 | | 1,175 02 | 546 40 | 14,055 84 | 250 | | 97 | | 49 | | 217 | 186 | 662 | 700 |
| Guysboro | 328 65 | 697 29 | | 310 13 | 51 00 | 1,387 07 | 64 | 16 | 42 | | 21 | | 9 | 12 | 389 | 387 |
| Isaac's Harbour | 198 22 | 174 73 | | | | 372 95 | 20 | 8 | 12 | | 11 | | 14 | 29 | 165 | 160 |
| Port Mulgrave | 321 01 | 326 49 | | 233 51 | | 881 01 | 89 | 5 | 67 | | 210 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 1,185 | 1,182 |
| Sherbrooke | 1,479 47 | 1,426 54 | | | | 2,906 01 | 63 | 26 | 16 | | 6 | | 15 | 27 | 77 | 69 |
| Ecum Secum | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 116 | 116 |
| Larry's River | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 92 | 88 |
| Liscomb | 22 89 | 4 60 | | | | 27 49 | 8 | 3 | | | | | 9 | 12 | 98 | 96 |
| Middle County Harbour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 | 46 |
| Port Felix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 | 77 |
| Port Hillford | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 53 | 51 |
| Queensport | 85 60 | 18 38 | | 84 77 | | 188 75 | 34 | | | | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 320 | 321 |
| Sonora | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 115 | 117 |
| Whitehaven | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 36 | 34 | 150 | 153 |
| Total | 10,903 45 | 6,514 84 | | 1,803 43 | 597 40 | 19,819 12 | 528 | 61 | 234 | | 301 | 8 | 308 | 311 | 3,547 | 3,563 |
| Digby | 4,845 55 | 3,958 95 | 2 00 | 259 99 | | 9,066 49 | 248 | 3 | 138 | 1 | 228 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 571 | 572 |
| Bear River | 1,072 94 | 736 78 | | 105 92 | | 1,915 64 | 117 | 5 | 37 | | 111 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 61 | 60 |
| Freeport | 220 63 | 1,082 64 | | | | 1,303 27 | 35 | 9 | 33 | | 21 | | 10 | 9 | 334 | 335 |
| Sandy Cove | 26 39 | 6 30 | | | | 32 69 | 21 | | | | 11 | | 3 | | 160 | 163 |
| Westport | 418 49 | 81 12 | | | 400 00 | 899 61 | 64 | 28 | | | 34 | | 38 | 28 | 316 | 328 |
| Little River | 5 08 | 1 16 | | | | 6 24 | 3 | 15 | | | | | 9 | 15 | 185 | 181 |
| Tiverton | 116 78 | 47 34 | | | | 164 12 | 32 | 20 | 9 | | 24 | | 9 | 19 | 292 | 280 |
| Total | 6,705 86 | 5,914 29 | 2 00 | 365 91 | 400 00 | 13,388 06 | 520 | 80 | 217 | 1 | 429 | 21 | 93 | 95 | 1,919 | 1,919 |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued*

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Glace Bay | 25,057 06 | 15,259 63 | | 3,605 78 | | 43,922 47 | 739 | ..... | 316 | ..... | 968 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 17 |
| Halifax | 2,409,989 78 | 548,485 21 | 25,854 87 | 576,386 95 | 40,297 18 | 3,601,013 99 | 23,244 | 32,996 | 2,337 | 165 | 7,620 | 7,679 | 1,614 | 1,396 | 1,426 | 1,695 |
| Sheet Harbour | 5,131 46 | 1,656 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,788 15 | 97 | 14 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 14 | 314 | 303 |
| East Chezzetcook | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 |
| East Jeddore | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 4 | 176 | 169 |
| Hubbards | 117 37 | 107 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 30 | 35 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 27 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Ingramport | 43 02 | 164 03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 207 05 | 19 | 3 | 12 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 56 | 54 |
| Moser's River | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 | 127 |
| Port Dufferin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | 119 | 119 |
| Sambro | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 54 | 48 |
| Ship Harbour | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 165 | 156 |
| Spry Bay | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 140 | 125 |
| West Chezzetcook | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 35 |
| Total | 2,415,281 63 | 550,413 86 | 25,854 87 | 576,386 95 | 40,297 18 | 3,608,234 49 | 23,395 | 33,022 | 2,395 | 165 | 7,654 | 7,704 | 1,649 | 1,431 | 2,635 | 2,850 |
| Kentville | 13,212 01 | 21,084 05 | | 3,887 60 | 500 00 | 38,683 66 | 730 | ..... | 280 | ..... | 548 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aylesford Station | 889 01 | 1,795 02 | ..... | 80 77 | ..... | 2,864 80 | 120 | ..... | 120 | ..... | 76 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Berwich | 709 76 | 2,513 87 | ..... | 134 15 | ..... | 3,357 78 | 145 | ..... | 152 | ..... | 148 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Canning | 478 16 | 1,283 61 | ..... | 43 02 | ..... | 1,804 79 | 64 | ..... | 69 | ..... | 67 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 28 | 27 |
| Kingsport | 9 37 | 65 67 | ..... | 12 38 | ..... | 87 42 | 7 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 5 |
| Port Williams | 2,329 98 | 949 12 | ..... | 229 41 | ..... | 3,508 51 | 152 | 3 | 13 | ..... | 145 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 25 | 24 |
| Wolfville | 1,539 14 | 8,440 87 | ..... | 3,324 02 | ..... | 13,304 03 | 246 | ..... | 254 | ..... | 222 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 237 | 240 |
| Hall's Harbour | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 42 | 43 |
| Harbourville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 38 |
| Morden | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 24 |
| Total. | 19,167 43 | 36,132 21 | ..... | 7,811 35 | 500 00 | 63,610 99 | 1,464 | 4 | 900 | ..... | 1,208 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 396 | 401 |
| Liverpool | 3,000 33 | 5,852 92 | ..... | 1,036 25 | 73 55 | 9,963 05 | 247 | 36 | 310 | ..... | 354 | 10 | 136 | 146 | 65 | 56 |
| Caledonia | 191 96 | 424 04 | ..... | 43 31 | ..... | 659 31 | 45 | ..... | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Medway | 399 62 | 148 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 548 18 | 45 | 4 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| Port Mouton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 6 | 16 | 12 |
| Total | 3,591 93 | 6,425 52 | ..... | 1,079 56 | 73 55 | 11,170 54 | 337 | 42 | 375 | ..... | 354 | 10 | 149 | 164 | 93 | 78 |
| Lockeport | 1,008 22 | 888 77 | ..... | 120 55 | ..... | 2,017 54 | 150 | 12 | 45 | ..... | 107 | 3 | 28 | 44 | 55 | 48 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunenburg— | 9,011 69 | 8,973 89 | | 685 07 | 375 00 | 19,045 65 | 1,443 | 31 | 161 | | 403 | 14 | 509 | 507 | 231 | 262 |
| Chester | 1,606 75 | 1,416 57 | | 29 55 | | 3,052 87 | 115 | | 108 | | 123 | 1 | 26 | 26 | 70 | 72 |
| La Have | 1,515 19 | 4,399 15 | | 263 35 | 60 00 | 6,237 69 | 182 | 10 | 97 | | | | 88 | 89 | 219 | 225 |
| Mahone Bay | 1,991 59 | 1,632 94 | | 112 02 | | 3,736 55 | 156 | 4 | 121 | | 93 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 54 | 69 |
| Riverport | 559 28 | 37 22 | | | 45 00 | 641 50 | 130 | | | | | | 81 | 60 | 107 | 119 |
| Conquerall Banks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 48 |
| Petite Rivière | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 23 |
| Vogler's Cove | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 20 |
| West Dublin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 77 | 80 |
| Total | 14,684 50 | 16,459 77 | | 1,089 99 | 480 00 | 32,714 26 | 2,026 | 45 | 487 | | 619 | 19 | 716 | 689 | 847 | 918 |
| Middleton | 1,882 47 | 5,358 47 | | 381 28 | | 7,622 22 | 235 | | 187 | | 205 | 8 | | | | |
| Margaretsville | 9 33 | 30 91 | | | | 40 24 | 5 | | 11 | | | | | | 59 | 58 |
| Port George | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 46 | 46 |
| Springfield | 88 85 | 29 77 | | 20 72 | | 139 34 | 41 | | 8 | | 8 | | | | | |
| Total | 1,980 65 | 5,419 15 | | 402 00 | | 7,801 80 | 281 | 2 | 206 | | 213 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 105 | 104 |
| New Glasgow | 55,499 96 | 135,205 44 | | 12,183 32 | 448 00 | 203,336 72 | 1,403 | | 569 | | 1,600 | 18 | | | 119 | 122 |
| Merigomish | 50 16 | 11 08 | | 20 45 | | 81 69 | 59 | | | | 49 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total | 55,550 12 | 135,216 52 | | 12,203 77 | 448 00 | 203,418 41 | 1,462 | | 569 | | 1,649 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 119 | 122 |
| North Sydney | 19,201 71 | 10,894 70 | | 9,639 42 | 347 92 | 40,083 75 | 1,591 | 15,878 | 148 | | 4,319 | 1,388 | 767 | 724 | 621 | 708 |
| Grand Narrows | 69 51 | 19 65 | | 1 82 | | 90 98 | 24 | | | | 33 | 17 | | | 82 | 82 |
| Sydney Mines | 8,485 18 | 4,357 67 | | 9,915 73 | | 22,758 58 | 362 | | 111 | | 426 | 5 | | | | |
| East Bay (North Side) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Little Bras d'Or | 42 25 | 9 13 | | | | 51 38 | | | | | | | 4 | 11 | 110 | 100 |
| Total | 27,798 65 | 15,281 15 | | 19,556 97 | 347 92 | 62,984 69 | 1,977 | 15,878 | 259 | | 4,778 | 1,410 | 771 | 735 | 814 | 891 |
| Parrsboro | 1,172 77 | 2,519 41 | | 364 86 | | 4,057 04 | 155 | 69 | 354 | | 89 | 5 | 49 | 56 | 413 | 409 |
| Advocate Harbour | 44 23 | 8 83 | | | | 53 06 | 9 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 26 | 24 |
| Apple River | 6 56 | 1 24 | | | | 7 80 | 8 | 6 | | | | | 2 | 6 | 27 | 24 |
| Five Islands | 36 84 | 7 14 | | | | 43 98 | 12 | 4 | | | | | 2 | 4 | 31 | 29 |
| Port Greville | 2 95 | 58 | | | | 3 53 | 3 | 12 | | | | | 20 | 12 | 54 | 67 |
| Spencer's Island | 7 27 | 1 67 | | | | 8 94 | 7 | 4 | | | | | 20 | 23 | 34 | 30 |
| Total | 1,270 62 | 2,538 87 | | 364 86 | | 4,174 35 | 194 | 96 | 354 | | 89 | 5 | 94 | 102 | 585 | 583 |
| Pictou | 3,805 30 | 12,446 51 | | 498 47 | 200 00 | 16,950 28 | 268 | 15 | 25 | | 285 | 45 | 8 | 17 | 624 | 625 |
| River John | 474 40 | 339 89 | | 15 58 | | 829 87 | 46 | | 6 | | 67 | 7 | | | 23 | 22 |
| Tatamagouche | 288 05 | 627 75 | | 15 06 | | 930 86 | 71 | | 65 | | 67 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 4,567 75 | 13,414 15 | | 529 11 | 200 00 | 18,711 01 | 385 | 15 | 323 | | 419 | 53 | 8 | 17 | 649 | 649 |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded*

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Port Hawkesbury | 963 64 | 1,348 16 | ..... | 114 42 | ..... | 2,426 22 | 101 | 3 | 48 | ..... | 76 | 4 | 88 | 72 | 254 | 269 |
| Port Hastings | 801 68 | 163 91 | ..... | 64 40 | ..... | 1,029 99 | 26 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 218 | 217 |
| Marble Mountain | 10 02 | 2 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 72 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 94 | 94 |
| Orangedale | 114 05 | 23 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 137 48 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Port Malcolm | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 34 | 29 |
| West Bay | 21 73 | 4 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 87 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | 47 |
| Whycocomagh | 144 24 | 37 73 | ..... | 1,083 92 | ..... | 1,265 89 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 116 | 117 |
| Total | 2,055 36 | 1,580 07 | ..... | 1,262 74 | ..... | 4,898 17 | 210 | 5 | 48 | ..... | 175 | 7 | 89 | 76 | 765 | 775 |
| Port Hood | 185 90 | 503 04 | ..... | 144 07 | 404 00 | 1,237 01 | 47 | ..... | 69 | ..... | 24 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 351 | 352 |
| Cheticamp | 147 30 | 309 66 | ..... | 10 80 | ..... | 467 76 | 33 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165 | 167 |
| Inverness | 531 86 | 547 80 | ..... | 43 02 | ..... | 1,122 68 | 78 | ..... | 32 | ..... | 75 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Mabou | 49 05 | 162 81 | ..... | 14 35 | ..... | 226 21 | 6 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 52 |
| Margaree | 308 16 | 91 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 399 84 | 55 | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 161 | 160 |
| Grand Etang | 53 88 | 12 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66 75 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158 | 159 |
| Total | 1,276 15 | 1,627 86 | ..... | 212 24 | 404 00 | 3,520 25 | 236 | ..... | 158 | ..... | 117 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 892 | 895 |
| Shelburne | 4,309 35 | 3,462 55 | ..... | 1,199 60 | 64 08 | 9,035 58 | 210 | 17 | 181 | ..... | 154 | 6 | 70 | 86 | 80 | 68 |
| North East Harbour | 32 24 | 6 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 77 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 | 99 | 99 |
| Port Clyde | 147 18 | 403 87 | ..... | 72 32 | ..... | 623 37 | 57 | 1 | 73 | ..... | 22 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 91 | 93 |
| Sandy Point | 17 74 | 3 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 13 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 117 | 117 | 75 | 74 |
| Jordan Bay | 5 99 | 3 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 16 | 8 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 13 | 14 |
| Total | 4,512 50 | 3,879 51 | ..... | 1,271 92 | 64 08 | 9,728 01 | 327 | 18 | 265 | ..... | 176 | 7 | 196 | 212 | 358 | 348 |
| Sydney | 167,634 58 | 304,259 94 | 2 00 | 23,787 07 | 243 69 | 495,927 28 | 2,609 | 568 | 630 | | 12,336 | 435 | 276 | 391 | 875 | 773 |
| Louisburg | 297 54 | 285 15 | ..... | 41 81 | ..... | 624 50 | 80 | 978 | 41 | ..... | 115 | 192 | 216 | 233 | 126 | 107 |
| New Waterford | 2,209 66 | 1,523 60 | ..... | 75 50 | ..... | 3,808 76 | 173 | ..... | 59 | ..... | 171 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Morien | 102 54 | 99 95 | ..... | 88 96 | ..... | 291 45 | 12 | ..... | 13 | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 |
| Gabarouse Bay | 3 46 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 13 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 155 | 153 |
| Main-à-Dieu | 21 25 | 4 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 03 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 32 |
| Total | 170,269 03 | 306,174 09 | 2 00 | 23,993 34 | 243 69 | 500,682 15 | 2,881 | 1,546 | 743 | 1 | 2,637 | 629 | 508 | 642 | 1,202 | 1,079 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Truro | 101,510 89 | 121,803 04 | 300 70 | 20,172 64 | ..... | 243,787 27 | 2,420 | ..... | 471 | 3 | 1,980 | 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Great Village | 1,170 95 | 145 77 | ..... | 1 68 | ..... | 1,318 40 | 77 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 17 |
| Little Bass River | 94 73 | 2,015 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,110 13 | 12 | 9 | 103 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 9 | 34 | 41 |
| Total | 102,776 57 | 123,964 21 | 300 70 | 20,174 32 | ..... | 247,215 80 | 2,509 | 9 | 575 | 3 | 2,060 | 85 | 2 | 9 | 51 | 58 |
| Weymouth | 920 57 | 3,062 32 | ..... | 171 24 | 1,464 75 | 5,618 88 | 176 | 34 | 216 | ..... | 136 | 14 | 21 | 31 | 151 | 160 |
| Belliveau's Cove | 28 72 | 292 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 320 98 | 11 | 9 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 9 | 91 | 87 |
| Church Point | 220 68 | 290 97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 511 65 | 38 | 6 | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Meteghan River | 478 85 | 526 02 | ..... | 14 35 | ..... | 1,019 22 | 97 | 1 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 33 | 36 |
| Plympton | 134 21 | 122 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 256 42 | 41 | 7 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 7 | 37 | 34 |
| Salmon River | 109 97 | 31 34 | ..... | 38 58 | ..... | 179 89 | 19 | 2 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 9 | 30 | 29 |
| Meteghan | 315 29 | 197 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 512 84 | 15 | 5 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 13 | 84 | 78 |
| Total | 2,208 29 | 4,522 67 | ..... | 224 17 | 1,464 75 | 8,419 88 | 397 | 64 | 433 | ..... | 136 | 14 | 65 | 73 | 431 | 430 |
| Windsor | 26,255 85 | 32,028 87 | ..... | 1,871 54 | ..... | 60,156 26 | 562 | 152 | 439 | ..... | 496 | 10 | 134 | 150 | 95 | 77 |
| Hantsport | 695 78 | 3,146 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,842 56 | 105 | 1 | 74 | ..... | 91 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 22 | 39 |
| Maitland | 110 36 | 309 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 420 04 | 35 | 5 | 30 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 19 | 14 |
| Cheverie | 40 01 | 8 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 17 | 12 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 18 | 29 | 21 |
| Noel | 9 95 | 2 04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 99 | 5 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 14 | 25 | 16 |
| Walton | 1,153 03 | 317 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,470 60 | 14 | 44 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 | 44 | 45 | 42 |
| Total | 28,264 98 | 35,813 10 | ..... | 1,871 54 | ..... | 65,949 62 | 733 | 235 | 555 | ..... | 600 | 14 | 205 | 232 | 235 | 209 |
| Yarmouth | 63,548 91 | 35,185 52 | 1,043 26 | 6,568 83 | 1,565 02 | 107,911 54 | 2,872 | 4,648 | 503 | 83 | 678 | 2,221 | 351 | 349 | 510 | 575 |
| Lower East Pubnico | 129 12 | 27 52 | ..... | 34 57 | ..... | 191 21 | 69 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 48 | 1 | 43 | 40 | 164 | 169 |
| Tusket | 104 52 | 22 74 | ..... | 38 14 | ..... | 165 40 | 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Abbotts Harbour | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 | 79 |
| Wedgeport | 37 71 | 8 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 79 | 12 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 | 13 | 13 |
| Total | 63,820 26 | 35,243 86 | 1,043 26 | 6,641 54 | 1,565 02 | 108,313 94 | 3,025 | 4,652 | 503 | 83 | 767 | 2,222 | 397 | 393 | 801 | 836 |
| **Nova Scotia Totals** | **3,027,638 87** | **1,437,733 37** | **27,229 83** | **693,403 44** | **47,385 59** | **5,233,391 10** | **47,591** | **55,976** | **11,854** | **255** | **28,946** | **12,420** | **5,541** | **5,506** | **21,153** | **21,400** |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Charlottetown | 113,662 64 | 60,517 47 | 39,019 85 | 32,459 93 | 1,422 25 | 247,082 14 | 1,861 | 763 | 940 | 484 | 1,711 | 52 | 35 | 60 | 579 | 549 |
| Cardigan | 154 54 | 210 89 | | | | 365 43 | 75 | 6 | 29 | | 47 | | 7 | 6 | 26 | 27 |
| Crapaud | 63 37 | 352 34 | | | | 415 71 | 26 | | 68 | | | | | | 82 | 82 |
| Georgetown | 83 43 | 192 13 | | 96 55 | | 372 11 | 90 | 7 | 51 | | 31 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 133 | 132 |
| Montague | 5,043 26 | 4,643 14 | | 194 75 | | 9,881 15 | 190 | 29 | 102 | | 170 | | 15 | 24 | 117 | 106 |
| Murray Harbour | 120 46 | 120 38 | | | | 240 84 | 44 | | 50 | | 18 | | 3 | 4 | 129 | 127 |
| Souris | 551 80 | 825 57 | | 85 34 | | 1,462 71 | 147 | 21 | 125 | | 121 | 2 | 11 | 17 | 219 | 213 |
| St. Peter's | 78 11 | 229 10 | | | | 307 21 | 66 | | 24 | | 65 | 5 | | | | |
| Grand River | 1 01 | 18 | | | | 1 19 | 1 | | | | | | | | 35 | 35 |
| Halliday's Wharf | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Murray River | 94 17 | 189 71 | | | | 283 88 | 32 | | 23 | | 14 | 1 | 1 | | 66 | 68 |
| New London | 14 57 | 70 25 | | | | 84 82 | 7 | | 12 | | | | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| Orwell | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 71 | 71 |
| Pinette Bridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 29 |
| Vernon River Bridge | 183 72 | 36 01 | | | | 219 73 | 24 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| Total | 120,051 08 | 67,387 17 | 39,019 85 | 32,836 57 | 1,422 25 | 260,716 92 | 2,563 | 827 | 1,424 | 484 | 2,177 | 62 | 84 | 125 | 1,507 | 1,457 |
| Summerside | 21,364 62 | 15,153 02 | | 4,188 69 | 1,954 39 | 42,660 72 | 599 | 65 | 388 | | 713 | 10 | 4 | 17 | 113 | 98 |
| Alberton | 337 61 | 1,318 56 | | 207 64 | 350 00 | 2,213 81 | 91 | | 120 | | 70 | 3 | | | 13 | 13 |
| Port Borden | 1,234 82 | 914 19 | | 116 77 | 50 00 | 2,315 78 | 134 | | 69 | | 165 | 22 | | | 6 | 6 |
| Tignish | 290 56 | 833 32 | | 78 92 | | 1,202 80 | 81 | | 149 | | 51 | | | | 12 | 13 |
| Malpeque | 23 48 | 97 24 | | | | 120 72 | 11 | | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Miminegash | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | 32 |
| Total | 23,251 09 | 18,316 33 | | 4,592 02 | 2,354 39 | 48,513 83 | 916 | 65 | 738 | | 999 | 35 | 4 | 17 | 173 | 162 |
| Prince Edward Island Totals | 143,302 17 | 85,703 50 | 39,019 85 | 37,428 59 | 3,776 64 | 309,230 75 | 3,479 | 892 | 2,162 | 484 | 3,176 | 97 | 88 | 142 | 1,680 | 1,619 |

25786—3½

NEW BRUNSWICK

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Bathurst | 13,296 22 | 16,870 53 | ..... | 2,459 12 | 546 92 | 33,172 79 | 564 | 3 | 413 | ..... | 865 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 20 |
| Caraquet | 474 68 | 868 42 | ..... | 9 52 | ..... | 1,352 62 | 147 | 1 | 54 | ..... | 137 | 1 | 114 | 117 | 67 | 74 |
| Shippegan | 1,062 18 | 913 70 | ..... | 8 00 | ..... | 1,983 88 | 162 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 109 | 2 | 33 | 34 | 47 | 52 |
| Lameque | 8 70 | 94 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 45 | 6 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 45 | 71 | 80 |
| Little Shippegan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 | 16 | 13 |
| Stonehaven | 0 99 | 14 73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 72 | 8 | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Tracadie | 578 72 | 214 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 793 42 | 68 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 |
| Total | 15,421 49 | 18,976 83 | ..... | 2,476 64 | 546 92 | 37,421 88 | 955 | 4 | 536 | ..... | 1,198 | 20 | 211 | 213 | 240 | 258 |
| Campbellton | 11,733 62 | 26,027 51 | ..... | 3,939 11 | ..... | 41,700 24 | 320 | 49 | 447 | ..... | 354 | 8 | 13 | 26 | 100 | 87 |
| Dalhousie | 703 21 | 4,085 92 | ..... | 50 90 | ..... | 4,840 03 | 75 | 9 | 246 | ..... | 105 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 33 | 33 |
| Jacquet River | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 12,436 83 | 30,113 43 | ..... | 3,990 01 | ..... | 46,540 27 | 395 | 58 | 693 | ..... | 459 | 12 | 22 | 39 | 136 | 121 |
| Chatham | 11,634 06 | 21,622 38 | ..... | 983 49 | 15 50 | 34,255 43 | 444 | 19 | 333 | ..... | 406 | 21 | 11 | 20 | 102 | 91 |
| Buctouche | 419 67 | 1,328 48 | ..... | 271 32 | ..... | 2,019 47 | 162 | 2 | 231 | ..... | 146 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 24 |
| Richibucto | 1,158 20 | 1,780 45 | ..... | ..... | 36 95 | 2,975 60 | 153 | 8 | 167 | ..... | 101 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 55 | 55 |
| Total | 13,211 93 | 24,731 31 | ..... | 1,254 81 | 52 45 | 39,250 50 | 759 | 29 | 731 | ..... | 653 | 25 | 19 | 31 | 182 | 170 |
| Fredericton | 298,371 52 | 108,146 21 | 87,158 48 | 13,825 70 | 857 08 | 508,358 99 | 2,475 | ..... | 822 | 111 | 2,715 | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| McAdam Junctoin | 23,589 97 | 2,030 18 | ..... | 1,317 77 | 763 20 | 27,701 12 | 370 | 37,611 | 121 | ..... | 17,095 | 23,317 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Croix | 281 06 | 56 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 337 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 23,871 03 | 2,086 31 | ..... | 1,317 77 | 763 20 | 28,038 31 | 370 | 37,611 | 121 | ..... | 17,095 | 23,317 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moncton | 313,610 58 | 168,202 34 | 415 56 | 25,607 90 | 10 00 | 507,846 38 | 4,311 | 612 | 786 | 4 | 4,285 | 76 | 1 | ..... | 14 | 15 |
| Albert | 193 13 | 562 45 | ..... | 166 63 | ..... | 922 21 | 68 | 18 | 98 | ..... | 42 | ..... | 10 | 18 | 24 | 16 |
| Dorchester | 341 95 | 726 75 | ..... | 147 57 | ..... | 1,216 27 | 85 | ..... | 57 | ..... | 66 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| Hillsboro | 10,761 42 | 18,934 27 | ..... | 502 92 | ..... | 30,198 61 | 142 | 16 | 122 | ..... | 118 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 7 |
| Shediac | 1,225 30 | 1,188 96 | ..... | 380 52 | ..... | 2,794 78 | 179 | ..... | 83 | ..... | 162 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 29 | 28 |
| Alma | 40 79 | 38 27 | ..... | 10 56 | ..... | 89 62 | 8 | 5 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 40 | 34 |
| Total | 326,173 17 | 189,653 04 | 415 56 | 26,816 10 | 10 00 | 543,067 87 | 4,793 | 651 | 1,154 | 4 | 4,673 | 80 | 24 | 39 | 123 | 106 |
| Newcastle | 5,126 57 | 12,248 69 | ..... | 961 34 | ..... | 18,336 60 | 282 | 45 | 267 | ..... | 320 | 12 | 9 | 30 | 44 | 26 |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded*

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Sackville | 8,332 27 | 35,187 48 | ..... | 1,254 87 | ..... | 44,774 62 | 361 | ..... | 258 | ..... | 460 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Elgin | 7,065 53 | 2,679 81 | ..... | 488 92 | ..... | 10,234 26 | 122 | ..... | 57 | ..... | 126 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 52 | 55 |
| Total | 15,397 80 | 37,867 29 | ..... | 1,743 79 | ..... | 55,008 88 | 483 | ..... | 315 | ..... | 586 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 52 | 55 |
| St. Andrews | 19,930 30 | 2,345 35 | ..... | 488 54 | 284 04 | 23,048 23 | 362 | 108 | 167 | ..... | 580 | 470 | 923 | 926 | 327 | 326 |
| Campo Bello | 1,021 13 | 274 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,295 89 | 94 | 161 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 653 | 319 | 178 | 168 |
| Lord's Cove | 895 07 | 159 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,054 83 | 55 | 187 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 691 | 645 | 111 | 136 |
| North Head | 1,562 27 | 1,061 86 | ..... | 293 24 | 1 20 | 2,918 57 | 185 | 147 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 312 | 310 | 115 | 155 |
| Grand Harbour | 514 43 | 159 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 674 31 | 18 | 34 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 60 | 138 | 132 |
| Seal Cove | 70 17 | 62 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 87 | 7 | 49 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 56 | 71 | 77 |
| Wilsons' Beach | 423 61 | 132 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 555 73 | 34 | 254 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 261 | 179 | 87 | 101 |
| Total | 24,416 98 | 4,196 43 | ..... | 781 78 | 285 24 | 29,680 43 | 755 | 940 | 305 | ..... | 580 | 470 | 29,54 | 2,495 | 1,027 | 1,095 |
| St. John | 5,126,971 50 | 667,176 40 | 44,316 27 | 644,578 28 | 14,515 84 | 6,497,558 29 | 18,719 | 22.651 | 2,505 | 510 | 12,605 | 27,335 | 602 | 528 | 1,287 | 1,373 |
| St. George | 2,116 93 | 6,369 00 | ..... | 236 60 | ..... | 8,722 53 | 151 | 40 | 144 | ..... | 168 | 2 | 81 | 81 | 40 | 39 |
| St. Martins | 66 82 | 120 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 187 52 | 21 | 63 | 87 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 99 | 97 | 20 | 22 |
| Sussex | 4,582 59 | 10,812 06 | ..... | 283 37 | ..... | 15,678 02 | 243 | ..... | 190 | ..... | 294 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beaver Harbour | 2,295 68 | 912 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,208 30 | 68 | 52 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 139 | 122 | 202 | 212 |
| Chance Harbour | ..... | 8 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 98 | ..... | 62 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 62 | 158 | 163 |
| Lepreaux | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 31 | 23 | 22 |
| Lorneville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| L'Etete | 5 50 | 11 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 85 | 2 | 15 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 21 | 1 | 8 |
| Total | 5,136,039 02 | 685,411 11 | 44,316 27 | 645,098 25 | 14,515 84 | 6,525,380 49 | 19,205 | 22,915 | 2,959 | 510 | 13,078 | 27,347 | 1,042 | 946 | 1,732 | 1,840 |
| St. Stephen | 52,720 97 | 69,457 81 | 1,610 75 | 9,150 17 | 2,399 28 | 135,338 98 | 1,122 | 102 | 304 | 20 | 628 | 247 | 33 | 10 | 164 | 187 |
| Milltown | 44,255 27 | 6,315 07 | ..... | 203 80 | ..... | 50,774 14 | 346 | 888 | 21 | ..... | 347 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Upper Mills | 527 64 | 213 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 740 85 | 15 | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 97,503 88 | 75,986 09 | 1,610 75 | 9,353 97 | 2,399 28 | 186,853 97 | 1,483 | 998 | 328 | 20 | 975 | 279 | 33 | 10 | 164 | 187 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woodstock | 8,154 61 | 21,511 09 | 5,984 71 | 2,481 36 | 3,588 67 | 41,720 44 | 690 | ..... | 497 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aroostook Junction | 3,454 42 | 3,571 82 | 851 40 | 761 73 | 50 00 | 8,689 37 | 133 | 1,215 | 124 | 10 | 2,109 | 8,178 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Centreville | 712 72 | 659 69 | ..... | ..... | 47 53 | 1,419 94 | 139 | 90 | 83 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clair | 1,606 11 | 841 98 | ..... | ..... | 634 97 | 3,083 06 | 87 | 125 | 25 | ..... | 27 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Debec | 306 33 | 131 36 | ..... | 59 68 | ..... | 497 37 | 108 | 556 | 66 | ..... | 474 | 1,982 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmundston | 25,478 78 | 9,477 97 | ..... | 574 15 | 2,149 75 | 37,680 65 | 313 | 39 | 120 | ..... | 376 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Falls | 2,325 58 | 3,464 68 | ..... | 452 63 | 952 36 | 7,195 25 | 179 | 127 | 139 | ..... | 112 | 164 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Green River | 407 28 | 205 71 | ..... | 49 69 | ..... | 662 68 | 32 | 31 | 48 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77 | 77 |
| St. Leonards | 1,720 18 | 1,369 40 | ..... | 187 75 | 646 52 | 3,923 85 | 208 | 4,310 | 50 | ..... | 82 | 134 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Andover | 579 54 | 141 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 721 14 | 47 | 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bath | 79 48 | 31 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 87 | 10 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bloomfield | 138 34 | 60 78 | ..... | ..... | 35 00 | 234 12 | 15 | 51 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Connors | 70 77 | 51 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 122 15 | 12 | 18 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond Road | 1,269 44 | 511 67 | ..... | ..... | 300 00 | 2,081 11 | 101 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Francois de Madawaska | 8 41 | 2 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 77 | 4 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Hilaire | 79 28 | 1 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81 13 | 11 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 46,391 27 | 42,034 73 | 6,836 11 | 4,566 99 | 8,404 80 | 108,233 90 | 2,089 | 6,734 | 1,184 | 51 | 3,208 | 10,488 | ..... | ..... | 77 | 77 |
| **New Brunswick Totals** | **6,014,361 49** | **1,231,451 47** | **149,337 17** | **712,187 15** | **27,834 81** | **8,126,172 09** | **34,944** | **69,985** | **9,415** | **696** | **45,549** | **62,120** | **4,315** | **3,803** | **3,777** | **3,935** |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

QUEBEC

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Athelstan | 70,372 35 | 6,516 17 | ..... | 1,116 53 | 4,474 84 | 82,479 89 | 2,000 | 27,763 | 108 | ..... | 7,588 | 28,616 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dundee | 1,558 07 | 503 16 | ..... | 63 66 | 619 73 | 2,744 62 | 57 | 387 | 8 | ..... | 391 | 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hemmingford | 13,146 59 | 5,062 72 | ..... | 83 49 | 535 55 | 18,828 35 | 148 | 63 | 34 | ..... | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Agnes de Dundee | 87,094 18 | 81 06 | ..... | 21 99 | 532 00 | 87,729 23 | 384 | 6,267 | 14 | ..... | 5,060 | 7,320 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trout River | 12,644 56 | 5,041 14 | ..... | ..... | 2,982 20 | 20,667 90 | 92 | 145 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Franklin Centre | 850 40 | 333 11 | ..... | ..... | 148 50 | 1,332 0 | 87 | 683 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Frontier | 2,231 10 | 902 37 | ..... | ..... | 112 70 | 3,246 17 | 31 | 108 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herdman | 631 07 | 151 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 782 39 | 52 | 168 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Huntingdon | 357 87 | 83 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 441 13 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 188,886 19 | 18,674 31 | ..... | 1,285 67 | 9,405 52 | 218,251 69 | 2,870 | 35,584 | 187 | ..... | 13,082 | 36,020 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beebe Junction | 33,508 89 | 32,054 77 | ..... | 11,177 44 | 1,136 90 | 77,878 00 | 846 | 19,897 | 415 | ..... | 6,536 | 11,410 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgeville | 246 50 | 56 49 | ..... | ..... | 97 20 | 400 19 | 23 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 | 103 |
| Magog | 18,936 64 | 18,994 41 | ..... | 1,393 63 | ..... | 39,324 68 | 315 | ..... | 156 | ..... | 826 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 50 |
| Rock Island | 46,116 23 | 54,040 25 | ..... | 1,480 73 | 1,786 21 | 103,423 42 | 1,007 | 304 | 289 | ..... | 385 | 564 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 98,808 26 | 105,145 92 | ..... | 14,051 80 | 3,020 31 | 221,026 29 | 2,191 | 20,208 | 860 | ..... | 7,754 | 11,978 | ..... | ..... | 153 | 153 |
| Coaticook | 19,369 08 | 15,870 83 | ..... | 8,882 53 | 2,180 11 | 46,302 55 | 847 | 20,748 | 268 | ..... | 31,309 | 19,681 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stanhope | 845 82 | 399 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,245 30 | 42 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 20,214 90 | 16,270 31 | ..... | 8,882 53 | 2,180 11 | 47,547 85 | 889 | 20,778 | 268 | ..... | 31,309 | 19,681 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gaspe | 12,521 96 | 3,903 96 | ..... | 211 54 | ..... | 16,637 46 | 92 | 32 | 93 | ..... | 126 | 3 | 27 | 24 | 136 | 33 |
| Granby | 91,231 07 | 113,807 77 | 1,275,686 49 | 7,941 04 | 210 00 | 1,488,876 37 | 1,743 | ..... | 930 | 1,268 | 1,240 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hull | 121,716 02 | 1,115,292 32 | 3 00 | 1,580 94 | 340 40 | 1,238,932 68 | 1,440 | ..... | 1,387 | 2 | 1,534 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lachute | 46,435 22 | 85,423 95 | ..... | 453 16 | ..... | 132,312 33 | 851 | ..... | 247 | ..... | 952 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ville Marie | 722 88 | 5,729 47 | ..... | 115 88 | ..... | 6,568 23 | 124 | ..... | 168 | ..... | 45 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 168,874 12 | 1,206,445 74 | 3 00 | 2,149 98 | 340 40 | 1,377,813 24 | 2,415 | ..... | 1,802 | 2 | 2,531 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lake Megantic | 4,365 77 | 7,402 92 | ..... | 553 40 | 1,029 99 | 13,352 08 | 276 | 1,181 | 237 | ..... | 5,316 | 16,564 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 32,755,662 58 | 27,162,383 73 | 27,686,442 77 | 16,406,659 73 | 103,124 83 | 104,114,273 64 | 269185 | 57,395 | 26,266 | 19,589 | 96,416 | 36,853 | 1,029 | 1,021 | 5,480 | 5,216 |
| Berthierville | 8,896 86 | 514,483 36 | 8,923 64 | ..... | 3,655 75 | 535,959 61 | 140 | ..... | 179 | 197 | 144 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Joliette | 82,073 68 | 72,437 38 | 14,307 47 | 9,310 54 | 200 00 | 178,329 07 | 1,320 | ..... | 564 | 572 | 2,562 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Jerome | 73,577 26 | 11,054 58 | ..... | 390 14 | ..... | 85,021 98 | 1,226 | ..... | 131 | ..... | 1,074 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Roch l'Achigan | ..... | 199 88 | 26 70 | ..... | ..... | 226 58 | ..... | ..... | 31 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Lin | ..... | 1,141 53 | 127 76 | ..... | ..... | 1,269 29 | ..... | ..... | 48 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Jacques | ..... | 1,878 06 | 2,445 05 | ..... | ..... | 4,323 11 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 227 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| L'Epiphanie | ..... | 1,279 00 | 37,950 14 | ..... | ..... | 39,229 14 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 539 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 32,920,210 38 | 27,764,857 52 | 27,750,223 53 | 16,416,360 41 | 106,980 58 | 104,958,632 42 | 271,871 | 57,395 | 27,371 | 21,144 | 100,196 | 36,912 | 1,029 | 1,021 | 5,480 | 5,216 |
| Paspebiac | 873 64 | 8,143 75 | ..... | 959 96 | 2,840 40 | 12,817 75 | 135 | 7 | 325 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 2 | 7 | 65 | 60 |
| New Richmond | 855 83 | 807 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,663 36 | 73 | 8 | 45 | ..... | 115 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 10 |
| Port Daniel | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 | 23 | 15 |
| St. Omer | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74 | 76 |
| Total | 1,729 47 | 8,951 28 | ..... | 959 96 | 2,840 40 | 14,481 11 | 208 | 24 | 370 | ..... | 225 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 176 | 161 |
| Perce | 170 65 | 2,033 14 | ..... | 102 44 | ..... | 2,306 23 | 56 | 2 | 98 | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 |
| Chandler | 1,891 98 | 2,310 18 | ..... | 375 91 | ..... | 4,578 07 | 104 | 2 | 134 | ..... | 135 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 2,062 63 | 4,343 32 | ..... | 478 35 | ..... | 6,884 30 | 160 | 4 | 232 | ..... | 163 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16 |
| Port Burwell | 447 64 | 53 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 501 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec | 1,882,601 87 | 1,726,922 05 | 1,391,290 24 | 1,052,935 85 | 32,280 95 | 6,086,030 96 | 22,953 | 4,118 | 3,685 | 1,658 | 13,126 | 11,068 | 343 | 221 | 1,436 | 1,598 |
| Amherst Harbour (Magdalen Islands) | 81 16 | 53 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 52 | 21 | 1 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 198 | 201 |
| Amos | 5,147 48 | 6,908 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,056 46 | 119 | ..... | 139 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bonne Esperance | 276 32 | 34 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 310 65 | 53 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 30 | 14 | 14 |
| Chicoutimi | 69,355 63 | 38,761 71 | 423 76 | 3,336 68 | ..... | 111,877 78 | 470 | ..... | 276 | 53 | 521 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 144 | 145 |
| Ellis Bay (Anticosti) | 6 69 | 51 28 | ..... | 97 05 | ..... | 155 02 | 6 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 43 |
| Hebertville | 98,098 87 | 37,256 80 | ..... | 343 73 | ..... | 135,699 40 | 487 | ..... | 301 | ..... | 557 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Havre St. Pierre | ..... | 43 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 69 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | 91 |
| Jonquiere | 75,556 75 | 30,666 23 | 1,026 58 | 632 20 | 209 49 | 108,091 95 | 630 | ..... | 213 | 13 | 957 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Levis | 84,834 30 | 38,187 57 | 15,318 93 | 595 72 | 1,100 00 | 140,036 52 | 873 | ..... | 453 | 198 | 1,029 | 12 | 6 | ..... | 80 | 87 |
| Montmagny | 9,812 78 | 38,200 61 | ..... | 2,935 20 | ..... | 50,948 59 | 525 | 6 | 586 | ..... | 690 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 9 |
| Pointe-au Pic | 3,544 81 | 4,958 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,503 15 | 195 | 15 | 94 | ..... | 252 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 17 |
| Port Alfred | 76,846 65 | 17,548 34 | ..... | 170 01 | ..... | 94,565 00 | 266 | 29 | 89 | ..... | 259 | 3 | 12 | 23 | 76 | 67 |
| Riviere du Loup | 10,737 42 | 19,360 33 | ..... | 2,157 37 | 15 50 | 32,270 62 | 392 | ..... | 421 | ..... | 427 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| St. Anselme | 884 42 | 1,480 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,365 25 | 142 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 193 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trois Pistoles | 2,915 33 | 3,377 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,292 77 | 114 | ..... | 210 | ..... | 102 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5 |
| Estcourt | 683 34 | 908 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,592 15 | 47 | 23 | 138 | ..... | 153 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grindstone (Magdalen Islands) | 273 48 | 416 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 689 59 | 23 | 2 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 143 | 136 |
| Harrington Harbour | 9 00 | 0 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 98 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 37 |
| Les Escoumains | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Monk | 6,117 83 | 669 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,787 16 | 56 | ..... | 44 | ..... | 127 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Morriset Station | ..... | 132 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 96 | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sault au Mouton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 21 | 25 |
| Seven Islands | ..... | 308 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 308 98 | ..... | 12 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 12 | 160 | 157 |
| St. Pamphile | 62 32 | 1,113 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,176 04 | 15 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 10 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2,327,846 45 | 1,967,362 78 | 1,408,059 51 | 1,063,204 51 | 33,605 94 | 6,800,079 19 | 27,388 | 4,261 | 6,866 | 1,922 | 18,403 | 11,216 | 408 | 295 | 2,478 | 2,638 |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Continued*

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry Collections | Tota Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Rimouski | 16,126 07 | 22,610 75 | ..... | 2,817 90 | 200 00 | 41,754 72 | 398 | 10 | 524 | ..... | 527 | 37 | 10 | 10 | 49 | 51 |
| Matane | 930 70 | 6,228 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,159 10 | 52 | 9 | 162 | ..... | 74 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 174 | 172 |
| Ste. Anne des Monts | 162 65 | 988 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 89 | 12 | 5 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 40 |
| Total | 17,219 42 | 29,827 39 | ..... | 2,817 90 | 200 00 | 50,064 71 | 462 | 24 | 737 | ..... | 601 | 38 | 23 | 23 | 223 | 263 |
| Shawinigan Falls | 93,548 60 | 80,180 06 | 289 89 | 284,976 94 | 37 00 | 459,032 49 | 2,336 | ..... | 411 | 5 | 3,525 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand'Mere | 62,770 92 | 34,869 23 | 61 88 | 291,346 40 | 20 00 | 389,068 43 | 1,311 | ..... | 175 | 3 | 1,889 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 156,319 52 | 115,049 29 | 351 77 | 576,323 34 | 57 00 | 848,100 92 | 3,647 | ..... | 586 | 8 | 5,414 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sherbrooke | 499,691 97 | 381,512 92 | 30,990 82 | 70,327 57 | 1,078 32 | 983,601 60 | 6,864 | 152 | 1,418 | 775 | 6,399 | 136 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Armstrong | 1,574 88 | 423 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,998 44 | 207 | 368 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beauceville | 3,340 23 | 8,553 19 | ..... | 21 00 | ..... | 11,914 42 | 278 | ..... | 140 | ..... | 438 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Comins Mills | 6,986 45 | 1,443 25 | ..... | 4 75 | 64 50 | 8,498 95 | 290 | 2,716 | 12 | ..... | 443 | 517 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cookshire | 12,284 79 | 12,305 04 | 1,044 25 | 5,908 19 | 180 00 | 31,722 27 | 274 | ..... | 316 | 13 | 329 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond | 39,453 89 | 36,062 25 | ..... | 3,179 41 | ..... | 78,695 55 | 1,474 | 1 | 309 | ..... | 1,714 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ste. Camille | 2,229 92 | 1,297 92 | ..... | ..... | 145 50 | 3,673 34 | 140 | 117 | 39 | ..... | 292 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thetford Mines | 31,165 73 | 23,624 10 | 1,102 60 | 8,123 08 | 30 00 | 64,045 51 | 882 | ..... | 432 | 10 | 1,194 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Victoriaville | 27,162 22 | 126,300 44 | 610 84 | 4,059 09 | 40 00 | 158,172 59 | 989 | ..... | 739 | 8 | 1,277 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Windsor Mills | 15,995 25 | 5,788 54 | ..... | 482 63 | ..... | 22,266 42 | 327 | ..... | 82 | ..... | 387 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chartierville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hereford Road | 276 73 | 89 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 366 57 | 9 | 19 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 640,162 06 | 597,401 05 | 33,748 51 | 92,105 72 | 1,538 32 | 1,364,955 66 | 11,734 | 3,400 | 3,498 | 806 | 12,473 | 726 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sorel | 41,972 70 | 39,654 83 | ..... | 1,663 29 | ..... | 83,290 82 | 905 | 1 | 404 | ..... | 1,173 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 787 | 792 |
| Nicolet | 10,565 13 | 11,311 70 | ..... | 117 13 | ..... | 21,993 96 | 432 | 44 | 226 | ..... | 339 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 52,537 83 | 50,966 53 | ..... | 1,780 42 | ..... | 105,284 78 | 1,337 | 45 | 630 | ..... | 1,512 | 142 | 5 | 2 | 787 | 792 |
| Sutton | 28,296 36 | 9,517 80 | 450 36 | 653 93 | 5,333 53 | 44,251 98 | 628 | 15,375 | 271 | 5 | 998 | 24,251 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Abercorn | 3,577 70 | 1,003 62 | ..... | 226 26 | 1,980 48 | 6,788 06 | 198 | 1,389 | 30 | ..... | 169 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Highwater | 2,861 65 | 850 17 | ..... | ..... | 3,122 85 | 6,834 67 | 164 | 912 | 9 | ..... | 26 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mansonville | 1,176 68 | 911 39 | ..... | 56 80 | 79 19 | 2,224 06 | 79 | 270 | 85 | ..... | 81 | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 35,912 39 | 12,282 98 | 450 36 | 936 99 | 10,516 05 | 60,098 77 | 1,069 | 17,946 | 395 | 5 | 1,274 | 24,330 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Armand | 13,813 47 | 3,733 61 | ..... | 1,166 26 | 4,243 75 | 22,957 09 | 679 | 28,052 | 28 | ..... | 569 | 15,056 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Philipsburg | 7,159 99 | 581 03 | ..... | 66 16 | ..... | 7,807 18 | 100 | 227 | ..... | ..... | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 20,973 46 | 4,314 64 | ..... | 1,232 42 | 4,243 75 | 30,764 27 | 779 | 28,279 | 28 | ..... | 633 | 15,056 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Hyacinthe | 118,068 85 | 102,292 45 | 18,512 07 | 6,447 58 | 118 50 | 245,439 45 | 2,558 | ..... | 839 | 426 | 2,516 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Drummondville | 307,831 84 | 46,261 94 | 361 95 | 7,478 57 | 60 00 | 361,994 30 | 2,456 | 17 | 270 | 45 | 2,585 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Marieville | 18,184 20 | 45,842 05 | ..... | 155 50 | ..... | 64,181 75 | 836 | ..... | 97 | ..... | 822 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Césaire | ..... | 4,483 16 | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,533 16 | ..... | ..... | 221 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 444,084 89 | 198,879 60 | 18,924 02 | 14,081 65 | 178 50 | 676,148 66 | 5,850 | 17 | 1,427 | 472 | 5,923 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Johns | 558,273 38 | 177,529 44 | 935 20 | 4,248 94 | 5,822 15 | 746,809 11 | 4,381 | 533 | 511 | 77 | 3,827 | 280 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Cantic | 14,163 26 | 4,611 93 | ..... | 26 90 | 268 80 | 19,070 89 | 723 | 63,952 | 3 | ..... | 11,911 | 42,807 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clarenceville | 398 50 | 292 68 | ..... | ..... | 235 30 | 926 48 | 31 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cowansville | 15,242 52 | 14,733 49 | ..... | ..... | 20 00 | 29,996 01 | 304 | ..... | 36 | ..... | 306 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Farnham | 27,028 60 | 45,483 63 | 40,186 05 | 7,843 75 | 851 25 | 121,393 28 | 934 | ..... | 268 | 209 | 1,139 | 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Frelighsburg | 448 47 | 539 88 | ..... | 52 46 | 359 60 | 1,400 41 | 63 | 1,449 | 74 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lacolle | 38,993 04 | 14,031 46 | ..... | 1,044 46 | 3,470 54 | 57,539 50 | 939 | 18,472 | 42 | ..... | 5,266 | 11,094 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Noyan Junction | 8,842 64 | 239 19 | ..... | 20 46 | 25 00 | 9,127 29 | 176 | 14,547 | 10 | ..... | 370 | 3,075 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. André Road | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 249 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 663,390 41 | 257,461 70 | 41,121 25 | 13,236 97 | 11,052 64 | 986,262 97 | 7,551 | 99,202 | 961 | 286 | 22,843 | 57,327 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Three Rivers | 868,468 36 | 344,935 86 | 606 39 | 55,548 59 | 43 78 | 1,269,602 98 | 5,899 | 100 | 1,341 | 119 | 6,561 | 52 | 208 | 216 | 1,175 | 1,178 |
| La Tuque | 14,092 13 | 6,325 14 | ..... | 471 95 | ..... | 20,889 22 | 368 | ..... | 128 | ..... | 444 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Boniface | ..... | 2,959 95 | 18,250 00 | ..... | ..... | 21,209 95 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 160 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 882,560 49 | 354,220 95 | 18,856 39 | 56,020 54 | 43 78 | 1,311,702 15 | 6,267 | 100 | 1,526 | 279 | 7,005 | 59 | 208 | 216 | 1,175 | 1,178 |
| Valleyfield | 88,742 75 | 75,729 99 | 5,861 40 | 7,262 93 | 1,830 99 | 179,428 06 | 2,382 | ..... | 373 | 23 | 2,343 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 117 | 117 |
| **Quebec Totals** | **38,839,102 06** | **33,913,353 43** | **39,553,286 23** | **18,281,878 07** | **189,274 28** | **120,776,894 07** | **351,181** | **288,480** | **49,377** | **26,215** | **249,363** | **230,191** | **1,704** | **1,601** | **10,741** | **10,571** |

No. 9.—STATEMENT of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Amherstburg | 34,757 55 | 12,041 81 | ..... | 3,302 40 | 1,616 20 | 51,717 96 | 522 | 970 | 103 | ..... | 703 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,040 | 1,182 |
| Essex Centre | 15,016 53 | 11,786 30 | ..... | 2,233 69 | ..... | 29,036 52 | 520 | ..... | 127 | ..... | 628 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kingsville | 18,285 16 | 18,516 71 | 1,381 60 | 1,446 72 | ..... | 39,630 19 | 635 | 1 | 200 | 110 | 871 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 296 | 297 |
| Leamington | 115,843 58 | 24,224 83 | 11,394 96 | 3,461 15 | 4 80 | 154,929 32 | 1,568 | 38 | 234 | 56 | 1,575 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 443 | 443 |
| West Dock (Pelee Island) | 1,798 21 | 474 70 | ..... | 18 56 | ..... | 2,291 47 | 314 | 159 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 454 | 446 |
| North Dock (Pelee Island) | 24 99 | 6 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 36 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Point Pelee | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 680 | 680 |
| Total | 185,726 02 | 67,050 72 | 12,776 56 | 10,462 52 | 1,621 00 | 277,636 82 | 3,571 | 1,848 | 676 | 166 | 3,782 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 2,918 | 3,053 |
| Belleville | 360,690 00 | 166,346 80 | 2,589,644 62 | 230,000 32 | 4,106 50 | 3,350,788 24 | 3,993 | 156 | 1,345 | 5,159 | 4,595 | 110 | ..... | ..... | 262 | 262 |
| Campbellford | 11,464 65 | 12,876 19 | ..... | 339 31 | 40 00 | 24,720 15 | 548 | ..... | 161 | ..... | 720 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 372,154 65 | 179,222 99 | 2,589,644 62 | 230,339 63 | 4,146 50 | 3,375,508 39 | 4,541 | 156 | 1,506 | 5,159 | 5,315 | 116 | ..... | ..... | 262 | 262 |
| Bowmanville | 96,156 58 | 24,046 77 | ..... | 3,002 16 | ..... | 123,205 51 | 1,273 | ..... | 258 | ..... | 1,230 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Brantford | 416,688 08 | 568,697 77 | 9,338 19 | 115,735 95 | 2,286 73 | 1,112,746 72 | 10,900 | 8 | 2,255 | 215 | 10,754 | 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bridgeburg | 591,623 32 | 185,471 01 | 25 00 | 9,187 22 | 25,933 08 | 812,239 63 | 13,002 | 98,580 | 569 | 1 | 154,567 | 290,716 | ..... | ..... | 916 | 916 |
| Brockville | 153,388 31 | 99,797 81 | ..... | 81,860 52 | 2,843 43 | 337,890 07 | 2,764 | 972 | 554 | ..... | 3,692 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 639 | 640 |
| Chatham | 485,263 09 | 163,703 18 | 1,952 81 | 15,762 95 | 4,735 91 | 671,417 94 | 5,608 | 10 | 1,058 | 52 | 5,231 | 127 | ..... | ..... | 77 | 78 |
| Blenheim | 15,170 85 | 9,517 37 | ..... | 487 62 | ..... | 25,175 84 | 618 | ..... | 89 | ..... | 3,269 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Erieau | 184,423 59 | 109 64 | ..... | 27 58 | ..... | 184,560 81 | 2,095 | 140 | 12 | ..... | 464 | 1,927 | ..... | ..... | 286 | 282 |
| Ridgetown | 7,671 99 | 5,956 12 | ..... | 434 35 | 10 00 | 14,072 46 | 725 | ..... | 252 | ..... | 842 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tilbury | 21,510 05 | 11,700 50 | ..... | 324 81 | 60 00 | 33,595 36 | 810 | 30 | 108 | ..... | 699 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 |
| Dresden | 168 64 | 43 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 212 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 714,208 21 | 191,030 59 | 1,952 81 | 17,037 31 | 4,805 91 | 929,034 83 | 9,856 | 180 | 1,519 | 52 | 10,505 | 2,074 | ..... | ..... | 393 | 390 |
| Cobourg | 253,896 69 | 53,226 22 | 12,960 58 | 26,607 44 | 445 90 | 347,136 83 | 3,135 | 3,922 | 661 | 31 | 2,295 | 4,232 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 506 |
| Brighton | 8,451 11 | 11,726 07 | ..... | 1,006 64 | ..... | 21,183 82 | 264 | ..... | 226 | ..... | 278 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colborne | 3,884 71 | 2,832 72 | ..... | 890 85 | ..... | 7,608 28 | 146 | ..... | 139 | ..... | 162 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 266,232 51 | 67,785 01 | 12,960 58 | 28,504 93 | 445 90 | 375,928 93 | 3,545 | 3,922 | 1,026 | 31 | 2,735 | 4,243 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 506 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collingwood | 26,096 97 | 25,727 16 | ..... | 6,057 06 | 600 00 | 58,481 19 | 980 | ..... | 710 | ..... | 1,129 | 1,667 | ..... | ..... | 79 | 79 |
| Meaford | 6,084 91 | 23,201 10 | ..... | 636 99 | ..... | 29,923 00 | 449 | ..... | 173 | ..... | 528 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 50 |
| Total | 32,181 88 | 48,928 26 | ..... | 6,694 05 | 600 00 | 88,404 19 | 1,429 | ..... | 883 | ..... | 1,657 | 1,667 | ..... | ..... | 129 | 129 |
| Cornwall | 172,041 61 | 117,166 64 | 806 12 | 6,696 89 | 443 40 | 297,154 66 | 2,653 | 8,633 | 468 | 7 | 4,517 | 5,719 | ..... | ..... | 97 | 66 |
| Aultsville | 4,851 90 | 1,283 86 | ..... | 41 91 | 321 60 | 6,499 27 | 294 | 542 | 31 | ..... | 273 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 4,625 | 4,626 |
| St. Regis | 275 56 | 14 18 | ..... | ..... | 276 75 | 566 49 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 177,169 07 | 118,464 68 | 806 12 | 6,738 80 | 1,041 75 | 304,220 42 | 2,991 | 9,175 | 499 | 7 | 4,790 | 5,722 | ..... | ..... | 4,722 | 4,692 |
| Deseronto | 9,647 60 | 159,375 81 | ..... | 303 43 | 60 00 | 169,386 84 | 471 | 8 | 92 | ..... | 346 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 43 |
| Fort Frances | 240,453 27 | 46,984 31 | 2,128 78 | 26,392 63 | 3,235 69 | 319,194 68 | 3,762 | 22,039 | 238 | 16 | 12,431 | 21,122 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| Rainy River | 14,389 33 | 2,023 65 | ..... | 914 62 | 1,089 21 | 18,416 81 | 417 | 406 | 85 | ..... | 4,142 | 5,648 | ..... | ..... | 89 | 92 |
| Total | 254,842 60 | 49,007 96 | 2,128 78 | 27,307 25 | 4,324 90 | 337,611 49 | 4,179 | 22,445 | 323 | 16 | 16,573 | 26,770 | ..... | ..... | 92 | 96 |
| Fort William | 713,978 78 | 108,217 99 | 1,877 16 | 414,652 94 | 1,657 25 | 1,240,384 12 | 3,809 | 762 | 1,038 | 21 | 2,940 | 743 | ..... | ..... | 1,555 | 1,458 |
| Pigeon River | 981 73 | 177 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,158 79 | 40 | 79 | ..... | ..... | 261 | 38 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 14 |
| Total | 714,960 51 | 108,395 05 | 1,877 16 | 414,652 94 | 1,657 25 | 1,241,542 91 | 3,849 | 841 | 1,038 | 21 | 3,201 | 781 | ..... | ..... | 1,573 | 1,472 |
| Galt | 196,229 26 | 351,332 20 | ..... | 26,840 44 | 275 45 | 574,677 35 | 4,567 | ..... | 1,507 | ..... | 4,818 | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Preston | 106,113 67 | 224,351 00 | ..... | 12,313 28 | ..... | 342,777 95 | 2,204 | ..... | 668 | ..... | 2,424 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ayr | 71,114 54 | 7,018 28 | ..... | 2,218 36 | ..... | 80,351 18 | 302 | ..... | 71 | ..... | 381 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 373,457 47 | 582,701 48 | ..... | 41,372 08 | 275 45 | 997,806 48 | 7,073 | ..... | 2,246 | ..... | 7,623 | 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gananoque | 50,206 09 | 28,120 42 | ..... | 20,717 94 | 195 00 | 99,239 45 | 1,212 | 219 | 288 | ..... | 1,122 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 766 | 766 |
| Rockport | 1,195 71 | 419 41 | ..... | ..... | 72 00 | 1,687 12 | 69 | 25 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 403 | 403 |
| Ivy Lee | 169 80 | 36 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206 75 | 7 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 241 | 241 |
| Total | 51,571 60 | 28,576 78 | ..... | 20,717 94 | 267 00 | 101,133 32 | 1,288 | 263 | 290 | ..... | 1,122 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,410 | 1,410 |
| Goderich | 20,652 86 | 30,761 79 | 2 00 | 16,908 26 | 1,160 00 | 69,484 41 | 870 | 29 | 579 | 1 | 1,014 | 269 | ..... | ..... | 109 | 103 |
| Clinton | 12,917 87 | 16,938 07 | ..... | 2,747 72 | 10 00 | 32,613 66 | 563 | ..... | 254 | ..... | 618 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kincardine | 34,011 74 | 56,939 10 | ..... | 2,807 39 | 60 00 | 93,818 23 | 724 | ..... | 210 | ..... | 889 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 7 |
| Seaforth | 4,626 51 | 5,815 15 | ..... | 2,583 79 | ..... | 13,025 45 | 470 | ..... | 251 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Southampton | 9,725 41 | 38,091 96 | ..... | 4,292 35 | ..... | 52,109 72 | 472 | ..... | 127 | ..... | 699 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 |
| Wingham | 11,276 00 | 31,977 91 | ..... | 1,962 28 | ..... | 45,216 19 | 609 | ..... | 416 | ..... | 740 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lucknow | 32 36 | 7 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 93,242 75 | 180,530 70 | 2 00 | 31,301 79 | 1,230 00 | 306,307 24 | 3,708 | 29 | 1,837 | 1 | 3,960 | 303 | ..... | ..... | 117 | 113 |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded*

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Guelph— | 285,591 25 | 504,020 79 | 58,143 09 | 41,068 61 | 2,999 00 | 891,822 74 | 6,687 | ..... | 2,092 | 271 | 6,852 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hanover | 44,311 98 | 129,200 38 | ..... | 4,776 68 | ..... | 178,289 04 | 1,179 | ..... | 566 | ..... | 1,692 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Walkerton | 7,210 20 | 20,065 21 | 875 00 | 6,394 34 | ..... | 34,544 75 | 410 | ..... | 250 | 9 | 649 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Durham | 116 18 | 25 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 141 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mount Forest | 115 22 | 18 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 337,344 83 | 653,330 74 | 59,018 09 | 52,239 63 | 2,999 00 | 1,104,932 29 | 8,276 | ..... | 2,908 | 280 | 9,193 | 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton— | 3,386,841 68 | 3,656,856 54 | 2,635,920 20 | 3,631,099 37 | 7,023 96 | 13,317,741 75 | 49,923 | 536 | 5,919 | 2,684 | 41,610 | 641 | ..... | ..... | 602 | 541 |
| Burlington | 13,551 29 | 12,201 17 | ..... | 1,524 65 | ..... | 27,277 11 | 582 | ..... | 133 | ..... | 170 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dundas | 53,303 34 | 76,484 42 | ..... | 9,017 73 | ..... | 138,805 49 | 1,387 | ..... | 320 | ..... | 1,538 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dunnville | 31,856 18 | 107,911 67 | ..... | 8,084 95 | ..... | 147,852 80 | 1,043 | 42 | 189 | ..... | 1,289 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Grimsby | 16,091 75 | 38,522 84 | ..... | 1,585 24 | ..... | 56,199 83 | 749 | ..... | 283 | ..... | 836 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 77 | 77 |
| Oakville | 18,950 33 | 32,615 12 | ..... | 13,003 80 | ..... | 64,569 25 | 754 | ..... | 259 | ..... | 907 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Maitland | 1,547 26 | 137 50 | ..... | 111 52 | ..... | 1,796 28 | 57 | 1,377 | ..... | ..... | 113 | 7,491 | ..... | ..... | 91 | 89 |
| Total | 3,522,141 83 | 3,924,729 26 | 2,635,920 20 | 3,664,427 26 | 7,023 96 | 13,754,242 51 | 54,495 | 1,955 | 7,103 | 2,684 | 46,463 | 8,185 | ..... | ..... | 775 | 712 |
| Ingersoll | 86,513 21 | 54,668 83 | ..... | 2,857 02 | ..... | 144,039 06 | 2,288 | ..... | 634 | ..... | 2,001 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kenora— | 196,971 87 | 74,886 02 | 2 00 | 15,819 00 | 1,185 48 | 288,864 37 | 1,526 | 161 | 457 | 1 | 1,367 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 184 | 185 |
| Dryden | 3,689 86 | 18,615 31 | ..... | 1,796 05 | 8 00 | 24,109 22 | 235 | ..... | 147 | ..... | 204 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 200,661 73 | 93,501 33 | 2 00 | 17,615 05 | 1,193 48 | 312,973 59 | 1,761 | 161 | 604 | 1 | 1,571 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 184 | 185 |
| Kingston | 153,985 16 | 130,373 68 | 18,508 47 | 461,008 87 | 921 42 | 764,797 60 | 4,789 | 619 | 1,033 | 113 | 4,450 | 46 | ..... | ..... | 1,446 | 1,285 |
| Wolfe Island | 535 19 | 133 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 668 30 | 59 | 19 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | 24 |
| Point Alexandria (Wolfe Isld.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 117 | 115 |
| Portsmouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 19 |
| Total | 154,520 35 | 130,506 79 | 18,508 47 | 461,008 87 | 921 42 | 765,465 90 | 4,848 | 861 | 1,049 | 113 | 4,450 | 46 | ..... | ..... | 1,644 | 1,443 |
| Kitchener | 608,331 92 | 652,068 51 | 18,700 10 | 13,916 03 | 1,838 26 | 1,294,854 82 | 8,058 | ..... | 2,091 | 205 | 8,999 | 128 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Elmira | 15,984 23 | 27,595 50 | ..... | 1,630 91 | ..... | 45,210 64 | 680 | ..... | 143 | ..... | 909 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Hamburg | 6,193 81 | 21,648 61 | ..... | 656 37 | ..... | 28,498 79 | 416 | ..... | 221 | ..... | 457 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waterloo | 143,681 06 | 252,326 16 | 312,077 95 | 13,970 37 | 4,204 50 | 726,260 04 | 2,104 | ..... | 654 | 482 | 3,170 | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 774,191 02 | 953,638 78 | 330,778 05 | 30,173 68 | 6,042 76 | 2,094,824 29 | 11,258 | ..... | 3,109 | 687 | 13,535 | 186 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lindsay | 28,059 96 | 60,198 11 | 4 00 | 14,977 19 | 480 00 | 103,719 26 | 1,438 | ..... | 857 | 3 | 1,741 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| London | 1,203,451 18 | 1,310,594 71 | 295,137 14 | 4,762,555 11 | 6,066 17 | 7,577,804 31 | 25,037 | ..... | 3,776 | 2,379 | 18,042 | 631 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Glencoe | 5,147 97 | 2,925 94 | ..... | 447 71 | ..... | 8,521 62 | 303 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 340 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Parkhill | 2,764 02 | 2,863 41 | ..... | 328 53 | 2 00 | 5,957 96 | 369 | ..... | 62 | ..... | 418 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Strathroy | 20,601 87 | 23,411 58 | ..... | 2,478 66 | ..... | 46,492 11 | 927 | ..... | 255 | ..... | 1,076 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,231,965 04 | 1,339,795 64 | 295,137 14 | 4,765,810 01 | 6,068 17 | 7,638,776 00 | 26,636 | ..... | 4,198 | 2,379 | 19,876 | 662 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Midland | 63,830 50 | 44,311 52 | ..... | 10,573 65 | 859 10 | 119,574 77 | 1,098 | 3 | 525 | ..... | 1,039 | 4,471 | ..... | ..... | 292 | 326 |
| Penetanguishene | 6,574 42 | 25,672 81 | ..... | 2,963 36 | 200 00 | 35,410 59 | 343 | 2 | 314 | ..... | 395 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 13 |
| Total | 70,404 92 | 69,984 33 | ..... | 13,537 01 | 1,059 10 | 154,985 36 | 1,441 | 5 | 839 | ..... | 1,434 | 4,474 | ..... | ..... | 303 | 339 |
| Morrisburg | 5,935 17 | 12,708 10 | 44 00 | 1,449 93 | ..... | 20,137 20 | 493 | 328 | 248 | 5 | 180 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,298 | 1,298 |
| Iroquois | 3,774 63 | 5,230 04 | ..... | 214 04 | ..... | 9,218 71 | 259 | 18 | 75 | ..... | 239 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 | 104 |
| Total | 9,709 80 | 17,938 14 | 44 00 | 1,663 97 | ..... | 29,355 91 | 752 | 346 | 323 | 5 | 419 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,402 | 1,402 |
| Napanee | 58,044 69 | 37,521 45 | ..... | 9,173 44 | 60 00 | 104,799 58 | 1,333 | ..... | 271 | ..... | 1,231 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 8 |
| Perth | 241 03 | 435 62 | ..... | 17 65 | ..... | 694 30 | 62 | ..... | 54 | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 127 | 128 |
| Total | 58,285 72 | 37,957 07 | ..... | 9,191 09 | 60 00 | 105,493 88 | 1,395 | ..... | 325 | ..... | 1,256 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 135 | 136 |
| Niagara Falls | 1,147,454 13 | 482,943 53 | 1,174 32 | 71,940 85 | 19,015 69 | 1,722,528 52 | 17,674 | 81,027 | 1,143 | 71 | 310,497 | 118,855 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chippawa | 7,093 48 | 2,330 34 | ..... | 410 13 | ..... | 9,833 95 | 626 | ..... | 30 | ..... | 928 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 33 | 39 |
| Niagara | 1,926 41 | 191 43 | ..... | 776 88 | ..... | 2,894 72 | 139 | ..... | 16 | ..... | 164 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1472 | 1,472 |
| Queenston | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,124 | 1,124 |
| Montrose | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95,712 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queenston Bridge | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 145 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,156,474 02 | 485,465 30 | 1,174 32 | 73,127 86 | 19,015 69 | 1,735,257 19 | 18,584 | 81,027 | 1,189 | 71 | 311,589 | 214,572 | ..... | ..... | 2,629 | 2,635 |
| North Bay | 156,962 71 | 75,608 29 | 29 00 | 27,781 98 | ..... | 260,381 98 | 3,330 | ..... | 556 | 4 | 4,483 | 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cobalt | 102,954 00 | 70,128 60 | ..... | 23,343 99 | ..... | 196,426 59 | 2,848 | ..... | 995 | ..... | 2,963 | 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cochrane | 28,561 40 | 25,045,38 | ..... | 7,879 97 | ..... | 61,486 75 | 497 | ..... | 384 | ..... | 650 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Factory (c/o Hudson's Bay, Mattice, P.O., Ont.) | 3,858 65 | 1,184 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,042 71 | 47 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Sturgeon Falls | 11,347 62 | 11,934 24 | ..... | 1,368 84 | ..... | 24,650 70 | 534 | ..... | 216 | ..... | 471 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Timmins | 109,297 12 | 70,141 69 | 2 00 | 33,050 30 | ..... | 212,491 11 | 2,469 | ..... | 425 | ..... | 2,576 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Timagami | 31 42 | 5 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 28 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 413,012 92 | 254,048 12 | 31 00 | 93,425 08 | ..... | 760,517 12 | 9,727 | 7 | 2,576 | 4 | 11,143 | 222 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Orillia | 54,540 15 | 74,479 90 | ..... | 8,827 46 | 885 04 | 138,732 55 | 1,793 | ..... | 762 | ..... | 2,136 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bracebridge | 23,764 44 | 18,563 75 | ..... | 1,982 76 | ..... | 44,310 95 | 870 | ..... | 413 | ..... | 1,179 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bala | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gravenhurst | 5,731 98 | 11,293 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,025 38 | 228 | ..... | 76 | ..... | 436 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Huntsville | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lake Joseph | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 84,037 32 | 104,337 05 | ..... | 10,810 22 | 885 04 | 200,069 63 | 2,903 | ..... | 1,251 | ..... | 3,751 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued*

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Oshawa | 5,421,748 20 | 2,981,056 53 | 27 00 | 30,045 94 | 45 00 | 8,432,922 67 | 18,004 | 246 | 557 | 2 | 12,718 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 1,268,964 09 | 1,395,453 35 | 37,723 10 | 2,482,543 56 | 9,068 62 | 5,193,752 72 | 25,062 | ..... | 3,314 | 157 | 15,910 | 486 | ..... | ..... | 94 | 91 |
| Alexandria | 5,900 69 | 8,970 58 | ..... | 538 99 | 10 00 | 15,420 26 | 250 | ..... | 169 | ..... | 305 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Almonte | 5,322 62 | 12,592 51 | ..... | 708 84 | ..... | 18,623 97 | 431 | ..... | 227 | ..... | 368 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arnprior | 8,247 89 | 45,295 26 | ..... | 9,515 26 | ..... | 63,058 41 | 366 | ..... | 623 | ..... | 419 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Carleton Place | 21,397 52 | 64,320 63 | ..... | 6,279 64 | ..... | 91,997 79 | 719 | ..... | 151 | ..... | 739 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hawkesbury | 30,486 73 | 9,994 25 | ..... | 1,114 48 | ..... | 41,595 46 | 503 | ..... | 224 | ..... | 504 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mattawa | 43,481 69 | 7,609 14 | ..... | 672 01 | ..... | 51,762 84 | 689 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 726 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pembroke | 44,808 25 | 961,676 81 | ..... | 10,237 01 | 15 | 1,016,722 22 | 908 | ..... | 337 | ..... | 1,148 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Perth | 30,390 42 | 80,754 90 | 59,030 15 | 2,043 28 | 1,292 70 | 173,511 45 | 1,110 | ..... | 388 | 596 | 1,646 | 153 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Renfrew | 17,150 01 | 41,349 47 | ..... | 3,137 69 | ..... | 61,637 17 | 891 | ..... | 286 | ..... | 1,041 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Smiths Falls | 56,117 90 | 15,601 29 | ..... | 3,142 97 | 60 00 | 74,922 16 | 1,622 | ..... | 181 | ..... | 2,016 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 26 |
| Total | 1,532,264 81 | 2,643,618 19 | 96,753 25 | 2,519,933 73 | 10,431 47 | 6,803,004 45 | 32,551 | ..... | 5,960 | 753 | 24,822 | 719 | ..... | ..... | 120 | 117 |
| Owen Sound | 78,297 26 | 180,597 29 | 5,635 48 | 28,809 94 | 202 00 | 293,541 97 | 2,106 | 1 | 1,043 | 322 | 2,502 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 290 | 296 |
| Wiarton | 1,782 70 | 8,328 86 | ..... | 599 62 | ..... | 10,711 18 | 205 | ..... | 194 | ..... | 219 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 12 |
| Chesley | 141 07 | 28 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 80,221 03 | 188,954 52 | 5,635 48 | 29,409 56 | 202 00 | 304,422 59 | 2,311 | 1 | 1,237 | 322 | 2,721 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 302 | 308 |
| Paris | 75,690 53 | 291,727 43 | ..... | 16,681 22 | ..... | 384,099 18 | 1,341 | ..... | 330 | ..... | 1,453 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. George | 1,840 56 | 252 72 | ..... | 227 48 | ..... | 2,320 76 | 100 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 108 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 77,531 09 | 291,980 15 | ..... | 16,908 70 | ..... | 386,419 94 | 1,441 | ..... | 380 | ..... | 1,561 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Parry Sound | 6,670 88 | 10,939 61 | 3 00 | 3,180 19 | 129 90 | 20,923 58 | 335 | ..... | 632 | 2 | 382 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 102 | 98 |
| Byng Inlet | 160,417 82 | 108 41 | ..... | 233 82 | ..... | 160,760 05 | 193 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 78 | 78 |
| Depot Harbour | 96 85 | 23 25 | ..... | 491 71 | ..... | 611 81 | 30 | 119 | ..... | ..... | 5,705 | 9,721 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 100 |
| Key Harbour | 40,519 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,519 09 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20 |
| Algonquin Park | 20 37 | 4 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 53 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Burks Falls | ..... | 9,496 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,496 80 | ..... | ..... | 135 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 207,725 01 | 20,572 23 | 3 00 | 3,905 72 | 129 90 | 232,335 86 | 591 | 119 | 767 | 2 | 6,202 | 9,734 | ..... | ..... | 300 | 296 |
| Peterboro | 738,525 93 | 236,003 33 | 748 08 | 22,327 51 | 1,061 55 | 998,666 40 | 6,947 | ..... | 1,190 | 41 | 8,514 | 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Picton | 8,940 26 | 21,023 60 | 2 00 | 3,184 98 | ..... | 33,150 94 | 569 | ..... | 286 | 1 | 568 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 233 | 230 |
| Wellington | 6,557 74 | 3,113 12 | ..... | 2,666 32 | ..... | 12,337 18 | 187 | ..... | 46 | ..... | 199 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 15,498 00 | 24,136 72 | 200 | 5,851 30 | ..... | 45,488 12 | 756 | ..... | 332 | 1 | 767 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 233 | 230 |
| Port Arthur | 217,519 63 | 93,864 73 | 5,764 00 | 28,490 28 | 3,359 75 | 348,998 39 | 2,661 | 941 | 603 | 47 | 1,637 | 3,176 | ..... | ..... | 1,505 | 1,505 |
| Port Hope | 38,116 19 | 39,452 43 | 2,042 04 | 8,202 81 | 570 55 | 88,384 02 | 1,023 | 18 | 507 | 24 | 1,225 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 17 |
| Port McNicoll | 4,045 53 | 1,783 25 | ..... | 750 13 | 363 20 | 6,942 11 | 225 | 3 | 85 | ..... | 129 | 4,147 | ..... | ..... | 256 | 258 |
| Prescott | 333,846 01 | 47,042 83 | 416,936 01 | 5,403 48 | 1,390 15 | 804,618 48 | 2,868 | 9,507 | 313 | 679 | 7,709 | 8,530 | ..... | ..... | 676 | 582 |
| Cardinal | 24,343 60 | 56,374 21 | ..... | 397 23 | ..... | 81,115 04 | 383 | 2 | 38 | ..... | 629 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 80 | 80 |
| Maitland | 12 94 | 2 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 52 | 3 | 264 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 264 | 265 |
| Total | 358,202 55 | 103,419 62 | 416,936 01 | 5,800 71 | 1,390 15 | 885,749 04 | 3,254 | 9,773 | 351 | 679 | 8,338 | 8,531 | ..... | ..... | 1,020 | 927 |
| Sarnia | 841,709 31 | 2,413,073 39 | 4,265 00 | 35,313 10 | 10,228 84 | 3,304,589 64 | 10,019 | 38,313 | 803 | 12 | 90,669 | 261,643 | ..... | ..... | 1,535 | 1,559 |
| Courtright | 10,084 94 | 261 59 | ..... | 211 80 | ..... | 10,558 33 | 205 | 94 | 14 | ..... | 72 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 221 | 221 |
| Petrolia | 25,662 41 | 11,114 26 | ..... | 1,262 64 | 255 00 | 38,294 31 | 654 | ..... | 297 | ..... | 1,100 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Point Edward | 7,198 60 | 315 97 | ..... | 94 38 | ..... | 7,608 95 | 509 | 393 | ..... | ..... | 136 | 52 | ..... | ..... | 863 | 917 |
| Stag Island | 243 11 | 57 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 58 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 207 | 206 |
| Total | 884,898 37 | 2,424,822 68 | 4,265 00 | 36,881 92 | 10,483 84 | 3,361,351 81 | 11,403 | 38,800 | 1,114 | 12 | 91,977 | 261,698 | ..... | ..... | 2,826 | 2,903 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 497,262 89 | 473,682 24 | 6,516 20 | 40,868 48 | 4,159 84 | 1,022,489 65 | 5,343 | 8,717 | 522 | 29 | 5,801 | 12,106 | ..... | ..... | 1,485 | 1,627 |
| Blind River | 1,697 81 | 1,888 29 | ..... | 1,609 04 | ..... | 5,195 14 | 100 | 113 | 50 | ..... | 82 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 186 | 188 |
| Bruce Mines | 759 55 | 774 63 | ..... | 175 07 | ..... | 1,709 25 | 72 | 3 | 81 | ..... | 66 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 107 | 102 |
| Cockburn Island | 176 63 | 23 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 28 | 11 | 18 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 | 114 |
| Cutler | 555 00 | 204 54 | ..... | 37 69 | ..... | 797 23 | 90 | ..... | 95 | ..... | 62 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 264 | 266 |
| Gore Bay | 1,277 28 | 1,701 13 | ..... | 718 09 | ..... | 3,696 50 | 78 | 1 | 90 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 421 | 412 |
| Little Current | 55,542 67 | 2,750 84 | ..... | 674 63 | ..... | 58,968 14 | 232 | 46 | 110 | ..... | 140 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 336 | 334 |
| Michipicoten Harbour | 4 87 | 1 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 23 | 4 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 10 |
| Thessalon | 1,395 67 | 1,696 93 | ..... | 1,519 52 | ..... | 4,612 12 | 96 | 61 | 98 | ..... | 90 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 318 | 315 |
| Burnt Island | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | 67 |
| Hilton Beach | ..... | 130 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130 86 | ..... | 15 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 319 | 319 |
| Killarney | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Manitowaning | 31 65 | 22 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54 46 | 6 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 152 | 152 |
| Meldrum Bay | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 117 | 114 |
| Providence Bay | 112 84 | 51 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 38 | 12 | 61 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 | 134 |
| Richard's Landing | 89 79 | 176 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 266 58 | 12 | 9 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 407 | 406 |
| Spanish Mills | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | 49 |
| Total | 558,906 65 | 483,105 61 | 6,516 20 | 45,602 52 | 4,159 84 | 1,098,290 82 | 6,056 | 9,223 | 1,095 | 29 | 6,251 | 12,142 | ..... | ..... | 4,489 | 4,609 |
| Simcoe | 154,390 94 | 63,112 02 | 37 72 | 18,936 37 | 3,111 03 | 239,588 08 | 1,562 | ..... | 659 | 3 | 1,615 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Dover | 5,095 52 | 10,753 06 | ..... | 431 85 | 24 00 | 16,304 43 | 381 | 61 | 89 | ..... | 372 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 146 | 145 |
| Port Rowan | 1,285 25 | 1,753 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,038 64 | 73 | 34 | 113 | ..... | 104 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 23 |
| Total | 160,771 71 | 75,618 47 | 37 72 | 19,368 22 | 3,135 03 | 258,931 15 | 2,016 | 95 | 861 | 3 | 2,091 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 171 | 168 |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued*

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry Collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Stratford | 226,511 03 | 274,564 63 | 652 38 | 49,535 25 | 423 01 | 551,686 30 | 4,346 | ..... | 1,342 | 270 | 4,923 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Listowel | 28,557 83 | 35,848 60 | 614 47 | 1,507 93 | 20 00 | 66,548 83 | 1,325 | ..... | 272 | 34 | 1,586 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mitchell | 6,527 66 | 11,337 24 | ..... | 1,081 14 | ..... | 18,946 04 | 339 | ..... | 195 | ..... | 393 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's | 42,910 13 | 85,056 77 | ..... | 27,275 72 | ..... | 155,242 62 | 770 | ..... | 318 | ..... | 1,904 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 304,506 65 | 406,807 24 | 1,266 85 | 79,400 04 | 443 01 | 792,423 79 | 6,780 | ..... | 2,127 | 304 | 8,806 | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sudbury | 72,231 13 | 114,981 40 | 16,575 00 | 17,523 43 | ..... | 221,310 96 | 2,062 | ..... | 647 | 24 | 2,136 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Coniston | 27,184 01 | 9,429 80 | ..... | 668 43 | ..... | 37,282 24 | 341 | ..... | 55 | ..... | 364 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Copper Cliff | 14,713 04 | 5,425 23 | ..... | 363 87 | ..... | 20,502 14 | 382 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 477 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Espanola | 12,162 22 | 4,857 41 | ..... | 1,028 56 | ..... | 18,048 19 | 562 | ..... | 26 | ..... | 500 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 126,290 40 | 134,693 84 | 16,575 00 | 19,584 29 | ..... | 297,143 53 | 3,347 | ..... | 740 | 24 | 3,477 | 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Catharines | 395,366 32 | 409,815 42 | 13,514 13 | 92,468 45 | 564 35 | 911,728 67 | 6,131 | 11 | 1,622 | 181 | 6,719 | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Dalhousie | 14,212 21 | 780 07 | ..... | 78 25 | 93 00 | 15,163 53 | 412 | 168 | 32 | ..... | 292 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 758 | 730 |
| Thorold | 283,529 47 | 89,554 71 | ..... | 5,871 89 | ..... | 378,956 07 | 3,579 | 7 | 260 | ..... | 6,986 | 41 | ..... | ..... | 107 | 107 |
| Total | 693,108 00 | 500,150 20 | 13,514 13 | 98,418 59 | 657 35 | 1,305,848 27 | 10,122 | 186 | 1,914 | 181 | 13,997 | 113 | ..... | ..... | 865 | 837 |
| St. Thomas | 280,976 55 | 148,138 57 | 1,513 45 | 21,969 70 | 1,173 90 | 453,772 17 | 4,107 | ..... | 1,111 | 101 | 8,290 | 1,132 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aylmer | 37,728 34 | 9,224 12 | ..... | 1,284 42 | ..... | 48,236 88 | 740 | ..... | 242 | ..... | 778 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Stanley | 20,345 97 | 1,126 78 | ..... | 276 31 | ..... | 21,749 06 | 210 | ..... | 16 | ..... | 332 | 3,823 | ..... | ..... | 165 | 166 |
| Total | 339,050 86 | 158,489 47 | 1,513 45 | 23,530 43 | 1,173 90 | 523,758 11 | 5,057 | ..... | 1,369 | 101 | 9,400 | 4,969 | ..... | ..... | 165 | 166 |
| Tilsonburg | 35,406 98 | 40,775 02 | ..... | 2,502 28 | 50 00 | 78,734 28 | 1,150 | ..... | 491 | ..... | 1,112 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Burwell | 131,136 76 | 910 12 | ..... | 223 35 | 6 60 | 132,276 83 | 481 | 95 | 118 | ..... | 660 | 1,919 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17 |
| Total | 166 543 74 | 41,685 14 | ..... | 2,725 63 | 56 60 | 211,011 11 | 1,631 | 95 | 609 | ..... | 1,772 | 1,927 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17 |
| Toronto | 28,339,815 12 | 20,833,900 10 | 1,870,658 33 | 13,005,094 14 | 56,119 23 | 64,105,586 92 | 256,827 | 3,927 | 29,735 | 6,767 | 123,788 | 5,680 | ..... | ..... | 1,423 | 1,110 |
| Acton | 25,678 56 | 9,394 40 | ..... | 776 87 | ..... | 35,849 83 | 1,177 | ..... | 139 | ..... | 1,150 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alliston | 5,548 15 | 6,417 24 | 50 00 | 277 28 | 40 00 | 12,332 67 | 244 | ..... | 333 | 1 | 257 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aurora | 6,380 32 | 22,553 12 | ..... | 1,093 00 | ..... | 30,026 44 | 538 | ..... | 191 | ..... | 650 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Barrie | 29,450 79 | 34,715 27 | ..... | 9,046 51 | 455 50 | 73,668 07 | 1,117 | ..... | 326 | ..... | 1,357 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brampton | 91,520 97 | 103,344 12 | ..... | 10,900 76 | ..... | 205,765 85 | 1,675 | ..... | 334 | ..... | 2,408 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgetown | 35,333 87 | 25,352 95 | ..... | 1,742 07 | ..... | 62,428 89 | 1,059 | ..... | 254 | ..... | 1,251 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newmarket | 37,242 32 | 46,376 95 | ..... | 1,281 14 | ..... | 84,900 41 | 1,267 | ..... | 190 | ..... | 1,496 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orangeville | 14,778 91 | 29,811 66 | ..... | 1,304 02 | ..... | 45,894 59 | 958 | ..... | 337 | ..... | 1,089 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Point Credit | 70,742 73 | 20,933 72 | ..... | 726 87 | ..... | 92,403 32 | 773 | 4 | 217 | ..... | 1,879 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 |
| Streetsville | 16,484 36 | 3,040 76 | ..... | 149 07 | ..... | 19,674 19 | 524 | ..... | 85 | ..... | 797 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Toronto | 3,024,539 19 | 163,215 77 | ..... | ..... | 463 60 | 3,188,218 56 | 20,509 | 108 | 148 | ..... | 21,338 | 345 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Markdale | 82 22 | 20 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Milton West | 25 85 | 8 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 31,697,623 36 | 21,299,084 90 | 1,870,708 33 | 13,032,391 73 | 57,078 33 | 67,956,886 65 | 286,668 | 4,039 | 32,289 | 6,768 | 157,460 | 6,156 | ..... | ..... | 1,425 | 1,114 |
| Trenton | 65,022 48 | 34,651 74 | ..... | 929 74 | ..... | 100,603 96 | 1,897 | 56 | 300 | ..... | 2,112 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 102 | 101 |
| Wallaceburg | 640,566 38 | 31,272 37 | ..... | 3,939 44 | 488 20 | 676,266 39 | 1,326 | 27 | 191 | ..... | 1,531 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 370 | 325 |
| Port Lambton | 1,219 51 | 227 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,447 50 | 108 | 2,897 | ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sombra | 1,330 19 | 405 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,736 04 | 50 | 290 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Walpole Island | 235 67 | 46 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 282 35 | 14 | 97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 643,351 75 | 31,952 89 | ..... | 3,939 44 | 488 20 | 679,732 28 | 1,498 | 3,311 | 191 | ..... | 1,583 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 370 | 325 |
| Welland | 369,122 53 | 174,365 49 | 14,455 01 | 15,047 55 | 701 19 | 573,691 77 | 5,978 | 203 | 759 | 26 | 8,413 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 224 | 218 |
| Port Colborne | 444,421 72 | 52,613 95 | ..... | 17,125 11 | 580 21 | 514,740 99 | 3,854 | 928 | 288 | ..... | 4,697 | 147 | ..... | ..... | 1,319 | 1,117 |
| Total | 813,544 25 | 226,979 44 | 14,455 01 | 32,172 66 | 1,281 40 | 1,088,432 76 | 9,832 | 1,131 | 1,047 | 26 | 13,110 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 1,543 | 1,335 |
| Whitby | 13,709 24 | 22,939 64 | 1 00 | 6,220 86 | 425 00 | 43,295 74 | 601 | 21 | 426 | 1 | 841 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 38 |
| Windsor | 4,034,525 75 | 1,624,072 18 | 106,901 93 | 123,404 56 | 33,472 06 | 5,922,376 48 | 36,668 | 70,725 | 2,186 | 423 | 20,290 | 491,010 | ..... | ..... | 155 | 156 |
| Belle River | 3,832 13 | 2,723 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,556 00 | 163 | 380 | 89 | ..... | 194 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 381 | 380 |
| Sandwich | 186,693 76 | 21,943 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 208,636 82 | 1,216 | 5,752 | 194 | ..... | 781 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,155 | 5,153 |
| Walkerville | 5,065,699 18 | 3,558,950 22 | 955,020 66 | 77,454 08 | 10,728 55 | 9,667,852 69 | 28,235 | 10,081 | 1,068 | 1,801 | 8,409 | 1,386 | ..... | ..... | 2,448 | 2,372 |
| Total | 9,290,750 82 | 5,207,689 33 | 1,061,922 59 | 200,858 64 | 44,200 61 | 15,805,421 99 | 66,282 | 86,938 | 3,537 | 2,224 | 29,674 | 492,399 | ..... | ..... | 8,139 | 8,061 |
| Woodstock | 145,610 89 | 211,142 39 | ..... | 6,788 24 | 60 00 | 363,601 52 | 4,197 | 120 | 882 | ..... | 3,788 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Norwich | 34,738 02 | 14,446 97 | 3,133 66 | 2,820 79 | ..... | 55,139 44 | 449 | ..... | 180 | 43 | 478 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 180,348 91 | 225,589 36 | 3,133 66 | 9,609 03 | 60 00 | 418,740 96 | 4,646 | 120 | 1,062 | 43 | 4,266 | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Ontario Totals** | **67,260,452 09** | **48,738,284 53** | **9,493,948 89** | **26,539,342 59** | **238,484 20** | **152,270,462 30** | **707,842** | **377,905** | **103,186** | **23,483** | **1,075,725** | **1,367,562** | **1** | **1** | **44,689** | **43,908** |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

MANITOBA

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Brandon | 102,394 72 | 123,208 12 | 22,017 37 | 30,525 77 | 1,600 09 | 279,746 07 | 2,594 | ..... | 495 | 108 | 2,300 | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bannerman | 1,014 80 | 345 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,360 26 | 82 | 764 | 9 | ..... | 175 | 1,889 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Boissevain | 1,121 28 | 2,719 03 | ..... | 1,012 66 | ..... | 4,852 97 | 123 | ..... | 47 | ..... | 104 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Carberry | 314 48 | 1,481 15 | ..... | 628 67 | ..... | 2,424 30 | 75 | ..... | 63 | ..... | 36 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cartwright | 851 10 | 1,022 43 | ..... | 46 89 | 58 00 | 1,978 42 | 50 | 56 | 30 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Deloraine | 1,735 47 | 2,526 92 | ..... | 899 58 | ..... | 5,161 97 | 157 | 1 | 70 | ..... | 73 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Killarney | 789 18 | 2,488 28 | ..... | 485 02 | ..... | 3,762 48 | 92 | 14 | 31 | ..... | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Melita | 1,300 99 | 2,719 75 | ..... | 584 88 | ..... | 4,605 62 | 125 | 1 | 53 | ..... | 69 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Souris | 4,024 65 | 3,933 22 | ..... | 1,931 71 | ..... | 9,889 58 | 303 | ..... | 48 | ..... | 243 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Virden | 3,646 36 | 4,777 40 | ..... | 853 73 | ..... | 9,277 49 | 377 | ..... | 113 | ..... | 228 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oak Lake | 74 67 | 17 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rapid City | 113 94 | 19 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waskada | 478 36 | 1,200 63 | ..... | ..... | 1,846 20 | 3,525 19 | 24 | 51 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 117,860 00 | 146,459 62 | 22,017 37 | 36,968 91 | 3,504 29 | 326,810 19 | 4,002 | 887 | 993 | 108 | 3,282 | 1,983 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Emerson | 32,902 05 | 14,909 57 | ..... | 1,149 66 | 4,141 68 | 53,102 96 | 1,194 | 20,155 | 50 | ..... | 3,039 | 49,513 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gretna | 8,008 79 | 5,540 70 | 2 00 | 329 42 | 830 43 | 14,711 34 | 464 | 548 | 69 | 1 | 413 | 1,459 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Haskett | 1,182 79 | 888 35 | ..... | 30 34 | 588 25 | 2,689 73 | 165 | 443 | ..... | ..... | 87 | 706 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 9,191 58 | 6,429 05 | 2 00 | 359 76 | 1,418 68 | 17,401 07 | 629 | 991 | 69 | 1 | 500 | 2,165 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Portage la Prairie | 13,181 16 | 27,520 36 | 2 00 | 5,457 16 | 1,977 09 | 48,137 77 | 895 | ..... | 389 | 1 | 796 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dauphin | 12,716 08 | 14,291 22 | ..... | 2,516 22 | 250 00 | 29,773 52 | 571 | ..... | 333 | ..... | 421 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Minnedosa | 1,830 92 | 7,992 98 | ..... | 2,406 41 | ..... | 12,230 31 | 183 | ..... | 158 | ..... | 149 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Neepawa | 2,469 11 | 6,507 23 | ..... | 1,196 40 | ..... | 10,172 74 | 175 | ..... | 167 | ..... | 187 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| The Pas | 3,655 94 | 26,333 40 | ..... | 831 15 | ..... | 30,820 49 | 178 | ..... | 64 | ..... | 155 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Birtle | 85 83 | 19 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 95 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gladstone | 96 66 | 22 02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 118 68 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 34,035 70 | 82,686 33 | 2 00 | 12,407 34 | 2,227 09 | 131,358 46 | 2,026 | ..... | 1,111 | 1 | 1,708 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 7,579,087 05 | 4,447,578 37 | 842,363 79 | 3,370,097 59 | 15,588 88 | 16,254,715 68 | 88,555 | ..... | 5,857 | 3,869 | 45,759 | 1,032 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Crystal City | 918 13 | 1,068 30 | ..... | 441 46 | ..... | 2,427 89 | 94 | 57 | 29 | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morden | 1,708 29 | 4,557 98 | ..... | 1,108 99 | 32 25 | 7,407 51 | 201 | ..... | 93 | ..... | 171 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Selkirk | 3,987 47 | 3,683 13 | ..... | 876 09 | ..... | 8,546 69 | 219 | ..... | 84 | ..... | 216 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sprague | 11,583 36 | 6,239 10 | ..... | ..... | 587 00 | 18,409 46 | 398 | 263 | 12 | ..... | 3,049 | 2,672 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| York Factory | 1,633 44 | 504 95 | ..... | 147 04 | ..... | 2,285 43 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| Manitou | 68 85 | 15 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84 07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pilot Mound | 21 78 | 4 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Piney | 181 30 | 46 94 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 228 24 | 18 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Nelson | ..... | 5 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Snowflake | 847 09 | 269 49 | ..... | 66 73 | 88 80 | 1,272 11 | 34 | 262 | 20 | ..... | 66 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 7,600,036 76 | 4,463,973 23 | 842,363 79 | 3,372,737 90 | 16,296 93 | 16,295,408 61 | 89,521 | 590 | 6,095 | 3,869 | 49,321 | 3,710 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| **Manitoba Totals** | **7,794,026 09** | **4,714,457 80** | **864,385 16** | **3,423,623 57** | **27,588 67** | **16,824,981 29** | **97,372** | **22,623** | **8,318** | **3,979** | **57,859** | **57,416** | **1** | **1** | **8** | **8** |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

### SASKATCHEWAN

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Moose Jaw | 190,834 51 | 200,489 21 | 13,630 00 | 31,867 51 | 1,056 50 | 437,877 73 | 4,325 | ..... | 684 | 39 | 3,081 | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bengough | 377 54 | 91 17 | ..... | ..... | 301 89 | 770 60 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Big Muddy | 3,428 18 | 1,016 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,445 13 | 130 | 22 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Climax | 225 12 | 101 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 326 67 | 28 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gull Lake | 1,854 13 | 2,898 14 | ..... | 984 71 | ..... | 5,736 98 | 144 | ..... | 57 | ..... | 107 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maple Creek | 960 17 | 2,046 38 | ..... | 265 30 | 51 00 | 3,322 85 | 113 | ..... | 36 | ..... | 110 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shaunavon | 10,890 76 | 9,253 09 | ..... | 2,589 69 | 1,437 16 | 24,170 70 | 377 | ..... | 49 | ..... | 371 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Swift Current | 28,874 31 | 21,054 49 | ..... | 3,984 38 | ..... | 53,913 18 | 1,108 | ..... | 155 | ..... | 880 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Poplar River | 2,604 67 | 421 36 | ..... | ..... | 4 75 | 3,030 78 | 89 | 19 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Weyburn | 19,633 57 | 13,506 53 | ..... | 3,569 50 | ..... | 36,709 60 | 652 | ..... | 63 | ..... | 790 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Willow Creek | 3,230 44 | 1,134 80 | ..... | ..... | 2,169 53 | 6,534 77 | 98 | 16 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| East Poplar River | 4,019 84 | 1,038 18 | ..... | ..... | 600 00 | 5,658 02 | 93 | 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 266,933 24 | 253,051 85 | 13,630 00 | 43,261 09 | 5,620 83 | 582,497 01 | 7,196 | 146 | 1,056 | 39 | 5,343 | 109 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Portal | 14,646 14 | 4,532 91 | ..... | 609 07 | 1,300 55 | 21,088 67 | 554 | 1,3480 | 22 | ..... | 8,230 | 18,057 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Estevan | 13,656 51 | 27,691 62 | ..... | 2,280 00 | 2,103 43 | 45,731 56 | 832 | ..... | 218 | ..... | 707 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Marienthal | 4,788 72 | 1,535 91 | ..... | 16 75 | 1,391 73 | 7,733 11 | 159 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 33,091 37 | 33,760 44 | ..... | 2,905 82 | 4,795 71 | 74,553 34 | 1,545 | 13,489 | 240 | ..... | 8,937 | 18,068 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prince Albert | 25,088 09 | 93,001 44 | 16,609 72 | 62,800 75 | 45 94 | 197,545 94 | 951 | ..... | 574 | 32 | 776 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Humboldt | 4,544 11 | 19,303 78 | ..... | 2,036 77 | ..... | 25,884 66 | 361 | ..... | 174 | ..... | 275 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Melfort | 5,726 28 | 11,829 01 | ..... | 455 56 | 600 00 | 18,610 85 | 368 | ..... | 134 | ..... | 237 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rosthern | 1,291 91 | 6,245 85 | ..... | 550 88 | ..... | 8,088 64 | 154 | ..... | 91 | ..... | 127 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 36,650 39 | 130,380 08 | 16,609 72 | 65,843 96 | 645 94 | 250,130 09 | 1,834 | ..... | 973 | 32 | 1,415 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 1,713,341 87 | 564,691 77 | 584,179 05 | 704,594 38 | 1,576 76 | 3,568,383 83 | 13,354 | ..... | 1,131 | 547 | 12,011 | 167 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Melville | 154 55 | 51 53 | 2 00 | 8 10 | ..... | 214 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moosomin | 2,209 44 | 3,390 30 | ..... | 96 98 | ..... | 5,698 72 | 157 | ..... | 49 | ..... | 120 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northgate | 6,200 78 | 1,872 61 | ..... | 116 93 | 292 16 | 8,482 48 | 164 | 217 | 12 | ..... | 49 | 2,786 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yorkton | 17,569 89 | 26,587 31 | ..... | 803 37 | 45 00 | 45,005 57 | 710 | ..... | 145 | ..... | 723 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arcola | 180 79 | 45 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 226 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Broadview | 41 69 | 9 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Elmore | 4,307 69 | 1,823 85 | ..... | 27 22 | ..... | 6,158 76 | 96 | 6 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fort Qu'Appelle | 318 68 | 69 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 387 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grenfell | 98 42 | 21 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indian Head | 239 90 | 57 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 297 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Qu'Appelle | 78 73 | 19 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wapella | 31 77 | 5 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wolseley | 96 42 | 22 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,744,870 62 | 598,668 63 | 584,181 05 | 705,646 98 | 1,913 92 | 3,635,281 20 | 14,481 | 223 | 1,350 | 547 | 12,903 | 2,966 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | 449,379 03 | 325,896 27 | 29,819 70 | 52,900 70 | 1,334 96 | 859,330 66 | 9,118 | ..... | 782 | 91 | 5,644 | 129 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Battleford | 22,296 43 | 34,454 25 | ..... | 2,202 49 | ..... | 58,953 17 | 1,026 | ..... | 248 | ..... | 915 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 471,675 46 | 360,350 52 | 29,819 70 | 55,103 19 | 1,334 96 | 918,283 83 | 10,144 | ..... | 1,030 | 91 | 6,559 | 146 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Saskatchewan Totals** | **2,553,221 08** | **1,376,211 52** | **644,249 47** | **872,761 04** | **14,311 36** | **5,469,745 47** | **35,200** | **13,858** | **4,649** | **709** | **35,157** | **21,301** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

ALBERTA

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Calgary | 1,563,687 97 | 1,256,075 22 | 257,054 99 | 1,139,610 88 | 3,521 89 | 4,319,950 95 | 18,476 | ..... | 3,422 | 1,489 | 11,312 | 294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Banff (Baggage) | 959 00 | 207 47 | ..... | ..... | 70 | 1,167 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Drumheller | 8,567 42 | 6,759 04 | ..... | 2 94 | ..... | 15,329 40 | 489 | ..... | 113 | ..... | 323 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Red Deer | 20,126 52 | 15,264 53 | ..... | 4,713 44 | ..... | 40,104 49 | 742 | ..... | 180 | ..... | 700 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Banff (P.O.) | 972 31 | 248 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,220 39 | 111 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 749 | 102 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Canmore | 131 57 | 32 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 52 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Claresholm | 372 31 | 89 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 461 76 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,594,817 10 | 1,278,676 74 | 357,054 99 | 1,144,327 26 | 3,522 59 | 4,378,398 68 | 19,856 | ..... | 3,715 | 1,489 | 13,084 | 413 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 1,097,261 49 | 741,506 22 | 151,801 56 | 216,294 13 | 2,134 09 | 2,208,997 49 | 14,367 | ..... | 3,203 | 520 | 8,667 | 168 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Camrose | 19,330 72 | 17,352 51 | ..... | 9,932 64 | 217 60 | 46,833 47 | 557 | ..... | 226 | ..... | 539 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edson | 8,733 45 | 2,946 52 | ..... | 2,804 60 | ..... | 14,484 57 | 249 | ..... | 52 | ..... | 290 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vegreville | 5,456 61 | 6,225 27 | ..... | 877 85 | ..... | 12,559 73 | 179 | ..... | 99 | ..... | 201 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermilion | 2,287 91 | 11,037 90 | ..... | 1,348 56 | ..... | 14,674 37 | 199 | ..... | 128 | ..... | 170 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wainwright | 6,031 39 | 2,775 06 | ..... | 1,034 75 | ..... | 9,841 20 | 193 | ..... | 47 | ..... | 162 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wetaskiwin | 4,260 55 | 10,021 40 | ..... | 2,896 94 | 500 50 | 17,679 39 | 239 | ..... | 208 | ..... | 258 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Prairie | 571 76 | 137 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 709 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jasper (baggage) | 16 50 | 3 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jasper (P.O.) | 519 05 | 122 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 642 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,144,469 43 | 792,129 02 | 151,801 56 | 235,189 47 | 2,852 19 | 2,326,441 67 | 15,983 | ..... | 3,963 | 520 | 10,287 | 221 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lethbridge | 139,007 02 | 282,350 48 | 108,559 00 | 37,527 65 | 411 78 | 567,855 93 | 2,340 | ..... | 877 | 121 | 2,281 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Blairmore | 15,364 91 | 15,506 41 | ..... | 5,270 73 | ..... | 36,142 05 | 288 | ..... | 139 | ..... | 400 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cardston | 4,137 54 | 4,739 76 | ..... | 1,509 85 | ..... | 10,387 15 | 228 | ..... | 119 | ..... | 257 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Coutts | 40,004 76 | 14,234 74 | ..... | 356 24 | 460 20 | 55,055 94 | 1,159 | 1,408 | 50 | ..... | 1,231 | 3,893 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Macleod | 9,776 28 | 4,210 70 | ..... | 1,550 99 | ..... | 15,537 97 | 318 | ..... | 53 | ..... | 477 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pinhorn | 430 55 | 134 74 | ..... | 57 16 | ..... | 622 45 | 14 | 12 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Twin Lakes | 1,574 15 | 227 84 | ..... | ..... | 41 45 | 1,843 44 | 65 | 58 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wild Horse | 110 79 | 12 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 123 69 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 210,406 00 | 321,417 57 | 108,559 00 | 46,272 62 | 913 43 | 687,568 62 | 4,419 | 1,482 | 1,243 | 121 | 4,646 | 4,017 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medicine Hat | 34,967 98 | 65,062 80 | 6,050 00 | 17,848 86 | 87 02 | 124,016 66 | 1,446 | ..... | 493 | 11 | 1,194 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Taber | 3,087 93 | 2,533 60 | ..... | 1,437 57 | 286 20 | 7,345 30 | 184 | ..... | 83 | ..... | 112 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 38,055 91 | 67,596 40 | 6,050 00 | 19,286 43 | 373 22 | 131,361 96 | 1,630 | ..... | 576 | 11 | 1,306 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Alberta Totals** | **2,987,748 44** | **2,459,819 73** | **623,465 55** | **1,445,075 78** | **7,661 43** | **7,523,770 93** | **41,888** | **1,482** | **9,497** | **2,141** | **29,323** | **4,699** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Abbottsford | 28,029 70 | 20,635 28 | ..... | 215 45 | 1,314 15 | 50,194 58 | 338 | 4,929 | 247 | ..... | 1,320 | 5,794 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aldergrove | 3,330 70 | 699 09 | ..... | ..... | 1,517 01 | 5,546 80 | 207 | 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Huntingdon | 6,649 13 | 1,374 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,023 78 | 525 | 89 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 38,009 53 | 22,709 02 | ..... | 215 45 | 2,831 16 | 63,765 16 | 1,070 | 5,089 | 247 | ..... | 1,337 | 5,876 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cranbrook | 57,466 09 | 64,795 47 | 2,720 00 | 7,479 92 | 1,668 75 | 134,130 23 | 1,243 | 3 | 398 | 38 | 1,583 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kingsgate | 11,261 68 | 3,493 83 | ..... | 125 39 | ..... | 14,880 90 | 434 | 3,434 | 11 | ..... | 1,675 | 14,098 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rykerts | 1,279 03 | 418 07 | ..... | ..... | 200 00 | 1,897 10 | 70 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Athalmer | 225 83 | 56 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 282 10 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Creston | 531 45 | 116 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 647 92 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fort Steele | 91 55 | 19 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 97 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 70,855 63 | 68,899 53 | 2,720 00 | 7,605 31 | 1,868 75 | 151,949 22 | 1,790 | 3,469 | 409 | 38 | 3,258 | 14,114 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fernie | 141,222 45 | 74,011 50 | 16,850 00 | 5,774 83 | 101 00 | 237,959 78 | 1,229 | ..... | 348 | 29 | 981 | 130 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Michel | 4,502 72 | 2,119 34 | ..... | 779 32 | ..... | 7,401 38 | 202 | ..... | 31 | ..... | 226 | 147 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Newgate | 2,893 39 | 913 28 | ..... | 39 50 | 30 00 | 3,876 17 | 197 | 387 | 7 | ..... | 561 | 558 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roosville | 332 77 | 80 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 413 23 | 20 | 742 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 148,951 33 | 77,124 58 | 16,850 00 | 6,593 65 | 131 00 | 249,650 56 | 1,648 | 1,129 | 386 | 29 | 1,768 | 835 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Forks | 32,882 46 | 8,376 46 | ..... | 1,186 25 | 951 70 | 43,396 87 | 526 | ..... | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bridesville | 628 90 | 116 44 | ..... | 17 92 | ..... | 763 26 | 117 | 45 | ..... | ..... | 962 | 680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Carson | 760 21 | 151 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 911 22 | 41 | 108 | ..... | ..... | 1,092 | 3,015 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cascade City | 858 64 | 226 69 | ..... | 65 90 | 3 60 | 1,154 83 | 74 | 77 | ..... | ..... | 3,710 | 1,898 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Midway | 1,926 46 | 1,897 91 | ..... | 218 44 | 1 20 | 4,044 01 | 128 | 149 | 8 | ..... | 187 | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Myncaster | 560 48 | 335 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 896 28 | 108 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 245 | 328 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 37,617 15 | 11,104 31 | ..... | 1,488 51 | 956 50 | 51,166 47 | 994 | 380 | 158 | ..... | 6,196 | 5,968 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nanaimo | 22,456 21 | 33,555 97 | 842 15 | 13,384 56 | 863 70 | 71,102 59 | 979 | 391 | 388 | 86 | 424 | 31 | 428 | 517 | 2,300 | 2,323 |
| Chemainus | 43,868 81 | 12,227 04 | ..... | 6,730 52 | 30 00 | 62,856 37 | 260 | 150 | 48 | ..... | 162 | 2 | 125 | 119 | 174 | 178 |
| Cumberland | 1,236 17 | 4,227 53 | ..... | 401 10 | ..... | 5,864 80 | 121 | ..... | 149 | ..... | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Duncan's Station | 7,068 41 | 11,379 40 | ..... | 2,393 33 | ..... | 20,841 14 | 392 | ..... | 183 | ..... | 229 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ladysmith | 3,099 30 | 3,469 53 | ..... | 382 80 | 308 40 | 7,260 03 | 163 | 211 | 102 | ..... | 93 | ..... | 292 | 295 | 1,856 | 1,871 |
| Port Alberni | 5,010 09 | 9,717 31 | ..... | 1,108 27 | 159 45 | 15,995 12 | 164 | 47 | 196 | ..... | 98 | 2 | 56 | 46 | 173 | 171 |
| Union Bay | 2,380 14 | 7,095 65 | ..... | 535 53 | 323 15 | 10,334 47 | 127 | 91 | 120 | ..... | 125 | 4 | 86 | 90 | 854 | 856 |
| Alberni | 164 07 | 40 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204 69 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Comox | 103 82 | 30 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 00 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Courtenay | 734 16 | 190 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 924 30 | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kildonan | 322 93 | 1,051 01 | ..... | ..... | 259 20 | 1,633 14 | 44 | 466 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 423 | 426 | 318 | 311 |
| Total | 86,444 11 | 82 984 38 | 842 15 | 24,936 11 | 1,943 90 | 197,150 65 | 2,329 | 1,356 | 1,196 | 86 | 1,195 | 46 | 1,410 | 1,493 | 5,675 | 5,710 |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Nelson | 48,228 26 | 48,686 55 | 6,728 00 | 17,562 16 | 58 70 | 121,263 67 | 1,488 | 177 | 561 | 48 | 1,387 | 65 | | | 2,096 | 2,291 |
| Kaslo | 1,401 09 | 991 92 | | 285 08 | 102 50 | 2,780 59 | 141 | | 31 | | 138 | | | | 413 | 413 |
| Waneta | 4,504 20 | 719 87 | | | 12 00 | 5,236 07 | 259 | 1,347 | 10 | | 959 | 1,249 | | | | |
| Nelway | 1,338 82 | 321 03 | | | | 1,659 85 | 24 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 55,472 37 | 50,719 37 | 6,728 00 | 17,847 24 | 173 20 | 130,940 18 | 1,912 | 1,528 | 602 | 48 | 2,484 | 1,314 | | | 2,509 | 2,704 |
| New Westminster | 224,430 48 | 349,033 95 | 217,937 71 | 23,422 23 | 4,365 82 | 819,190 19 | 3,285 | 942 | 1,302 | 927 | 2,770 | 137 | 169 | 173 | 1,365 | 1,423 |
| Ladner | 1,153 59 | 1,622 90 | | 637 31 | | 3,413 80 | 57 | | 39 | | 6 | | 2 | 1 | 143 | 146 |
| Steveston | 310 97 | 49 04 | | | 15 60 | 375 61 | 52 | 37 | | | 3 | | 28 | 32 | 365 | 379 |
| White Rock | 26,200 02 | 13,846 37 | | 195 80 | 1,202 60 | 41,444 79 | 1,075 | 14,988 | 43 | | 2,101 | 7,439 | 144 | 158 | 112 | 114 |
| Boundary Bay | 321 38 | 60 62 | | | | 382 00 | 16 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilliwack | 988 90 | 252 05 | | | | 1,240 95 | 67 | | | | | | | | | |
| Douglas | 1,748 68 | 869 03 | | | 764 30 | 3,382 01 | 167 | 514 | | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Highway | 12,552 70 | 1,821 25 | | | 200 69 | 14,574 64 | 643 | 406 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 267,706 72 | 367,555 21 | 217,937 71 | 24,255 34 | 6,549 01 | 884,003 99 | 5,362 | 16,887 | 1,384 | 927 | 4,880 | 7,576 | 343 | 364 | 1,985 | 2,062 |
| Penticton | 7,745 04 | 13,227 18 | | 2,796 11 | 10 42 | 23,778 75 | 445 | | 282 | | 362 | 15 | | | | |
| Kelowna | 12,030 58 | 27,514 46 | | 6,646 35 | | 46,191 39 | 393 | | 258 | | 377 | 3 | | | | |
| Osoyoos | 2,295 14 | 751 47 | | 33 99 | | 3,080 60 | 214 | 83 | | | | 11 | | | | |
| Princeton | 11,014 39 | 12,911 88 | 3,050 00 | 596 48 | | 27,572 75 | 308 | | 175 | 23 | 297 | 12 | | | | |
| Similkameen | 3,453 30 | 1,141 20 | | 8 89 | 4 80 | 4,608 19 | 252 | 221 | | | 1,344 | 543 | | | | |
| Summerland | 242 14 | 60 26 | | | | 302 40 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 36,780 59 | 55,606 45 | 3,050 00 | 10,081 82 | 15 22 | 105,534 08 | 1,612 | 304 | 715 | 23 | 2,380 | 584 | | | | |
| Prince Rupert | 202,737 09 | 75,977 89 | | 20,957 24 | 1,808 04 | 301,480 26 | 1,987 | 93 | 460 | | 243 | 1,641 | 2,224 | 2,206 | 1,419 | 1,381 |
| Anyox | 34,887 18 | 5,446 59 | | 69 86 | | 40,403 63 | 442 | 72 | 15 | | 302 | 21 | 20 | 89 | 598 | 551 |
| Butedale | 256 45 | 55 05 | | 94 81 | 207 60 | 613 91 | 8 | | 8 | | 1 | | 141 | 140 | 941 | 943 |
| Ocean Falls | 30,713 35 | 22,211 46 | | 247 98 | 212 40 | 53,385 19 | 460 | 342 | 26 | | 75 | | 34 | 90 | 936 | 879 |
| Prince George | 10,167 95 | 32,935 55 | | 2,982 47 | | 46,085 97 | 282 | | 420 | | 249 | 5 | | | | |
| Stickeen | 4,504 88 | 1,043 90 | | | | 5,548 78 | 334 | 57 | | | 415 | 38 | 55 | 52 | | |
| Stewart | 29,379 69 | 6,245 85 | | 527 37 | 478 04 | 36,630 95 | 530 | 122 | 13 | | 132 | 1,030 | 81 | 60 | 227 | 251 |
| Arrandale | 17 19 | 29 69 | | | | 46 88 | 8 | | 8 | | | | 29 | 57 | 139 | 116 |
| Bella Coola | 85 78 | 278 20 | | 89 72 | | 453 70 | 12 | | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Hazelton | 180 12 | 36 69 | | | | 216 81 | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| Masset | 359 38 | 156 59 | | | | 515 97 | 14 | 4 | 13 | | | | 10 | 12 | 94 | 96 |
| Silver Heights | 2,759 47 | 2,209 79 | | 209 67 | 323 40 | 5,502 33 | 136 | 6 | 25 | | 3,118 | 120 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smithers | 406 67 | 102 78 | | | | 509 45 | 23 | | | | | | | | | |
| Telegraph Creek | 48 45 | 8 76 | | | | 57 21 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 316,503 65 | 146,738 79 | | 25,179 12 | 3,029 48 | 491,451 04 | 4,253 | 696 | 1,000 | | 4,535 | 2,855 | 2,594 | 2,706 | 4,354 | 4,217 |
| Revelstoke | 15,153 99 | 20,665 05 | 2,450 00 | 2,805 81 | 17 56 | 41,092 41 | 267 | | 1,006 | 79 | 245 | 7 | | | | |
| Ashcroft | 12,513 87 | 6,471 00 | | 766 69 | | 19,751 56 | 198 | | | | 153 | 24 | | | | |
| Golden | 4,702 49 | 21,810 22 | | 1,611 84 | | 28,124 55 | 134 | | | | 94 | 3 | | | | |
| Kamloops | 12,829 76 | 44,038 01 | 33,822 73 | 4,886 51 | | 95,577 01 | 469 | | | | 414 | 19 | | | | |
| Merritt | 4,417 28 | 3,880 52 | 170 00 | 300 34 | | 8,768 14 | 125 | | | | 81 | | | | | |
| Vernon | 11,277 03 | 14,546 88 | | 5,171 74 | | 30,995 65 | 427 | | | | 407 | 7 | | | | |
| Armstrong | 426 85 | 104 40 | | | | 531 25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enderby | 306 63 | 71 71 | | | | 378 34 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quesnel | 363 12 | 78 00 | | | | 441 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williams Lake | 684 59 | 143 88 | | | | 828 47 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 62,675 61 | 111,809 67 | 36,442 73 | 15,542 93 | 17 56 | 226,488 50 | 1,620 | | 1,006 | 79 | 1,394 | 60 | | | | |
| Rossland | 3,699 51 | 4,627 08 | | 7,736 41 | 600 00 | 16,663 00 | 296 | | 58 | | 366 | 1 | | | | |
| Paterson | 2,274 99 | 814 92 | | 39 41 | | 3,129 32 | 53 | 17 | | | 91 | 7 | | | | |
| Trail | 49,919 79 | 41,549 48 | 4,910 00 | 2,674 80 | 298 65 | 99,352 72 | 1,225 | | 146 | 37 | 1,445 | 18 | | | | |
| Total | 55,894 29 | 46,991 48 | 4,910 00 | 10,450 62 | 898 65 | 119,145 04 | 1,574 | 17 | 204 | 37 | 1,902 | 26 | | | | |
| Vancouver | 12,124,330 93 | 4,169,039 81 | 527,825 26 | 3,781,409 73 | 44,354 02 | 20,646,959 75 | 111,569 | 24,752 | 9,633 | 2,482 | 15,618 | 21,528 | 2,054 | 2,123 | 12,941 | 13,058 |
| Alert Bay | 290 30 | 922 12 | | 135 42 | 257 80 | 1,605 64 | | 33 | | | | | 70 | 80 | 1,155 | 1,191 |
| Britannia Beach | 17,677 61 | 4,759 29 | | 9 49 | 62 40 | 22,508 79 | | 92 | | | | | 82 | 85 | 569 | 564 |
| Powell River | 70,620 33 | 50,550 00 | | 420 92 | 303 20 | 121,894 45 | | 273 | | | | | 168 | 242 | 1,863 | 1,801 |
| Lillooet | 82 21 | 17 64 | | | | 99 85 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 12,213,001 38 | 4,225,288 86 | 527,825 26 | 3,781,975 56 | 44,977 42 | 20,793,068 48 | 111,569 | 25,150 | 9,633 | 2,482 | 15,618 | 21,528 | 2,374 | 2,530 | 16,528 | 16,614 |
| Victoria | 1,755,032 58 | 818,839 54 | 164,281 58 | 223,961 55 | 6,399 57 | 2,968,514 82 | 17,793 | 3,499 | 2,157 | 343 | 1,937 | 1,784 | 2,198 | 2,072 | 3,136 | 3,315 |
| Bamfield | 950 16 | 478 22 | | 12 00 | 39 60 | 1,479 98 | 44 | 45 | 14 | | | | 25 | 32 | 248 | 246 |
| Port Renfrew | 39 71 | 31 37 | | 23 36 | 26 40 | 120 84 | 14 | 16 | 11 | | | | 18 | 26 | 129 | 128 |
| Quatsino | 35,002 58 | 586 51 | | 490 04 | 385 80 | 36,464 93 | 101 | 33 | 33 | | | | 17 | 15 | 95 | 97 |
| Sidney | 9,424 31 | 6,493 86 | | 193 53 | 358 80 | 16,470 50 | 194 | 94 | 64 | | | | 824 | 781 | 210 | 225 |
| Ganges | 451 18 | 106 70 | | | | 557 88 | 31 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nootka | | | | | | | | 27 | | | | | 16 | 27 | 11 | |
| Port Alice | 87 51 | 21 17 | | | | 108 68 | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tofino | 381 79 | 375 45 | | | 39 60 | 796 84 | 49 | 39 | 25 | | | | 33 | 32 | 158 | 165 |
| Sidney Inlet | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Ucluelet | 719 28 | 263 97 | | | 28 80 | 1,012 05 | 77 | 67 | 8 | | | | 61 | 57 | 132 | 136 |
| Total | 1,802,089 10 | 827,196 79 | 164,281 58 | 224,680 48 | 7,278 57 | 3,025,526 52 | 18,314 | 3,823 | 2,312 | 343 | 1,937 | 1,784 | 3,195 | 3,045 | 4,119 | 4,312 |
| **British Columbia Totals** | **15,192,001 46** | **6,094,728 44** | **981,587 43** | **4,159,852 14** | **70,679 42** | **26,489,839 89** | **154,047** | **59,828** | **19,252** | **4,992** | **48,884** | **62,566** | **9,916** | **10,138** | **35,170** | **35,619** |

## No. 9.—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services, etc.—*Concluded.*

### YUKON TERRITORY

| Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations | Import Duties | Excise Taxes | Excise Duties | Income Taxes | Sundry collections | Total Revenue | Import Entries | Export Entries | Excise Tax Entries | Excise Duty Entries | Railway Reports Inwards | Railway Reports Outwards | Sea-Going Vessels | | Coasting and Inland Vessels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrived | Departed | Arrived | Departed |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Dawson | 45,713 51 | 9,772 68 | 962 16 | 37,153 97 | 670 75 | 94,273 07 | 433 | 31 | 97 | 2 | 271 | 90 | 13 | 15 | 70 | 63 |
| Forty Mile | 64 01 | 11 09 | | | | 75 10 | 15 | 54 | | | 383 | 4 | | | | |
| Herschel Island | 7,283 18 | 1,535 92 | | | | 8,819 10 | 21 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rampart House | 1,070 88 | 188 80 | | | | 1,259 68 | 23 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 54,131 58 | 11,508 49 | 962 16 | 37.153 97 | 670 75 | 104,426 95 | 492 | 85 | 97 | 2 | 654 | 94 | 13 | 15 | 70 | 63 |
| White Horse | 39,379 20 | 8,691 74 | 417 90 | 3,349 92 | 338 40 | 52,177 16 | 733 | | 43 | 2 | 3,048 | 148 | | | 68 | 67 |
| Carcross, Y.T. | 8,231 65 | 1,726 66 | | | | 9,958 31 | 314 | | 11 | | 1,767 | 84 | | | 91 | 90 |
| White Pass, B.C. | 524 80 | 92 07 | | | | 616 87 | 134 | 436 | | | 305 | | | | | |
| Atlin, B.C. | 252 27 | 116 99 | | | | 369 26 | 16 | | 12 | | | | | | 53 | 53 |
| Mayo Landing | 255 98 | 54 80 | | | | 310 78 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 48,643 90 | 10,682 26 | 417 90 | 3,349 92 | 338 40 | 63,432 38 | 1,207 | 436 | 66 | 2 | 5,120 | 232 | | | 212 | 210 |
| **Yukon Totals** | **102,775 48** | **22,190 75** | **1,380 06** | **40,503 89** | **1,009 15** | **167,859 33** | **1,699** | **521** | **163** | **4** | **5,774** | **326** | **13** | **15** | **282** | **273** |
| **British Post Office Parcels** | **18,530 74** | **4,814 97** | | | | **23,345 71** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Preventive Service** | | | | | **313,908 08** | **313,908 08** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Department of Customs and Excise** | | **149,584 92** | | | **7,185 39** | **156,770 31** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Special Branch** | | | | | **1,810 44** | **1,810 44** | | | | | | | | | | |

### RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nova Scotia** | **3,027,638 87** | **1,437,733 37** | **27,229 83** | **693,463 44** | **47,385 59** | **5,233,391 10** | **47,591** | **55,976** | **11,854** | **255** | **28,946** | **12,420** | **5,541** | **5,506** | **21,153** | **21,400** |
| **Prince Edward Island** | **143,302 17** | **85,703 50** | **39,019 85** | **37,428 59** | **3,776 64** | **309,230 75** | **3,479** | **892** | **2,162** | **484** | **3,176** | **97** | **88** | **142** | **1,680** | **1,619** |
| **New Brunswick** | **6,014,361 49** | **1,231,451 47** | **140,337 17** | **712,187 15** | **27,834 81** | **8,126,172 09** | **34,044** | **69,985** | **9,415** | **696** | **45,540** | **62,120** | **4,315** | **3,803** | **3,777** | **3,935** |
| **Quebec** | **38,839,102 06** | **32,913,353 43** | **30,553,286 23** | **18,281,878 07** | **189,274 28** | **120,776,894 07** | **351,181** | **288,480** | **49,377** | **26,215** | **240,366** | **230,191** | **1,704** | **1,601** | **10,741** | **10,571** |
| **Ontario** | **67,260,402 09** | **48,738,284 53** | **9,493,948 89** | **26,539,342 59** | **238,484 20** | **152,270,462 30** | **707,842** | **377,905** | **103,186** | **23,483** | **1,075,725** | **1,367,562** | **1** | **1** | **44,689** | **43,908** |
| **Manitoba** | **7,794,026 09** | **4,714,457 80** | **864,385 16** | **3,423,623 57** | **27,588 67** | **16,824,081 29** | **97,372** | **22,623** | **8,318** | **3,979** | **57,850** | **57,416** | **1** | **1** | **8** | **8** |
| **Saskatchewan** | **2,553,221 08** | **1,376,211 52** | **644,240 47** | **872,761 04** | **14,311 36** | **5,460,745 47** | **35,200** | **13,858** | **4,649** | **709** | **35,157** | **21,301** | | | | |
| **Alberta** | **2,987,748 44** | **2,459,819 73** | **623,465 55** | **1,445,075 78** | **7,661 43** | **7,523,770 93** | **41,888** | **1,482** | **9,497** | **2,141** | **29,323** | **4,699** | | | | |
| **British Columbia** | **15,192,001 46** | **6,094,728 44** | **981,587 43** | **4,150,852 14** | **70,670 42** | **26,489,839 89** | **154,047** | **59,828** | **19,252** | **4,092** | **48,884** | **62,566** | **9,916** | **10,138** | **35,170** | **35,619** |
| **Yukon Territory** | **102,775 48** | **22,190 75** | **1,380 06** | **40,503 89** | **1,009 15** | **167,859 33** | **1,699** | **521** | **163** | **4** | **5,774** | **326** | **13** | **15** | **282** | **273** |
| **British Post Office Parcels** | **18,530 74** | **4,814 97** | | | | **23,345 71** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Preventive Service** | | | | | **313,908 08** | **313,908 08** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Department of Customs and Excise** | | **149,584 92** | | | **7,185 39** | **156,770 31** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Special Branch** | | | | | **1,810 44** | **1,810 44** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Grand Total** | **143,933,109 97** | **99,228,334 43** | **43,368,880 64** | **56,197,056 26** | **950,900 46** | **343,678,281 76** | **1,474,343** | **891,550** | **217,873** | **62,058** | **1,570,741** | **1,818,698** | **21,579** | **21,207** | **117,500** | **117,333** |

No. 10.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of Imports entered for Home Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada, from and to each Country, during the twelve months ended March 31, 1926.

| Countries | Imports entered for Home Consumption | | | Exports | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dutiable Goods | Free Goods | Total Dutiable and Free | Goods the Produce of Canada | Goods not the Produce of Canada | Total Exports |
| BRITISH EMPIRE | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| United Kingdom | 133,125,438 | 30,605,772 | 163,731,210 | 508,237,560 | 1,028,583 | 509,266,143 |
| Aden | 50,320 | ..... | 50,320 | 36,640 | ..... | 36,640 |
| Australia | 1,830,821 | 1,211,233 | 3,042,054 | 15,411,746 | 6,490 | 15,418,236 |
| Barbados | 2,058,733 | 2,072,089 | 4,130,822 | 1,592,570 | 48,802 | 1,641,372 |
| Bermuda | 11,006 | 66,091 | 77,097 | 1,150,803 | 25,780 | 1,176,583 |
| British East Africa | 26,160 | 76,522 | 102,682 | 995,022 | ..... | 995,022 |
| " South Africa | 11,556 | 118,023 | 129,579 | 9,078,462 | 9,286 | 9,087,748 |
| " West Africa, other | 12,375 | 134,881 | 147,256 | 94,905 | 57 | 94,962 |
| " Guiana | 4,439,410 | 63,793 | 4,503,203 | 2,526,556 | 56,305 | 2,312,861 |
| " Honduras | 32,623 | 238,670 | 271,293 | 504,411 | 8,667 | 513,078 |
| " India | 8,836,952 | 640,501 | 9,477,453 | 7,420,708 | 1,523 | 7,422,231 |
| " East Indies, other | 27,256 | 563 | 27,819 | 239 | ..... | 239 |
| " West Indies, other | 672,346 | 323,989 | 996,335 | 3,851,248 | 38,644 | 3,889,892 |
| " Oceania, other | ..... | 1,141 | 1,141 | 129,278 | ..... | 129,278 |
| " Straits Settlements | 467,853 | 4,206,535 | 4,674,388 | 3,568,498 | 29,159 | 3,597,657 |
| " Sudan | ..... | 13,534 | 13,534 | 45,445 | ..... | 45,445 |
| Ceylon | 2,552,702 | 194,740 | 2,747,442 | 606,688 | 198 | 606,886 |
| Fiji Islands | 2,566,333 | 871 | 2,567,204 | 271,004 | 927 | 271,931 |
| Gambia | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,202 | ..... | 3,202 |
| Gibraltar | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61,269 | ..... | 61,269 |
| Gold Coast | 923 | 223,690 | 224,613 | 185,280 | 70 | 185,350 |
| Hong Kong | 1,188,630 | 357,536 | 1,546,166 | 1,885,838 | 5,410 | 1,891,248 |
| Iraq | 9,843 | 963 | 10,806 | 122,257 | ..... | 122,257 |
| Irish Free State | 19,318 | ..... | 19,318 | 4,708,689 | 876 | 4,709,565 |
| Jamaica | 3,595,772 | 187,709 | 3,783,481 | 3,976,210 | 31,823 | 4,008,033 |
| Malta | 221 | ..... | 221 | 277,861 | ..... | 277,861 |
| Newfoundland | 67,470 | 1,547,662 | 1,615,132 | 11,277,182 | 378,488 | 11,655,670 |
| New Zealand | 985,331 | 1,739,904 | 2,725,235 | 16,562,007 | 17,854 | 16,579,861 |
| Nigeria | ..... | 30,925 | 30,925 | 265,331 | ..... | 265,331 |
| Palestine | 6,213 | 648 | 6,861 | 77,389 | ..... | 77,389 |
| Sierra Leone | 3,929 | ..... | 3,929 | 38,365 | ..... | 38,365 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 830,547 | 230,967 | 1,061,514 | 3,875,332 | 46,609 | 3,921,941 |
| **Total British Empire** | **163,430,081** | **44,288,952** | **207,719,033** | **598,567,995** | **1,735,551** | **600,303,546** |
| OTHER COUNTRIES | | | | | | |
| Abyssinia | 14,224 | ..... | 14,224 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alaska | 83,493 | 108,222 | 191,715 | 270,250 | 5,132 | 275,382 |
| Albania | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 | ..... | 240 |
| Argentina | 276,795 | 3,177,313 | 3,454,108 | 12,639,706 | 70 | 12,639,776 |
| Austria | 186,098 | 9,935 | 196,033 | 21,536 | 1,313 | 22,849 |
| Azores and Madeira | 69,946 | ..... | 69,946 | 79,297 | ..... | 79,297 |
| Belgian Congo | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,994 | ..... | 19,994 |
| Belgium | 4,680,492 | 2,272,681 | 6,953,173 | 22,802,741 | 90,523 | 22,893,264 |
| Bolivia | 1,031 | ..... | 1,031 | 173,698 | 285 | 173,983 |
| Brazil | 1,848,387 | 371 | 1,848,758 | 4,832,391 | ..... | 4,832,391 |
| Bulgaria | 5,819 | 421 | 6,240 | 12,566 | ..... | 12,566 |
| Canary Islands | 916 | ..... | 916 | 78,581 | ..... | 78,581 |
| Chile | 8,169 | 661,976 | 670,145 | 1,409,787 | 697 | 1,410,484 |
| China | 1,661,607 | 886,388 | 2,547,995 | 24,473,446 | 5,950 | 24,479,396 |
| Colombia | 688,983 | 4,075 | 693,058 | 683,700 | 2,143 | 685,843 |
| Costa Rica | 66,155 | 10,910 | 77,065 | 213,445 | 1,605 | 215,050 |
| Cuba | 10,152,533 | 910,751 | 11,063,284 | 8,525,583 | 10,501 | 8,536,084 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 1,231,704 | 40,341 | 1,272,045 | 132,114 | 1,614 | 133,728 |
| Denmark | 58,856 | 78,610 | 137,466 | 6,215,226 | 248 | 6,215,474 |
| Dutch Guiana | 7,442 | ..... | 7,442 | 107,834 | 302 | 108,136 |
| " East Indies | 584,184 | 1,145,099 | 1,729,283 | 3,881,957 | ..... | 3,881,957 |
| " West Indies | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79,902 | 2,403 | 82,305 |
| Ecuador | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150,079 | 94 | 150,173 |
| Egypt | 49,270 | 28,588 | 77,858 | 1,340,020 | ..... | 1,340,020 |
| Esthonia | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86,317 | ..... | 86,317 |
| Finland | 15,277 | 28,309 | 43,586 | 1,578,554 | ..... | 1,578,554 |
| France | 17,918,634 | 1,233,065 | 19,151,699 | 13,952,262 | 98,849 | 14,051,111 |

No. 10.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of Imports entered for Hom Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada, from and to each Country, etc.—*Concluded.*

| Countries | Imports entered for Home Consumption | | | Exports | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dutiable Goods | Free Goods | Total Dutiable and Free | Goods the Produce of Canada | Goods not the Produce of Canada | Total Exports |
| OTHER COUNTRIES—Con. | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| French Africa | 8,123 | 378 | 8,501 | 210,603 | 413 | 211,016 |
| " Guiana | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,166 | ..... | 1,166 |
| " East Indies | 2,668 | 14,819 | 17,487 | 6,695 | ..... | 6,695 |
| " West Indies | 1,169 | ..... | 1,169 | 223,770 | 8 | 223,778 |
| " Oceania | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,478 | ..... | 2,478 |
| Germany | 7,345,446 | 2,641,317 | 9,986,763 | 30,734,037 | 29,155 | 30,763,192 |
| Greece | 298,356 | 36,553 | 334,909 | 3,709,798 | ..... | 3,709,798 |
| Guatemala | 254,170 | 2,353 | 256,523 | 152,329 | 126 | 152,455 |
| Hawaii | 248,302 | 2,951 | 251,253 | 11,785 | 1,562 | 13,347 |
| Hayti | 130,162 | ..... | 130,162 | 608,117 | 234 | 608,351 |
| Honduras | 582,143 | 10 | 582,153 | 168,379 | 1,500 | 169,879 |
| Hungary | 5,665 | ..... | 5,665 | 19,464 | ..... | 19,464 |
| Iceland | 172 | 50 | 222 | 53,939 | 150 | 54,089 |
| Italy | 1,976,023 | 621,736 | 2,597,759 | 12,788,653 | 13,179 | 12,801,832 |
| Italian Africa, other | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,288 | ..... | 1,288 |
| Japan | 8,350,731 | 1,213,343 | 9,564,074 | 34,694,862 | 8,014 | 34,702,876 |
| Jugo Slavia | 1,407 | ..... | 1,407 | 105,156 | ..... | 105,156 |
| Korea | 270 | ..... | 270 | 10,667 | 27 | 10,694 |
| Lettonia | ..... | 400 | 400 | 528,765 | ..... | 528,765 |
| Liberia | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,176 | ..... | 8,176 |
| Lithuania | 300 | ..... | 300 | 4,752 | ..... | 4,752 |
| Madagascar | 5,082 | 8,768 | 13,850 | 1,164 | ..... | 1,164 |
| Mexico | 437,042 | 3,247,418 | 3,684,460 | 2,990,773 | 17,476 | 3,008,249 |
| Miquelon and St. Pierre | 20,307 | 16,135 | 36,442 | 487,895 | 33,563 | 521,458 |
| Morocco | 2,652 | 4,608 | 7,260 | 125,484 | ..... | 125,484 |
| Netherlands | 3,522,406 | 3,342,157 | 6,864,563 | 23,476,607 | 287,617 | 23,764,224 |
| Nicaragua | 77,990 | 675 | 78,665 | 46,267 | ..... | 46,267 |
| Norway | 563,074 | 67,707 | 630,781 | 6,767,887 | 1,830 | 6,769,717 |
| Panama | 908 | 3,502 | 4,410 | 483,449 | 201 | 483,650 |
| Paraguay | ..... | 47,735 | 47,735 | 46,099 | ..... | 46,099 |
| Persia | 138,289 | 14,691 | 152,980 | 17,691 | ..... | 17,691 |
| Peru | 580,723 | 5,119,386 | 5,700,109 | 1,226,355 | 807 | 1,227,162 |
| Philippines | 5,752 | 68,501 | 74,253 | 172,630 | 101 | 172,731 |
| Poland | 26,086 | 9,480 | 35,566 | 2,295,215 | ..... | 2,295,215 |
| Porto Rico | 593 | 1,779 | 2,372 | 866,688 | ..... | 866,688 |
| Portugal | 268,121 | 80,696 | 348,817 | 121,773 | 22 | 121,795 |
| Portuguese Africa | ..... | 20,770 | 20,770 | 811,086 | ..... | 811,086 |
| " Asia | ..... | ..... | ..... | 276 | ..... | 276 |
| Roumania | 2,363 | ..... | 2,363 | 305,169 | ..... | 305,169 |
| Russia | 867 | 6,340 | 7,207 | 3,788,266 | ..... | 3,788,266 |
| Salvador | 54,623 | ..... | 54,623 | 127,093 | 4,053 | 131,146 |
| San Domingo | 6,790,508 | 831 | 6,791,339 | 350,256 | ..... | 350,256 |
| Siam | 4,953 | 90,778 | 95,731 | 294,246 | ..... | 294,246 |
| Spain | 1,775,265 | 310,585 | 2,085,850 | 832,547 | ..... | 832,547 |
| Spanish Africa | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,840 | ..... | 36,840 |
| Sweden | 910,420 | 224,224 | 1,134,644 | 3,542,709 | 8,020 | 3,550,729 |
| Switzerland | 7,118,743 | 343,865 | 7,462,608 | 1,218,616 | 13,701 | 1,232,317 |
| Syria | 3,740 | 200 | 3,940 | 47,586 | ..... | 47,586 |
| Turkey | 308,643 | 35,625 | 344,268 | 110,597 | ..... | 110,597 |
| United States | 337,972,326 | 271,747,311 | 609,719,637 | 474,987,367 | 10,964,868 | 485,952,235 |
| Uruguay | 26,180 | 43,378 | 69,558 | 1,910,269 | ..... | 1,910,269 |
| Venezuela | 188,761 | ..... | 188,761 | 1,483,333 | 189 | 1,483,522 |
| Virgin Islands of U.S.A. | 50 | ..... | 50 | 9,458 | 250 | 9,708 |
| **Total Other Countries** | **419,621,589** | **299,988,110** | **719,609 699** | **716,787,796** | **11,608,795** | **728,396,591** |
| **Grand Total Merchandise** | **583,051,670** | **344,277,062** | **927,328,732** | **1,315,355,791** | **13,344,346** | **1,328,700,137** |

## No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Goods remaining in Warehouse in 1924, 1925 and 1926

| Articles | | Remaining in Warehouse, March 31, 1924 | | Remaining in Warehouse, March 31, 1925 | | Remaining in Warehouse, March 31, 1926 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods— | | | | | | | |
| Grain and products | $ | ..... | 63,684 | ..... | 1,017,661 | ..... | 99,548 |
| Fruits and nuts | $ | ..... | 694,974 | ..... | 719,426 | ..... | 725,065 |
| Sugar above No. 16 D.S | Lb. | 4,931,587 | 128,224 | 4,999,353 | 127,966 | 7,734,356 | 187,952 |
| Sugar not above No. 16 D.S | Lb. | 85,370,709 | 7,985,045 | 40,175,095 | 5,340,254 | 59,975,437 | 6,085,881 |
| Molasses | Gal. | 309,881 | 27,530 | 274,820 | 18,886 | 201,999 | 20,904 |
| Tea | Lb. | 14,487,248 | 4,328,898 | 14,093,370 | 4,825,122 | 12,561,931 | 4,226,091 |
| Coffee | Lb. | 3,010,673 | 655,083 | 4,078,876 | 1,171,651 | 3,420,646 | 1,352,276 |
| Other vegetable food products | $ | ..... | 1,330,168 | ..... | 399,929 | ..... | 754,154 |
| Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods— | | | | | | | |
| Brandy | Gal. | 83,524 | 699,813 | 86,284 | 715,070 | 103,305 | 778,295 |
| Gin | Gal. | 145,068 | 1,964,526 | 121,225 | 1,777,325 | 131,937 | 1,869,299 |
| Rum | Gal. | 79,077 | 495,496 | 94,750 | 549,137 | 73,077 | 534,806 |
| Whiskey | Gal. | 458,869 | 8,305,153 | 490,171 | 9,064,237 | 448,826 | 8,451,416 |
| Wines | Gal. | 370,046 | 1,148,789 | 315,656 | 956,642 | 281,968 | 984,508 |
| Other Spirits | Gal. | 119,888 | 298,409 | 165,281 | 500,591 | 135,775 | 481,992 |
| Tobacco unmanufactured | $ | ..... | 2,167,067 | ..... | 1,829,027 | ..... | 1,946,850 |
| Tobacco, manufactures of | $ | ..... | 72,243 | ..... | 67,156 | ..... | 50,799 |
| Vegetable products, n.o.p | $ | ..... | 218,045 | ..... | 169,448 | ..... | 134,241 |
| Animals and animal products— | | | | | | | |
| Fish | $ | ..... | 225,469 | ..... | 289,248 | ..... | 301,184 |
| Leather | $ | ..... | 168,493 | ..... | 122,012 | ..... | 124,488 |
| Other animal products | $ | ..... | 406,890 | ..... | 292,229 | ..... | 377,347 |
| Fibres, textiles and textile products— | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | $ | ..... | 1,222,818 | ..... | 872,654 | ..... | 846,715 |
| Flax | $ | ..... | 141,435 | ..... | 207,886 | ..... | 254,183 |
| Silk | $ | ..... | 617,156 | ..... | 672,116 | ..... | 590,417 |
| Wool | $ | ..... | 1,711,421 | ..... | 1,705,280 | ..... | 1,255,930 |
| Other fibre and textile products | $ | ..... | 111,251 | ..... | 257,365 | ..... | 309,368 |
| Wood and paper and products— | | | | | | | |
| Wood | $ | ..... | 385,388 | ..... | 260,509 | ..... | 313,227 |
| Paper | $ | ..... | 325,707 | ..... | 501,936 | ..... | 488,207 |
| Iron and steel and manufactures— | | | | | | | |
| Automobiles | No. | 86 | 223,125 | 159 | 250,299 | 503 | 530,604 |
| Other iron and steel manufactures | $ | ..... | 1,902,098 | ..... | 1,697,038 | ..... | 1,642,552 |
| Other ores, metals and metal manufactures | $ | ..... | 441,495 | ..... | 448,983 | ..... | 425,156 |
| Non-metallic minerals and products— | | | | | | | |
| Coal | Tons | 2,005,927 | 5,375,203 | 1,742,380 | 3,765,092 | 899,848 | 1,586,071 |
| Glass | $ | ..... | 128,869 | ..... | 47,725 | ..... | 61,552 |
| Oil | $ | ..... | 822,761 | ..... | 689,455 | ..... | 710,448 |
| Other non-metallic minerals and products | $ | ..... | 90,595 | ..... | 97,019 | ..... | 87,148 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | $ | ..... | 915,703 | ..... | 506,323 | ..... | 1,111,119 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | $ | ..... | 808,291 | ..... | 921,677 | ..... | 883,406 |
| **Grand Total** | | ..... | **46,607,315** | ..... | **42,854,374** | ..... | **40,583,199** |

## No. 12.—Abstract by Countries, of Imports entered for Consumption Dutiable and Free.

| Countries | Entered for Home Consumption | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General Tariff | | Preferential Tariff | | Treaty Rates | | Total Dutiable | Total Free | Grand Total | |
| | Value | Duty | Value | Duty | Value | Duty | Value | Value | Value | Duty |
| British Empire | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| United Kingdom | 24,822,690 | 10,667,878 58 | 106,578,857 | 19,038,240 08 | 1,723,891 | 428,131 05 | 133,125,438 | 30,605,772 | 163,731,210 | 30,134,249 71 |
| Aden | 50,320 | 5,857 89 | | | | | 50,320 | | 50,320 | 5,857 89 |
| Australia | 491,629 | 66,007 28 | 1,273,707 | 80,157 08 | 65,485 | 10,561 15 | 1,830,821 | 1,211,233 | 3,042,054 | 156,725 51 |
| Barbados | 3,298 | 1,057 64 | 2,055,435 | 278,701 93 | | | 2,058,733 | 2,072,089 | 4,130 822 | 279,759 57 |
| Bermuda | 1,662 | 475 08 | 9,344 | 1,227 05 | | | 11,006 | 66,091 | 77,097 | 1,702 13 |
| British East Africa | 1,838 | 229 76 | 24,322 | 2,393 07 | | | 26,160 | 76,522 | 102,682 | 2,622 83 |
| " South Africa | 2,766 | 1,311 25 | 8,751 | 1,745 26 | 39 | 11 91 | 11,556 | 118,023 | 129,579 | 3,068 42 |
| " West Africa, other | 12,375 | 1,546 50 | | | | | 12,375 | 134,881 | 147,256 | 1,546 50 |
| " Guiana | 3,172 | 925 63 | 4,436,238 | 703,673 84 | | | 4,439,410 | 63,793 | 4,503,203 | 704,599 47 |
| " Honduras | 31,984 | 18,003 93 | 639 | 101 11 | | | 32,623 | 238,670 | 271,293 | 18,105 04 |
| " India | 30,238 | 7,335 50 | 8,861,556 | 1,100,155 64 | 5,158 | 617 50 | 8,836,952 | 640,501 | 9,477,453 | 1,108,108 64 |
| " East Indies, other | 27,256 | 419 45 | | | | | 27,256 | 563 | 27,819 | 419 45 |
| " West Indies, other | 32,581 | 7,270 24 | 639,765 | 80,792 84 | | | 672,346 | 323,989 | 996,335 | 88,063 08 |
| " Oceania, other | | | | | | | | 1,141 | 1,141 | |
| " Straits Settlements | 19,882 | 3,872 63 | 446,492 | 104,020 91 | 1,479 | 258 82 | 467,853 | 4,206,535 | 4,674,388 | 108,152 36 |
| " Sudan | | | | | | | | 13,534 | 13,534 | |
| Ceylon | 11,792 | 4,653 10 | 2,540,910 | 501,255 12 | | | 2,552,702 | 194,740 | 2,747,442 | 505,908 22 |
| Fiji Islands | | | 2,566,333 | 352,500 69 | | | 2,566,333 | 871 | 2,567,204 | 352,500 69 |
| Gold Coast | | | 923 | 92 30 | | | 923 | 223,690 | 224,613 | 92 30 |
| Hong Kong | 1,122,738 | 443,037 20 | | | 65,892 | 17,276 38 | 1,188,630 | 357,536 | 1,546,166 | 460,313 58 |
| Iraq | 9,843 | 1,012 13 | | | | | 9,843 | 963 | 10,806 | 1,012 13 |
| Irish Free State | 580 | 203 00 | 17,102 | 2,989 86 | 1,636 | 136 03 | 19,318 | | 19,318 | 3,328 89 |
| Jamaica | 68,701 | 13,555 77 | 3,527,071 | 702,942 92 | | | 3,595,772 | 187,709 | 3,783,481 | 716,498 69 |
| Malta | 221 | 287 45 | | | | | 221 | | 221 | 287 45 |
| Newfoundland | 60,226 | 16,973 58 | | | 7,244 | 1,606 42 | 67,470 | 1,547,662 | 1,615,132 | 18,580 00 |
| New Zealand | 286,868 | 23,396 30 | 698,463 | 34,264 11 | | | 985,331 | 1,739,904 | 2,725,235 | 57,660 41 |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | 30,925 | 30,925 | |
| Palestine | 6,197 | 3,213 14 | | | 16 | 11 20 | 6,213 | 648 | 6,861 | 3,224 34 |
| Sierra Leone | | | 3,929 | 392 90 | | | 3,929 | | 3,929 | 392 90 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 77,158 | 13,389 08 | 753,389 | 104,148 50 | | | 830,547 | 230,967 | 1,061,514 | 117,537 58 |
| **Total British Empire** | **27,176,015** | **11,301,912 11** | **134,383,226** | **23,089,795 21** | **1,870,840** | **458,610 46** | **163,430,081** | **44,288,952** | **207,719,033** | **34,850,317 78** |
| Other Countries | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abyssinia | 14,224 | 1,619 88 | | | | | 14,224 | | 14,224 | 1,619 88 |
| Alaska | 83,493 | 11,330 07 | | | | | 83,493 | 108,222 | 191,715 | 11,330 07 |
| Argentina | 240,762 | 50,274 53 | | | 36,033 | 7,316 85 | 276,795 | 3,177,313 | 3,454,108 | 57,591 38 |
| Austria | 186,098 | 58,495 84 | | | | | 186,098 | 9,935 | 196,033 | 58,495 84 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Azores and Madeira | 69,946 | 21,364 07 | | | | | 69,946 | | 69,946 | 21,364 07 |
| Belgium | 1,238,526 | 270,374 96 | | | 3,441,966 | 638,357 99 | 4,680,492 | 2,272,681 | 6,953,173 | 908,732 95 |
| Bolivia | 1,031 | 117 81 | | | | | 1,031 | | 1,031 | 117 81 |
| Brazil | 1,848,387 | 243,356 19 | | | | | 1,848,387 | 371 | 1,848,758 | 243,356 19 |
| Bulgaria | 5,819 | 436 45 | | | | | 5,819 | 421 | 6,240 | 436 45 |
| Canary Islands | | | | | 916 | 255 48 | 916 | | 916 | 255 48 |
| Chile | 8,169 | 426 25 | | | | | 8,169 | 661,976 | 670,145 | 426 25 |
| China | 1,661,607 | 582,114 91 | | | | | 1,661,607 | 886,388 | 2,547,995 | 583,114 91 |
| Colombia | 688,983 | 72,205 40 | | | | | 688,983 | 4,075 | 693,058 | 73,205 40 |
| Costa Rica | 66,155 | 7,259 88 | | | | | 66,155 | 10,910 | 77,065 | 7,259 88 |
| Cuba | 10,152,533 | 5,584,126 87 | | | | | 10,152,533 | 910,751 | 11,063,284 | 5,584,126 87 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 1,231,704 | 356,459 88 | | | | | 1,231,704 | 40,341 | 1,272,045 | 356,459 88 |
| Denmark | 22,890 | 5,407 85 | | | 35,966 | 6,465 56 | 58,856 | 78,610 | 137,466 | 11,873 41 |
| Dutch Guiana | 7,442 | 4,355 49 | | | | | 7,442 | | 7,442 | 4,355 49 |
| " East Indies | 570,969 | 149,533 22 | | | 13,215 | 3,303 47 | 584,184 | 1,145,099 | 1,729,283 | 152,836 69 |
| Egypt | 49,270 | 18,270 11 | | | | | 49,270 | 28,588 | 77,858 | 18,270 11 |
| Finland | 10,201 | 2,096 76 | | | 5,076 | 854 44 | 15,277 | 28,309 | 43,586 | 2,951 20 |
| France | 1,201,716 | 452,957 18 | | | 16,716,918 | 5,649,217 77 | 17,918,634 | 1,233,065 | 19,151,699 | 6,102,174 95 |
| French Africa | 1,687 | 617 45 | | | 6,436 | 1,961 21 | 8,123 | 378 | 8,501 | 2,578 66 |
| " East Indies | 2,668 | 747 78 | | | | | 2,668 | 14,819 | 17,487 | 747 78 |
| " West Indies | | | | | 1,169 | 85 61 | 1,169 | | 1,169 | 85 61 |
| Germany | 7,345,446 | 1,985,471 43 | | | | | 7,345,446 | 2,641,317 | 9,986,763 | 1,985,471 43 |
| Greece | 298,356 | 102,788 87 | | | | | 298,356 | 36,553 | 334,909 | 102,788 87 |
| Guatemala | 254,170 | 68,032 59 | | | | | 254,170 | 2,353 | 256,523 | 68,032 59 |
| Hawaii | 248,302 | 43,961 06 | | | | | 248,302 | 2,951 | 251,253 | 43,961 06 |
| Hayti | 130,162 | 63,557 16 | | | | | 130,162 | | 130,162 | 63,557 16 |
| Honduras | 582,143 | 323,828 02 | | | | | 582,143 | 10 | 582,153 | 323,828 02 |
| Hungary | 5,665 | 814 86 | | | | | 5,665 | | 5,665 | 814 86 |
| Iceland | 172 | 17 61 | | | | | 172 | 50 | 222 | 17 61 |
| Italy | 474,092 | 107,603 55 | | | 1,501,931 | 351,369 37 | 1,976,023 | 621,736 | 2,597,759 | 458,972 92 |
| Japan | 966,337 | 414,871 98 | | | 7,384,394 | 1,875,727 21 | 8,350,731 | 1,213,343 | 9,564,074 | 2,290,599 19 |
| Jugo Slavia | 1,407 | 289 57 | | | | | 1,407 | | 1,407 | 289 57 |
| Korea | 270 | 81 00 | | | | | 270 | | 270 | 81 00 |
| Lettonia | | | | | | | | 400 | 400 | |
| Lithuania | 300 | 52 50 | | | | | 300 | | 300 | 52 50 |
| Madagascar | 4,600 | 724 15 | | | 482 | 18 46 | 5,082 | 8,768 | 13,850 | 742 61 |
| Mexico | 437,042 | 65,381 82 | | | | | 437,042 | 3,247,418 | 3,684,460 | 65,381 82 |
| Miquelon and St. Pierre | 20,285 | 13,173 86 | | | 22 | 90 | 20,307 | 16,135 | 36,442 | 13,174 76 |
| Morocco | 2,652 | 273 20 | | | | | 2,652 | 4,608 | 7,260 | 273 20 |
| Netherlands | 2,180,037 | 943,171 46 | | | 1,342,369 | 272,646 49 | 3,522,406 | 3,342,157 | 6,864,563 | 1,215,817 95 |
| Nicaragua | 77,990 | 45,962 58 | | | | | 77,990 | 675 | 78,665 | 45,962 58 |
| Norway | 50,821 | 11,134 26 | | | 512,253 | 129,333 79 | 563,074 | 67,707 | 630,781 | 140,468 05 |
| Panama | 908 | 167 30 | | | | | 908 | 3,502 | 4,410 | 167 30 |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | 47,735 | 47,735 | |
| Persia | 138,289 | 46,948 74 | | | | | 138,289 | 14,691 | 152,980 | 46,948 74 |
| Peru | 580,723 | 128,118 73 | | | | | 580,723 | 5,119,386 | 5,700,109 | 128,118 73 |
| Philippines | 5,752 | 1,539 40 | | | | | 5,752 | 68,501 | 74,253 | 1,539 40 |
| Poland | 26,086 | 10,508 31 | | | | | 26,086 | 9,480 | 35,566 | 10,508 31 |
| Porto Rico | 593 | 1,355 35 | | | | | 593 | 1,779 | 2,372 | 1,355 35 |
| Portugal | 268,121 | 161,583 62 | | | | | 268 121 | 80,696 | 348,817 | 161,583 62 |
| Portuguese Africa | | | | | | | | 20,770 | 20,770 | |
| Roumania | 2,363 | 457 32 | | | | | 2,363 | | 2,363 | 457 32 |
| Russia | 867 | 229 60 | | | | | 867 | 6,340 | 7,207 | 229 60 |
| Salvador | 54,623 | 5,731 65 | | | | | 54,623 | | 54,623 | 5,731 65 |
| San Domingo | 6,790,508 | 3,508,191 25 | | | | | 6,790,508 | 831 | 6,791,339 | 3,508,191 25 |
| Siam | 4,953 | 675 00 | | | | | 4,953 | 90,778 | 95,731 | 675 00 |
| Spain | 1,135,141 | 258,970 49 | | | 640,124 | 158,044 82 | 1,775,265 | 310,585 | 2,085,850 | 417,015 31 |
| Sweden | 296,597 | 41,464 74 | | | 613,823 | 138,011 30 | 910,420 | 224,224 | 1,134,644 | 179,476 04 |

## No. 12.—Abstract by Countries, of Imports entered for Consumption Dutiable and Free—*Concluded.*

| Countries | Entered for Home Consumption | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General Tariff | | Preferential Tariff | | Treaty Rates | | Total Dutiable | Total Free | Grand Total | |
| | Value | Duty | Value | Duty | Value | Duty | Value | Value | Value | Duty |
| Other Countries—Concluded | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Switzerland | 1,031,726 | 157,665 01 | | | 6,087,017 | 1,655,545 06 | 7,118,743 | 343,865 | 7,462,608 | 1,813,210 07 |
| Syria | 3,698 | 940 70 | | | 42 | 10 80 | 3,740 | 200 | 3,940 | 951 50 |
| Turkey | 308,643 | 52,364 45 | | | | | 308,643 | 35,625 | 344,268 | 52,364 45 |
| United States | 337,972,326 | 80,816,739 34 | | | | | 337,972,326 | 271,747,311 | 609,719,637 | 80,816,739 34 |
| Uruguay | 26,180 | 7,199 50 | | | | | 26,180 | 43,378 | 69,558 | 7,199 50 |
| Venezuela | 188,761 | 21,488 46 | | | | | 188,761 | | 188,761 | 21,488 46 |
| Virgin Islands of U.S.A. | 50 | 110 00 | | | | | 50 | | 50 | 110 00 |
| **Total Other Countries** | **381,281,437** | **97,309,589 32** | | | **38,340,152** | **10,888,526 58** | **419,621,589** | **299,988,110** | **719,609,699** | **108,198,115 90** |
| Duty on articles lower than home trade price | | 226,499 34 | | | | | | | | 226,499 34 |
| Additional duties | | 658,177 05 | | | | | | | | 658,177 05 |
| **Grand Total, Merchandise** | **408,457,452** | **109,496,177 82** | **134,383,226** | **23,089,795 21** | **40,210,992** | **11,347,137 04** | **583,051,670** | **344,277,062** | **927,328,732** | **143,933,110 07** |
| Goods admitted free under Preferential Tariff only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | | | 1,095,797 | | | | | | | |
| Other Countries | | | 3,812,242 | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | **4,908,039** | | | | | | | |

## No. 13.—Abstract of the Total Value of Exports by Countries.

| Countries | Goods the produce of Canada | Goods not the produce of Canada | Total exports |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Empire** | $ | $ | $ |
| United Kingdom | 508,237,560 | 1,028,583 | 509,266,143 |
| Aden | 36,640 | ..... | 36,640 |
| Australia | 15,411,746 | 6,490 | 15,418,236 |
| Barbados | 1,592,570 | 48,802 | 1,641,372 |
| Bermuda | 1,150,803 | 25,780 | 1,176,583 |
| British East Africa | 995,022 | ..... | 995,022 |
| " South Africa | 9,078,462 | 9,286 | 9,087,748 |
| " West Africa, other | 94,905 | 57 | 94,962 |
| " Guiana | 2,256,556 | 56,305 | 2,312,861 |
| " Honduras | 504,411 | 8,667 | 513,078 |
| " India | 7,420,708 | 1,523 | 7,422,231 |
| " East Indies, other | 239 | ..... | 239 |
| " West Indies, other | 3,851,248 | 38,644 | 3,889,892 |
| " Oceania, other | 129,278 | ..... | 129,278 |
| " Straits Settlements | 3,568,498 | 29,159 | 3,597,657 |
| " Sudan | 45,445 | ..... | 45,445 |
| Ceylon | 606,688 | 198 | 606,886 |
| Fiji Islands | 271,004 | 927 | 271,931 |
| Gambia | 3,202 | ..... | 3,202 |
| Gibraltar | 61,269 | ..... | 61,269 |
| Gold Coast | 185,280 | 70 | 185,350 |
| Hong Kong | 1,885,838 | 5,410 | 1,891,248 |
| Iraq | 122,257 | ..... | 122,257 |
| Irish Free State | 4,708,689 | 876 | 4,709,565 |
| Jamaica | 3,976,210 | 31,823 | 4,008,033 |
| Malta | 277,861 | ..... | 277,861 |
| Newfoundland | 11,277,182 | 378,488 | 11,655,670 |
| New Zealand | 16,562,007 | 17,854 | 16,579,861 |
| Nigeria | 265,331 | ..... | 265,331 |
| Palestine | 77,389 | ..... | 77,389 |
| Sierra Leone | 38,365 | ..... | 38,365 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3,875,332 | 46,609 | 3,921,941 |
| **Total British Empire** | **598,567,995** | **1,735,551** | **600,303,546** |
| **Other Countries** | | | |
| Alaska | 270,250 | 5,132 | 275,382 |
| Albania | 240 | ..... | 240 |
| Argentina | 12,639,706 | 70 | 12,639,776 |
| Austria | 21,536 | 1,313 | 22,849 |
| Azores and Madeira | 79,297 | ..... | 79,297 |
| Belgian Congo | 19,994 | ..... | 19,994 |
| Belgium | 22,802,741 | 90,523 | 22,893,264 |
| Bolivia | 173,698 | 285 | 173,983 |
| Brazil | 4,832,391 | ..... | 4,832,391 |
| Bulgaria | 12,566 | ..... | 12,566 |
| Canary Islands | 78,581 | ..... | 78,581 |
| Chile | 1,409,787 | 697 | 1,410,484 |
| China | 24,473,446 | 5,950 | 24,479,396 |
| Colombia | 683,700 | 2,143 | 685,843 |
| Costa Rica | 213,445 | 1,605 | 215,050 |
| Cuba | 8,525,583 | 10,501 | 8,536,084 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 132,114 | 1,614 | 133,728 |
| Denmark | 6,215,226 | 248 | 6,215,474 |
| Dutch Guiana | 107,834 | 302 | 108,136 |
| " East Indies | 3,881,957 | ..... | 3,881,957 |
| " West Indies | 79,902 | 2,403 | 82,305 |
| Ecuador | 150,079 | 94 | 150,173 |
| Egypt | 1,340,020 | ..... | 1,340,020 |
| Esthonia | 86,317 | ..... | 86,317 |
| Finland | 1,578,554 | ..... | 1,578,554 |
| France | 13,952,262 | 98,849 | 14,051,111 |
| French Africa | 210,603 | 413 | 211,016 |
| " Guiana | 1,166 | ..... | 1,166 |
| " East Indies | 6,695 | ..... | 6,695 |
| " West Indies | 223,770 | 8 | 223,778 |
| " Oceania | 2,478 | ..... | 2,478 |
| Germany | 30,734,037 | 29,155 | 30,763,192 |
| Greece | 3,709,798 | ..... | 3,709,798 |

## N°. 13.—Abstract of the Total Value of Exports by Countries.—*Concluded*

| Countries | Goods the produce of Canada | Goods not the produce of Canada | Total exports |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other Countries—Con. | $ | $ | $ |
| Guatemala | 152,329 | 126 | 152,455 |
| Hawaii | 11,785 | 1,562 | 13,347 |
| Hayti | 608,117 | 234 | 608,351 |
| Honduras | 168,379 | 1,500 | 169,879 |
| Hungary | 19,464 | ..... | 19,464 |
| Iceland | 53,939 | 150 | 54,089 |
| Italy | 12,788,653 | 13,179 | 12,801,832 |
| Italian Africa, other | 1,288 | ..... | 1,288 |
| Japan | 34,694,862 | 8,014 | 34,702,876 |
| Jugo Slavia | 105,156 | ..... | 105,156 |
| Korea | 10,667 | 27 | 10,694 |
| Lettonia | 528,765 | ..... | 528,765 |
| Liberia | 8,176 | ..... | 8,176 |
| Lithuania | 4,752 | ..... | 4,752 |
| Madagascar | 1,164 | ..... | 1,164 |
| Mexico | 2,990,773 | 17,476 | 3,008,249 |
| Miquelon and St. Pierre | 487,895 | 33,563 | 521,458 |
| Morocco | 125,484 | ..... | 125,484 |
| Netherlands | 23,476,607 | 287,617 | 23,764,224 |
| Nicaragua | 46,267 | ..... | 46,267 |
| Norway | 6,767,887 | 1,830 | 6,769,717 |
| Panama | 483,449 | 201 | 483,650 |
| Paraguay | 46,099 | ..... | 46,099 |
| Persia | 17,691 | ..... | 17,691 |
| Peru | 1,226,355 | 807 | 1,227,162 |
| Philippines | 172,630 | 101 | 172,731 |
| Poland | 2,295,215 | ..... | 2,295,215 |
| Porto Rico | 866,688 | ..... | 866,688 |
| Portugal | 121,773 | 22 | 121,795 |
| Portuguese Africa | 811,086 | ..... | 811,086 |
| " Asia | 276 | ..... | 276 |
| Roumania | 305,169 | ..... | 305,169 |
| Russia | 3,788,266 | ..... | 3,788,266 |
| Salvador | 127,093 | 4,053 | 131,146 |
| San Domingo | 350,256 | ..... | 350,256 |
| Siam | 294,246 | ..... | 294,246 |
| Spain | 832,547 | ..... | 832,547 |
| Spanish Africa | 36,840 | ..... | 36,840 |
| Sweden | 3,542,709 | 8,020 | 3,550,729 |
| Switzerland | 1,218,616 | 13,701 | 1,232,317 |
| Syria | 47,586 | ..... | 47,586 |
| Turkey | 110,597 | ..... | 110,597 |
| United States | 474,987,367 | 10,964,868 | 485,952,235 |
| Uruguay | 1,910,269 | ..... | 1,910,269 |
| Venezuela | 1,483,333 | 189 | 1,483,522 |
| Virgin Islands of U.S.A | 9,458 | 250 | 9,708 |
| **Total Other Countries** | **716,787,796** | **11,608,795** | **728,396,591** |
| **Grand Total Merchandise, Exports** | **1,315,355,791** | **13,344,346** | **1,328,700,137** |

# PART II---EXCISE

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# REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

---

To the Hon. W. D. Euler,

Minister of Customs and Excise.

Sir,—Herewith I have the honour to submit statements of the Excise Revenues collected by this department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, with statistics respecting the sources whence these revenues were derived. The following summary comparison shows the accrued revenues for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926.

| — | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Excise Duty | 36,909,889 | 36,259,654 | 38,616,038 | 39,005,343 | 43,370,231 |
| Excise Tax | 73,902,614 | 107,989,893 | 123,668,847 | 89,330,838 | 99,228,334 |
| Totals | 110,812,503 | 144,249,547 | 162,284,885 | 128,336,181 | 142,598,565 |

DETAILS of Excise Revenue accrued during the undermentioned fiscal years:

| — | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Spirits | 6,224,061 | 7,985,808 | 9,371,063 | 9,393,661 | 10,932,578 |
| Malt-Liquor | 61,531 | 60,331 | 93,072 | 107,734 | 113,933 |
| Malt | 2,628,995 | 2,549,601 | 3,280,057 | 3,540,621 | 3,840,774 |
| Tobacco | 26,876,807 | 25,013,128 | 25,236,296 | 25,421,602 | 27,919,051 |
| Cigars | 1,095,170 | 622,035 | 608,685 | 516,606 | 539,300 |
| Acetic acid | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Manufacturers in bond | 16,525 | 18,225 | 18,725 | 17,675 | 17,250 |
| Other receipts | 6,700 | 10,426 | 8,040 | 7,344 | 7,245 |
| Totals | 36,909,889 | 36,259,654 | 38,616,038 | 39,005,343 | 43,370,231 |

The quantity of spirits produced during the fiscal year was 5,434,329 proof gallons, as compared with 7,287,691 proof gallons produced in the previous fiscal year. The raw materials taken for use in the production of spirits, during the fiscal year were as follows:—

| | Lb. |
|---|---|
| Malt | 6,109,455 |
| Indian corn | 37,496,955 |
| Rye | 12,506,822 |
| Oats | 380,385 |
| Wheat | 46,800 |
| Molasses | 45,051,831 |

The transactions of the several distilleries will be found stated in detail in Statement No. 6.

| | Proof gal. |
|---|---|
| There was, on April 1, 1925, in process of manufacture | 614,236 |
| Manufactured during the fiscal year | 5,434,329 |
| Returned to distilleries for redistillation—In bond | 1,756,259 |
| Received into distilleries from other sources—Duty paid | 139,781 |
| Total | 7,944,605 |

This was disposed of as follows:—

| | Proof gal. |
|---|---|
| Placed in warehouse | 7,328,232 |
| Fusel oil and spirits written off | 29,754 |
| Deficiency arising from rectification | 6,036 |
| maining in process of manufacture, March 31, 1926, by actual stock taking | 580,583 |
| Total | 7,944,605 |

*Spirits.*—The following statement shows the warehousing transactions in Spirits during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

| Fiscal Years | In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits | Warehoused during the year Ex-distillery | Otherwise warehoused | Entered for consumption | Exported | Used in bonded factories | Otherwise accounted for | For redistillation | In Warehouse at end of year, including transits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. |
| 1921-1922..... | 6,175,617 | 6,140,188 | 1,612,105 | 730,474 | 192,327 | 1,057,036 | 2,489,928 | 1,300,376 | 8,157,769 |
| 1922-1923..... | 8,157,769 | 4,544,516 | 207,649 | 729,678 | 315,213 | 1,366,483 | 1,114,745 | 706,526 | 8,677,289 |
| 1923-1924..... | 8,677,289 | 5,615,401 | 164,677 | 899,291 | 875,699 | 1,244,249 | 1,521,588 | 1,198,038 | 8,718,502 |
| 1924-1925..... | 8,718,502 | 8,646,683 | 41,696 | 910,316 | 803,535 | 1,053,472 | 1,485,894 | 1,462,169 | 11,691,495 |
| Totals..... | 31,729,177 | 24,946,788 | 2,026,127 | 3,269,759 | 2,186,774 | 4,721,240 | 6,612,155 | 4,667,109 | 37,245,055 |
| Average.... | 7,932,294 | 6,236,697 | 506,532 | 817,440 | 546,693 | 1,180,310 | 1,653,039 | 1,166,777 | 9,311,264 |
| 1925-26..... | 11,691,495 | 7,328,232 | 119,972 | 1,082,785 | 499,007 | 1,109,295 | 1,894,957 | 1,756,259 | 12,797,396 |

The foreign demand for Canadian distillery products is less than the average of the last four years, the quantities exported being as follows:—

| | Proof gal. |
|---|---|
| 1921-1922..... | 192,327 |
| 1922-1923..... | 315,213 |
| 1923-1924..... | 875,699 |
| 1924-1925..... | 803,535 |
| 1925-1926..... | 499,007 |

The following statement shows the entire quantities of spirits upon which duties were collected during the several fiscal years recited therein.

| Fiscal Years | Canadian Spirits | | Imported Spirits used in Bonded Factories | Total quantities upon which duty was collected | Revenue accrued including License Fees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paid duty Ex-distillery | Paid duty Ex-warehouse | | | |
| | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. | Pf. gal. | $ |
| 1921-1922..... | 6,747 | 1,752,712 | 34,797 | 1,794,256 | 6,224,061 |
| 1922-1923..... | 204 | 1,889,569 | 206,592 | 2,096,365 | 7,985,808 |
| 1923-1924..... | 638 | 1,980,977 | 162,562 | 2,144,177 | 9,371,063 |
| 1924-1925..... | 3,795 | 1,923,605 | 40,183 | 1,967,583 | 9,393,661 |
| Totals..... | 11,384 | 7,546,863 | 444,134 | 8,002,381 | 32,974,593 |
| Average..... | 2,846 | 1,886,716 | 111,033 | 2,000,595 | 8,243,648 |
| 1925-26..... | 6,153 | 2,072,490 | 119,590 | 2,198,233 | 10,932,578 |

*Malt.*—The following statement shows the transactions in Malt during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

| Fiscal Years | In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits | Manufactured during the year | Imported | Increase | Entered for consumption | Exported | Otherwise accounted for | In Warehouse at end of year, including transits | Revenue accrued including License Fees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | $ |
| 1921–1922 | 27,432,027 | 78,733,632 | 9,719,502 | 472,359 | 87,561,176 | 4,886,340 | 4,013,597 | 19,896,407 | 2,628,995 |
| 1922–1923 | 19,896,407 | 86,855,361 | 12,656,198 | 282,137 | 84,922,024 | 4,644,757 | 7,392,842 | 22,730,480 | 2,549,601 |
| 1923–1924 | 22,730,480 | 105,441,150 | 13,193,777 | 677,187 | 109,286,000 | 8,901,243 | 7,558,535 | 16,296,816 | 3,280,057 |
| 1924–1925 | 16,296,816 | 134,056,684 | 17,035,532 | 501,757 | 118,231,171 | 5,864,393 | 9,782,976 | 34,012,249 | 3,540,621 |
| Totals | 86,355,730 | 405,086,827 | 52,605,009 | 1,933,440 | 400,000,371 | 24,296,733 | 28,747,950 | 92,935,952 | 11,999,274 |
| Average | 21,588,932 | 101,271,707 | 13,151,252 | 483,360 | 100,000,093 | 6,074,183 | 7,186,987 | 23,233,988 | 2,999,818 |
| 1925–1926 | 34,012,249 | 115,810,397 | 22,910,071 | 300,092 | 127,789,729 | 4,664,150 | 10,600,197 | 29,978,733 | 3,840,774 |

*Tobacco.*—The following statement shows the transactions in Tobacco, Cigarettes and Snuff during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

| Fiscal Years | In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits | Manufactured during the year | Entered for consumption | Exported | Otherwise accounted for | In Warehouse at end of year, including transits | Raw Leaf Entered for consumption | Canada Twist entered for consumption | Total Tobacco entered for consumption | Other Materials entered for consumption | Revenue accrued, including License Fees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. |
| 1921–1922 | 758,805 | 27,876,229 | 27,878,630 | 51,608 | 32,190 | 672,606 | 29,480,330 | 789 | 57,359,749 | 1,937,089 | 26,876,807 |
| 1922–1923 | 672,606 | 27,818,152 | 28,490,758 | 73,289 | 22,409 | 569,030 | 17,759,130 | 387 | 46,250,275 | 826,000 | 25,013,831 |
| 1923–1924 | 569,030 | 28,436,454 | 28,432,365 | 143,301 | 10,188 | 419,630 | 15,289,166 | 100 | 43,721,631 | ..... | 25,236,296 |
| 1924–1925 | 419,630 | 28,683,812 | 28,455,565 | 146,721 | 62,679 | 437,476 | 14,873,162 | 166 | 43,328,893 | ..... | 25,421,602 |
| Totals | 2,420,071 | 112,814,647 | 113,257,318 | 414 919 | 127,466 | 2,098,742 | 77,401,788 | 1,442 | 190,660,548 | 2,763,089 | 102,548,536 |
| Average | 605,018 | 28,203,662 | 28,314,329 | 103,730 | 31,866 | 524,685 | 19,350,447 | 360 | 47,665,137 | 690,772 | 25,637,134 |
| 1925–1926 | 437,476 | 30,243,894 | 30,245,627 | 121,573 | 47,871 | 266,299 | 15,471,377 | 200 | 45,717 204 | 18,472 | 27,919,037 |

*Cigars.*—The following statement shows the transactions in Cigars during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

| Fiscal Years | In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits | Manufactured during the year | Assessments to bring production up to standard | Entered for Consumption | Exported | Otherwise accounted for | In Warehouse at end of year, including transits | Revenue accrued, including License Fees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | $ |
| 1921-1922 | 17,963,205 | 182,168,775 | 252,628 | 181,255,533 | 45,950 | 362,940 | 18,720,185 | 1,095,170 |
| 1922-1923 | 18,720,185 | 181,013,005 | 1,137,631 | 183,965,151 | 80,625 | ..... | 16,828,645 | 622,035 |
| 1923-1924 | 16,828,645 | (a) 3,600<br>193,526,358 | 1,404,006 | 198,042,909 | 166,700 | 64,705 | 13,499,295 | 608,685 |
| 1924-1925 | 13,499,295 | (a) 14,600<br>167,114,719 | 938,968 | 167,158,419 | 107,050 | ..... | 13,348,545 | 516,606 |
| Totals | 67,011,330 | 723,841,057 | 3,733,233 | 730,422,012 | 400,325 | 427,645 | 62,396,670 | 2,842,496 |
| Average | 16,752,832 | 180,960,264 | 933,308 | 182,605,503 | 100,081 | 106,911 | 15,599,169 | 710,624 |
| 1925-26 | 13,348,545 | 175,658,048 | 627,450 | 174,363,188 | 100,570 | 76,900 | 15,093,385 | 539,300 |

(a) Re-warehoused.

*Inspection of Petroleum.*—The quantity of Petroleum and Naphtha inspected during the fiscal year was as follows:

| | Galls. |
|---|---|
| Petroleum | 53,860,199 |
| Naphtha | 202,426,370 |
| Total | 256,286,569 |

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
*Actg. Deputy Minister of Customs and Excise.*

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
OTTAWA, October 1, 1926.

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Annual Consumption, per head, of the undermentioned articles, paying Excise and Customs Duties, and Revenue, per head, derived annually.

| Years | Dominion of Canada | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | | | | Duty | | | |
| | Spirits | Beer | Wines | Tobacco | Spirits | Beer | Wines | Tobacco |
| | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. | Lb. | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1869 | 1·124 | 2·290 | ·115 | 1·755 | ·761 | ·092 | ·037 | ·193 |
| 1870 | 1·434 | 2·163 | ·195 | 2·190 | ·962 | ·085 | ·049 | ·259 |
| 1871 | 1·578 | 2·490 | ·259 | 2·052 | 1·059 | ·095 | ·056 | ·336 |
| 1872 | 1·723 | 2·774 | ·257 | 2·481 | 1·160 | ·108 | ·070 | ·422 |
| 1873 | 1·682 | 3·188 | ·238 | 1·999 | 1·135 | ·120 | ·066 | ·350 |
| 1874 | 1·994 | 3·012 | ·288 | 2·566 | 1·363 | ·119 | ·086 | ·442 |
| 1875 | 1·394 | 3·091 | ·149 | 1·995 | 1·127 | ·114 | ·069 | ·428 |
| 1876 | 1·204 | 2·454 | ·177 | 2·316 | 1·182 | ·098 | ·075 | ·513 |
| 1877 | ·975 | 2·322 | ·096 | 2·051 | ·949 | ·109 | ·057 | ·446 |
| 1878 | ·960 | 2·169 | ·096 | 1·976 | ·927 | ·147 | ·052 | ·439 |
| 1879 | 1·131 | 2·209 | ·104 | 1·954 | 1·005 | ·125 | ·057 | ·449 |
| 1880 | ·715 | 2·248 | ·077 | 1·036 | ·772 | ·081 | ·055 | ·428 |
| 1881 | ·922 | 2·293 | ·099 | 2·935 | ·990 | ·081 | ·073 | ·443 |
| 1882 | 1·009 | 2·747 | ·120 | 2·150 | 1·084 | ·098 | ·092 | ·485 |
| 1883 | 1·090 | 2·882 | ·135 | 2·280 | 1·186 | ·103 | ·097 | ·473 |
| 1884 | ·998 | 2·924 | ·117 | 2·476 | 1·074 | ·104 | ·082 | ·365 |
| 1885 | 1·126 | 2·639 | ·109 | 2·623 | 1·198 | ·111 | ·074 | ·393 |
| 1886 | ·711 | 2·839 | ·110 | 2·052 | 1·007 | ·091 | ·074 | ·502 |
| 1887 | ·746 | 3·084 | ·095 | 2·062 | 1·045 | ·100 | ·066 | ·514 |
| 1888 | ·645 | 3·247 | ·094 | 2·093 | ·944 | ·110 | ·066 | ·509 |
| 1889 | ·776 | 3·263 | ·097 | 1·153 | 1·107 | ·114 | ·068 | ·529 |
| 1890 | ·883 | 3·360 | ·104 | 2·143 | 1·257 | ·121 | ·072 | ·539 |
| 1891 | ·745 | 3·790 | ·111 | 2·292 | 1·094 | ·137 | ·080 | ·590 |
| 1892 | ·701 | 3·516 | ·101 | 2·291 | 1·156 | ·211 | ·075 | ·680 |
| 1893 | ·740 | 3·485 | ·094 | 2·314 | 1·235 | ·218 | ·070 | ·691 |
| 1894 | ·742 | 3·722 | ·089 | 2·264 | 1·235 | ·205 | ·060 | ·683 |
| 1895 | ·666 | 3·471 | ·090 | 2·163 | 1·124 | ·161 | ·056 | ·645 |
| 1896 | ·623 | 3·528 | ·070 | 2·120 | 1·159 | ·164 | ·047 | ·639 |
| 1897 | ·723 | 3·469 | ·084 | 2·243 | 1·341 | ·213 | ·041 | ·671 |
| 1898 | ·536 | 3·808 | ·082 | 2·358 | 1·306 | ·126 | ·041 | ·615 |
| 1899 | ·661 | 3·995 | ·086 | 2·174 | 1·367 | ·174 | ·045 | ·841 |
| 1900 | ·701 | 4·364 | ·085 | 2·300 | 1·455 | ·185 | ·044 | ·853 |
| 1901 | ·757 | 4·680 | ·099 | 2·375 | 1·574 | ·195 | ·047 | ·864 |
| 1902 | ·786 | 5·035 | ·090 | 2·371 | 1·631 | ·211 | ·048 | ·902 |
| 1903 | ·848 | 4·592 | ·094 | 2·483 | 1·766 | ·200 | ·049 | ·967 |
| 1904 | ·917 | 4·739 | ·092 | 2·664 | 1·913 | ·217 | ·049 | 1·005 |
| 1905 | ·895 | 5·123 | ·093 | 2·768 | 1·898 | ·214 | ·049 | 1·036 |
| 1906 | ·898 | 5·484 | ·095 | 2·898 | 1·879 | ·238 | ·052 | 1·100 |
| *1907 (nine months) | ·977 | 5·765 | ·095 | 3·048 | 2·035 | ·257 | ·054 | 1·317 |
| 1908 | ·939 | 6·146 | ·102 | 3·066 | 1·965 | ·268 | ·057 | 1·194 |
| 1909 | ·860 | 5·708 | ·091 | 3·105 | 1·794 | ·241 | ·050 | 1·101 |
| 1910 | ·883 | 5·713 | ·105 | 3·183 | 1·843 | ·242 | ·057 | 1·059 |
| 1911 | ·948 | 5·999 | ·114 | 3·323 | 1·988 | ·257 | ·059 | 1·157 |
| 1912 | 1·030 | 6·598 | ·114 | 3·679 | 2·170 | ·288 | ·063 | 1·336 |
| 1913 | 1·112 | 7·005 | ·131 | 3·818 | 2·340 | ·320 | ·076 | 1·462 |
| 1914 | 1·061 | 7·200 | ·124 | 3·711 | 2·249 | ·328 | ·069 | 1·438 |
| 1915 | ·872 | 6·071 | ·095 | 3·427 | 2·086 | ·379 | ·051 | 1·361 |
| 1916 | ·745 | 4·950 | ·062 | 3·329 | 1·951 | ·362 | ·033 | 1·454 |
| 1917 | ·698 | 4·188 | ·061 | 3·330 | 1·788 | ·304 | ·033 | 1·520 |
| 1918 | ·699 | 3·414 | ·061 | 3·612 | 1·810 | ·228 | ·036 | 1·698 |
| 1919 | ·391 | 2·948 | ·025 | 3·109 | ·942 | ·170 | ·015 | 2·520 |
| 1920 | ·624 | 4·100 | ·078 | 3·745 | 1·586 | ·243 | ·056 | 3·541 |
| 1921 | ·857 | 3·954 | ·077 | 3·272 | 2·256 | ·292 | ·074 | 3·245 |
| 1922 | ·360 | 4·375 | ·037 | 3·434 | 1·859 | ·308 | ·049 | 3·254 |
| 1923 | ·219 | 4·028 | ·037 | 3·243 | 2·006 | ·287 | ·057 | 2·883 |
| 1924 | ·239 | 4·790 | ·062 | 3·382 | 2·229 | ·372 | ·081 | 2·902 |
| 1925 | ·228 | 5·223 | ·066 | 3·317 | 2·109 | ·380 | ·086 | 2·884 |
| 1926 | ·270 | 5·617 | ·074 | 3·468 | 2·505 | ·405 | ·092 | 3·118 |
| Average | ·875 | 3·970 | ·107 | 2·621 | 1·482 | ·195 | ·060 | 1·081 |

No. 2.—COLLECTION in Ports on account of Excise Duties. Amount collected during fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

| Ports | Spirits | | Malt | Cigars | Manufactured Tobacco | | Foreign Leaf | | Canada Twist | Other Materials | Malt Liquor | Licenses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Potable | Non-potable | | | Cigarettes | Tobacco | Unstemmed | Stemmed | | | | | |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Amherstburg | | 11,242 96 | | | | 1,277 60 | | | | | | 256 00 | 12,776 56 |
| Belleville | 2,584,300 62 | | 4,719 00 | | | | | | | | | 625 00 | 2,589,644 62 |
| Brantford | | 510 84 | 8,472 00 | 145 35 | | | | | | | | 210 00 | 9,338 19 |
| Bridgeburg | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| Chatham | | 1,150 66 | | 117 75 | | 434 80 | 95 60 | | | | | 154 00 | 1,952 81 |
| Cobourg | | 12,835 58 | | | | | | | | | | 125 00 | 12,960 58 |
| Cornwall | | 681 12 | | | | | | | | | | 125 00 | 806 12 |
| Fort Frances | | | 2,076 78 | | | | | | | | | 52 00 | 2,128 78 |
| Fort William | | | 1,817 16 | | | | | | | | | 60 00 | 1,877 16 |
| Goderich | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Guelph | | | 58,791 09 | | | | | | | | | 227 00 | 59,018 09 |
| Hamilton | 64,819 17 | 23,361 62 | 85,621 86 | 3,688 69 | 1,818,006 46 | 156,459 80 | 478,188 80 | 4,552 80 | | | | 1,221 00 | 2,635,920 20 |
| Kingston | | 4,501 17 | 12,978 00 | 560 60 | | | 157 60 | 48 60 | | | | 262 50 | 18,508 47 |
| Kenora | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Kitchener | 252,604 06 | 853 39 | 74,494 50 | 1,203 30 | | | 644 40 | 383 40 | | | | 595 00 | 330,778 05 |
| Lindsay | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| London | 55,131 84 | 8,971 41 | 134,623 95 | 32,456 49 | | 2,266 60 | 57,542 00 | 118 20 | | | 2,704 65 | 1,322 00 | 295,137 14 |
| Morrisburg | | | | | | | | | 40 00 | | | 4 00 | 44 00 |
| Niagara Falls | | 480 72 | | 232 20 | | | 311 40 | | | | | 150 00 | 1,174 32 |
| North Bay | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 00 | 31 00 |
| Oshawa | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| Ottawa | | 59,656 55 | 35,512 80 | | | 859 40 | | | | | | 724 50 | 96,753 25 |
| Owen Sound | | 3,262 50 | | 1,441 78 | | | 831 20 | | | | | 100 00 | 5,635 48 |
| Parry Sound | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Peterboro | | 401 78 | | 52 30 | | | 82 40 | 84 60 | | | | 127 00 | 748 08 |
| Picton | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Port Arthur | | | 5,664 00 | | | | | | | | | 100 00 | 5,764 00 |
| Port Hope | | 1,967 04 | | | | | | | | | | 75 00 | 2,042 04 |
| Prescott | 391,160 56 | 25,225 45 | | | | | | | | | | 550 00 | 416,936 01 |
| Sarnia | | | 4,164 00 | | | | | | | | | 101 00 | 4,265 00 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | | | 6,000 00 | 94 20 | | | 320 00 | | | | | 102 00 | 6,516 20 |
| Simcoe | 10 72 | | | | | | | | | | | 27 00 | 37 72 |
| Stratford | | | | 792 65 | | | 224 20 | | | | | 250 00 | 1,266 85 |
| Sudbury | | | 16,500 00 | | | | | | | | | 75 00 | 16,575 00 |
| St. Catharines | | | 12,740 73 | 323 40 | | | 200 00 | | | | | 250 00 | 13,514 13 |
| St. Thomas | | | | 556 05 | | | 630 00 | 227 40 | | | | 100 00 | 1,513 45 |
| Toronto | 1,088,015 76 | 327,792 73 | 121,015 65 | 78,204 69 | 30 00 | 1,833 00 | 163,923 20 | 82,116 80 | | | | 7,776 50 | 1,870,708 33 |
| Welland | | | 14,381 01 | | | | | | | | | 74 00 | 14,455 01 |
| Whitby | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Windsor | 852,393 43 | 61,484 91 | 146,594 25 | | | | | | | | | 1,450 00 | 1,061,922 59 |
| Woodstock | | 3,083 66 | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 3,133 66 |
| Total, Ontario | 5,288,436 16 | 547,464 09 | 746,166 78 | 119,869 45 | 1,818,036 46 | 163,131 20 | 703,150 80 | 87,351 80 | 40 00 | | 2,704 65 | 17,417 50 | 9,493,948 89 |

No. 2.—Collection in Ports on account of Excise Duties. Amount collected during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.—*Con.*

| Ports | Spirits | | Malt | Cigars | Manufactured Tobacco | | Foreign Leaf | | Canada Twist | Other Materials | Malt Liquor | Licenses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Potable | Non-potable | | | Cigarettes | Tobacco | Unstemmed | Stemmed | | | | | |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Granby | | | | 57,135 49 | | 840,725 40 | 376,773 20 | 752 40 | | | | 300 00 | 1,275,686 49 |
| Hull | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 00 | 3 0 |
| Montreal | 1,765,120 21 | 331,020 60 | 2,012,511 05 | 308,873 96 | 15,485,679 30 | 2,807,400 65 | 4,784,339 90 | 193,234 30 | | 4,248 56 | 46,147 50 | 11,647 50 | 27,750,223 53 |
| Quebec | 810,740 06 | 23,637 86 | 48,909 00 | 9,642 49 | 4,371 60 | 438,380 70 | 70,973 80 | | | | | 1,404 00 | 1,408,059 51 |
| Shawinigan Falls | 10 89 | 61 88 | | | | | | | | | | 279 00 | 351 77 |
| Sherbrooke | | 4,065 21 | 10,060 20 | 5,707 10 | | | 5,289 40 | 8,076 60 | | | | 550 00 | 33,748 51 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 2,578 67 | | | 243 15 | | | 12,739 20 | 2,961 00 | | | | 402 00 | 18,924 02 |
| St. Johns | | | | 22,051 45 | | 957 80 | 17,846 80 | 13 20 | | | | 252 00 | 41,121 25 |
| Sutton | | 400 36 | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 450 36 |
| Three Rivers | | 212 84 | | 172 35 | | 18,200 00 | 121 20 | | | | | 150 00 | 18,856 39 |
| Valleyfield | | 851 40 | 4,860 00 | | | | | | | | | 150 00 | 5,861 40 |
| Total, Quebec | 2,578,449 83 | 360,250 15 | 2,076,340 25 | 403,825 99 | 15,490,050 90 | 4,105,664 55 | 5,268,083 50 | 205,037 50 | | 4,248 56 | 46,147 50 | 15,187 50 | 30,553,286 23 |
| Fredericton | 87,108 48 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 87,158 48 |
| Moncton | | 340 56 | | | | | | | | | | 75 00 | 415 56 |
| St. John | | 12,663 35 | 29,286 51 | 1,045 41 | | | 405 20 | 313 80 | | | | 602 00 | 44,316 27 |
| St. Stephen | | 1,510 75 | | | | | | | | | | 100 00 | 1,610 75 |
| Woodstock | | 6,686 11 | | | | | | | | | | 150 00 | 6,836 11 |
| Total, New Brunswick | 87,108 48 | 21,200 77 | 29,286 51 | 1,045 41 | | | 405 20 | 313 80 | | | | 977 00 | 140,337 17 |
| Amherst | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| Digby | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Halifax | 10,595 00 | 4,024 87 | 10,755 00 | | | | | | | | | 480 00 | 25,854 87 |
| Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Truro | | | | | | 250 70 | | | | | | 50 00 | 300 70 |
| Yarmouth | | 340 56 | | 422 70 | | | 180 00 | | | | | 100 00 | 1,043 26 |
| Total, Nova Scotia | 10,595 00 | 4,365 43 | 10,755 00 | 422 70 | | 250 70 | 180 00 | | | | | 661 00 | 27,229 83 |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | | 492 65 | | | | 38,233 20 | 40 00 | | | | | 254 00 | 39,019 85 |
| Brandon | | | 21,885 60 | 4 77 | | | | | | | | 127 00 | 22,017 37 |
| Gretna | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Portage la Prairie | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Winnipeg | 346,809 66 | 164,836 54 | 264,012 84 | 166 50 | 21 60 | 2,855 00 | 4,989 20 | | | | 55,548 45 | 3,124 00 | 842,363 79 |
| Total, Manitoba | 346,809 66 | 164,836 54 | 285,898 44 | 171 27 | 21 60 | 2,855 00 | 4,989 20 | | | | 55,548 45 | 3,255 00 | 864,385 16 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moose Jaw | | | 13,500 00 | | | | | | | | | 130 00 | 13,630 00 |
| Prince Albert | 7 72 | | 16,548 00 | | | | | | | | | 54 00 | 16,609 72 |
| Regina | 570,736 43 | 2,549 62 | 10,542 00 | | | | | | | | | 353 00 | 584,181 05 |
| Saskatoon | | 428 20 | 28,875 00 | 36 30 | | | 42 00 | 208 20 | | | | 230 00 | 29,819 70 |
| Total, Saskatchewan | 570,744 15 | 2,977 82 | 69,465 00 | 36 30 | | | 42 00 | 208 20 | | | | 767 00 | 644,240 47 |
| Calgary | 160,813 77 | 6,041 17 | 187,887 60 | 690 15 | | | 676 40 | 114 90 | | | | 831 00 | 357,054 99 |
| Edmonton | 82,268 58 | 12,422 60 | 53,089 26 | 200 17 | | | 336 80 | | | | 3,006 15 | 478 00 | 151,801 56 |
| Lethbridge | | | 108,480 00 | | | | | | | | | 79 00 | 108,559 00 |
| Medicine Hat | | | 6,000 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 6,050 00 |
| Total, Alberta | 243,082 35 | 18,463 77 | 355,456 86 | 890 32 | | | 1,013 20 | 114 90 | | | 3,006 15 | 1,438 00 | 623,465 55 |
| Cranbrook | | | 2,670 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 2,720 00 |
| Fernie | | | 16,800 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 16,850 00 |
| Nanaimo | | | | 195 75 | | | 446 40 | | | | | 200 00 | 842 15 |
| Nelson | | | 6,678 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 6,728 00 |
| New Westminster | 192,167 61 | 638 55 | 23,789 28 | 318 67 | | | 426 80 | 196 80 | | | | 400 00 | 217,937 71 |
| Penticton | | | 3,000 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 3,050 00 |
| Revelstoke | | | 36,241 56 | 1 17 | | | | | | | | 200 00 | 36,442 73 |
| Rossland | | | 4,860 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 4,910 00 |
| Vancouver | 370,616 62 | 23,511 79 | 102,714 39 | 6,494 31 | | 9,073 80 | 5,836 00 | 6,120 60 | | | 1,230 75 | 2,227 00 | 527,825 26 |
| Victoria | 93,394 89 | 1,091 66 | 69,051 60 | 171 83 | | | 128 40 | 118 20 | | | | 325 00 | 164,281 58 |
| Total, British Columbia | 656,179 12 | 25,242 00 | 265,804 83 | 7,181 73 | | 9,073 80 | 6,837 60 | 6,435 60 | | | 1,230 75 | 3,602 00 | 981,587 43 |
| Dawson | 962 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | 962 16 |
| White Horse | 417 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | 417 90 |
| Total, Yukon | 1,380 06 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,380 06 |
| Grand Total | 9,782,784 81 | 1,145,293 22 | 3,839,173 67 | 533,443 17 | 17,308,108 96 | 4,319,208 45 | 5,984,741 50 | 299,641 80 | 40 00 | 4,248 56 | 108,637 50 | 43,559 00 | 43,368,880 64 |
| **Summary** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 5,288,436 16 | 547,464 09 | 746,166 78 | 119,869 45 | 1,818,036 46 | 163,131 20 | 703,150 80 | 87,531 80 | 40 00 | | 2,704 65 | 17,417 50 | 9,493,948 89 |
| Quebec | 2,578,449 83 | 360,250 15 | 2,076,340 25 | 403,825 99 | 15,490,050 90 | 4,105,664 55 | 5,268,083 50 | 205,037 50 | | 4,248 56 | 46,147 50 | 15,187 50 | 30,553,286 23 |
| New Brunswick | 87,108 48 | 21,200 77 | 29,286 51 | 1,045 41 | | | 405 20 | 313 80 | | | | 977 00 | 140,337 17 |
| Nova Scotia | 10,595 00 | 4,365 43 | 10,755 00 | 422 70 | | 250 70 | 180 00 | | | | | 661 00 | 27,229 83 |
| Prince Edward Island | | 492 65 | | | | 38,233 20 | 40 00 | | | | | 254 00 | 39,019 85 |
| Manitoba | 346,809 66 | 164,836 54 | 285,898 44 | 171 27 | 21 60 | 2,855 00 | 4,989 20 | | | | 55,548 45 | 3,255 00 | 864,385 16 |
| Saskatchewan | 570,744 15 | 2,977 82 | 69,465 00 | 36 30 | | | 42 00 | 208 20 | | | | 767 00 | 644,240 47 |
| Alberta | 243,082 35 | 18,463 77 | 355,456 86 | 890 32 | | | 1,013 20 | 114 90 | | | 3,006 15 | 1,438 00 | 623,465 55 |
| British Columbia | 656,179 12 | 25,242 00 | 265,804 83 | 7,181 73 | | 9,073 80 | 6,837 60 | 6,435 60 | | | 1,230 75 | 3,602 00 | 981,587 43 |
| Yukon | 1,380 06 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,380 06 |
| Total | 9,782,784 81 | 1,145,293 22 | 3,839,173 67 | 533,443 17 | 17,308,108 96 | 4,319,208 45 | 5,984,741 50 | 299,641 80 | 40 00 | 4,248 56 | 108,637 50 | 43,559 00 | 43,368,880 64 |

## EXCISE DUTY REVENUES

No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Receipts for 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26.

| — | | Totals |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. |
| Spirits | 1923–24 | 9,367,887 23 |
| | 1924–25 | 9,389,535 98 |
| | 1925–26 | 10,928,078 03 |
| Malt Liquor | 1923–24 | 85,073 61 |
| | 1924–25 | 106,233 72 |
| | 1925–26 | 108,637 50 |
| Malt | 1923–24 | 3,278,407 27 |
| | 1924–25 | 3,539,020 66 |
| | 1925–26 | 3,839,173 67 |
| Tobacco | 1923–24 | 25,232,840 86 |
| | 1924–25 | 25,418,054 76 |
| | 1925–26 | 27,915,989 27 |
| Cigars | 1923–24 | 597,360 65 |
| | 1924–25 | 516,415 34 |
| | 1925–26 | 533,443 17 |
| Licenses | 1923–24 | 44,940 00 |
| | 1924–25 | 43,919 50 |
| | 1925–26 | 43,559 00 |
| Total Revenue | 1923–24 | 38,606,309 62 |
| | 1924–25 | 39,013,179 96 |
| | 1925–26 | 43,368,880 64 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the quantities of the several articles subject to Excise Duty, entered for consumption during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924, 1925, 1926, and the duty accrued thereon.

| Articles subject to Excise Duty | 1924 | | | | 1925 | | | | 1926 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantities | | | Duty | Quantities | | | Duty | Quantities | | | Duty |
| | Ex-manufactory | Ex-warehouse | Totals | | Ex-manufactory | Ex-warehouse | Totals | | Ex-manufactory | Ex-warehouse | Totals | |
| | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | $ cts. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | $ cts. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. |
| Spirits | 638 | 2,143,539 | 2,144,177 | 9,367,687 23 | 3,795 | 1,963,788 | 1,967,583 | 9,389,535 98 | 6,153 | 2,192,080 | 2,198,233 | 10,928,078 03 |
| | Gals. | Gals. | Gals. | | Gals. | Gals. | Gals. | | Gals. | Gals. | Gals. | |
| Malt liquor, the duty being paid on malt | 43,708,034 | 9,789 | 43,717,823 | 89,872, 46 | 47,896,779 | 209,398 | 48,106,177 | 103,684 27 | 52,098,864 | 344,641 | 52,443,505 | 109,682 55 |
| | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | |
| Malt | 5,019 | 105,441,150 | 105,446,169 | 3,278,407 27 | 6,214 | 118,231,171 | 118,237,385 | 3,539,020 66 | 3,612 | 127,786,117 | 127,789,729 | 3,839,173 67 |
| | No. | No. | No. | | No. | No. | No. | | No. | No. | No. | |
| Cigars | 120,940,859 | 77,102,050 | 198,042,909 | 602,484 68 | 96,538,242 | 71,559,145 | 168,097,387 | 510,981 09 | 89,262,473 | 85,100,715 | 174,363,188 | 533,899 58 |
| Cigarettes | 1,811,682,571 | 608,370,160 | 2,420,052,731 | 14,767,259 51 | 1,987,384,440 | 544,308,710 | 2,531,693,150 | 15,197,878,40 | 2,532,563,260 | 350,884,900 | 2,883,448,160 | 17,308,109 01 |
| | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | |
| Canada twist | 100 | ..... | 100 | 20 00 | 166 | ..... | 166 | 33 20 | 200 | ..... | 200 | 40 00 |
| Tobacco | 14,955,515 | 5,439,922 | 20,395,437 | 4,079,087 40 | 15,832,300 | 4,229,577 | 20,061,877 | 4,012,375 51 | 17,631,772 | 3,140,470 | 20,772,242 | 4,154,448 40 |
| Snuff | 776,770 | ..... | 776,770 | 155,354 00 | 798,608 | ..... | 798,608 | 159,721 60 | 823,041 | ..... | 823,041 | 164,608 20 |
| Totals | 15,732,385 | 5,439,922 | 21,172,307 | 19,001,720 91 | 16,631,074 | 4,229,577 | 20,870,651 | 19,370,008 71 | 18,455,013 | 3,140,470 | 21,595,483 | 21,627,205 61 |
| Raw leaf tobacco, foreign | ..... | 15,289,166½ | 15,289,166½ | 6,230,925 45 | ..... | 14,873,162 | 14,873,162 | 6,048,193 05 | ..... | 15,471,376 | 15,471,376 | 6,284,383 30 |
| Other materials | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,472 | ..... | 18,472 | 4,248 56 |
| Total duties on tobacco and cigarettes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,232,646 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,418,201 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,915,837 47 |
| Licenses, spirits | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,375 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,125 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,500 00 |
| " malt liquor | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,050 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,250 00 |
| " malt | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,650 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 00 |
| " Cigars | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,625 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,400 00 |
| " Tobacco | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,650 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,400 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,214 00 |
| " Sundry | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,865 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,119 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,595 00 |
| Grand total duty | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,616,038 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,005,343 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43,370,230 30 |

SPIRITS

No. 5.—Comparative Statement of Manufactures for

| Provinces | Licenses | | Material Taken | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Grain | | | | |
| | No. | Fees | Malt | Indian Corn | Rye | Oats | Wheat |
| 1925 | | $ | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| Ontario | 6 | 1,500 | 7,114,031 | 43,546,324 | 16,908,735 | 205,412 | 222,160 |
| Quebec | 7 | 1,875 | 875,925 | 955,216 | 1,008,129 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba | 1 | 250 | 243,562 | 1,619,382 | 260,856 | ..... | ..... |
| British Columbia | 2 | 500 | 315,659 | 2,403,516 | 552,811 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 16 | 4,125 | 8,549,177 | 48,524,438 | 18,730,531 | 205,412 | 222,160 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 6 | 1,500 | 3,258,920 | 25,740,184 | 6,369,058 | 157,440 | 46,800 |
| Quebec | 7 | 1,875 | 1,743,104 | 4,438,980 | 4,303,508 | 22,120 | ..... |
| Manitoba | 2 | 500 | 363,355 | 2,801,404 | 202,979 | 198,000 | ..... |
| British Columbia | 3 | 625 | 744,076 | 4,516,387 | 1,631,277 | 2,825 | ..... |
| Totals | 18 | 4,500 | 6,109,455 | 37,496,955 | 12,506,822 | 380,385 | 46,800 |

SPIRITS

the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926

| for use | | Used in spirits manufactured | | Proof Spirits manufactured | Duty collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies and assessments | | Total duty collected ex-manufactory, including license fees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Grain | Molasses | Grain | Molasses | | | | |
| Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | P. Galls. | P. Galls. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 67,996,662 | 26,351,200 | 68,419,687 | 26,647,100 | 5,360,109 25 | 3,792 96 | 34,144 59 | 35,644 59 |
| 2,839,270 | 26,950,383 | 2,781,380 | 26,979,567 | 1,458,736 88 | 2 05 | 18 45 | 1,893 45 |
| 2,123,800 | ..... | 2,075,800 | ..... | 124,470 85 | ..... | ..... | 250 00 |
| 3,271,986 | 2,975,887 | 3,248,386 | 2,975,887 | 344,374 23 | ..... | ..... | 500 00 |
| 76,231,718 | 56,277,470 | 76,525,253 | 56,602,554 | 7,287,691,21 | 3,795 01 | 34,163 04 | 38,288 04 |
| 35,572,402 | 17,244,300 | 35,713,662 | 16,793,100 | 2,957,311 59 | 5,841 80 | 52,673 47 | 54,173 45 |
| 10,507,712 | 26,010,781 | 10,290,572 | 26,018,101 | 1,803,884 86 | 287 70 | 2,594 44 | 4,469 44 |
| 3,565,738 | ..... | 3,496,858 | ..... | 210,983 57 | ..... | ..... | 500 00 |
| 6,894,565 | 1,796,750 | 6,787,701 | 1,822,130 | 462,148 88 | 23 54 | 211 86 | 836 86 |
| 56,540,417 | 45,051,831 | 56,288,793 | 44,633,331 | 5,434,328 90 | 6,153 04 | 55,479 77 | 59,979 75 |

## SPIRITS

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing transactions in the Distilleries in the Dominion of Canada, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

| Ports | In process, including deficiencies brought forward | Manufactured, including surpluses | Returned to distillery for redistillation | Received from other sources duty paid | Totals | Warehoused | Spirits and fusel oil written off | Deficiencies on which duty was collected | In process, including deficiencies, carried forward | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P. Galls. | P. Galls. | P. Galls. | P. Galls. | P. Galls. | P. Galls. | P. Galls. | P. Galls. | P. Galls. | P. Galls. |
| Belleville, Ont. | 202,495·89 | 1,460,823 94 | 987,474 73 | 21,999·92 | 2,672,794·48 | 2,502,944·16 | 9,193·16 | 4,834·32 | 155,822·84 | 2,672,794·48 |
| Kitchener, Ont. | 16,781 19 | 264,417 29 | 164 61 | 1,467·04 | 282,830·13 | 241,838·97 | 381·06 | 77·72 | 40,532·38 | 282,830·13 |
| Prescott, Ont. | ..... | ..... | 3,169·49 | ..... | 3,169·49 | 3,118·34 | ..... | 51·15 | ..... | 3,169·49 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 76,946 50 | 626,925·82 | 2,154·98 | 89,115·66 | 795,142·96 | 710,380·30 | 4,173·19 | ..... | 80,589·47 | 795,142·96 |
| Windsor, Ont. | 84,898 34 | 605,144 54 | 188,749 90 | ..... | 878,792 78 | 855,893 25 | 1,894 66 | 878 61 | 20,126 26 | 878,792 78 |
| Totals | 381,121 92 | 2,957,311·59 | 1,181,713·71 | 112,582·62 | 4,632,729·84 | 4,314,175·02 | 15,642·07 | 5,841·80 | 297,070·95 | 4,632,729·84 |
| Montreal, Que. | 105,786 69 | 1,771,446 10 | 399,890·55 | 20,207·73 | 2,297,331·07 | 2,155,530·25 | 13,264·15 | 171·17 | 128,365·50 | 2,297,331·07 |
| St. Hyacinthe, Que. | 50,642·54 | 32,438·76 | 46,242 36 | ..... | 129,323·66 | 129,315·09 | ..... | ..... | 8·57 | 129,323·66 |
| Totals | 156,429·23 | 1,803,884·86 | 446,132·91 | 20,207·73 | 2,426,654·73 | 2,284,845·34 | 13,264·15 | 171·17 | 128,374·07 | 2,426,654·73 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 25,509·47 | 210,983·57 | 90,035·66 | 772·87 | 327,301·57 | 290,402·49 | 641·35 | ..... | 36,257·73 | 327,301·57 |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 32,609·66 | 179,247·17 | 38,304·07 | 6,218·00 | 256,378·90 | 186·069·29 | 206·50 | 23·54 | 70,079·57 | 256,378·90 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 18,565·98 | 282,901·71 | 72·44 | ..... | 301,540·13 | 252,739·62 | ..... | ..... | 48,800·51 | 301,540 13 |
| Totals | 51,175 64 | 462,148·88 | 38,376·51 | 6,218·00 | 557,919·03 | 438,808·91 | 206·50 | 23·54 | 118,880·08 | 557,919·03 |
| Grand total | 614,236 26 | 5,434,328 90 | 1,756,258·79 | 139,781·22 | 7,944,605·17 | 7,328,231·76 | 29,754·07 | 6,036·51 | 580,582·83 | 7,944,605·17 |

DR. SPIRITS

No. 7.—STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| Ports | Remaining in Warehouse from last Year | Warehoused | Imported | Received from other Ports | | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Removed during year | In Transit last year | |
| | P. Gallons | P. Gallons | P. Gallons | P. Gallons | P. Gallons | P. Gallons |
| Amherstburg | | | | 40,693 80 | 4,085 24 | 44,779·04 |
| Belleville | 2,968,939·88 | 2,502,944·16 | 20,906·40 | 206,633·05 | | 5,699,423·49 |
| Brantford | | | | 283 80 | | 283·80 |
| Chatham | 96 51 | | 874·58 | | | 971·09 |
| Cobourg | 894 79 | | | 4,453·36 | | 5,348·15 |
| Cornwall | | | | 283·80 | | 283·80 |
| Hamilton | 4,375 17 | | 1,791 31 | 31,943·85 | | 38,110·33 |
| Kingston | 1,226·43 | | | 18,766·94 | | 19,993·37 |
| Kitchener | 1,118,756·58 | 241,838·97 | | 354·75 | | 1,360,950·30 |
| London | 953·02 | | | 9,243·81 | 225·06 | 10,421·89 |
| Niagara Falls | | | | 200·31 | | 200·31 |
| Ottawa | 2,477·49 | †279·86 | 3,646·90 | 26,436·65 | | 32,840·90 |
| Owen Sound | | | | 11,946·80 | 136·62 | 12,083·42 |
| Port Hope | | | | 819 59 | | 819·59 |
| Peterboro | | | | 165·34 | | 165·34 |
| Prescott | 526,799 15 | 3,118 34 | 84,084·83 | 463,649·88 | 9,447·49 | 1,087,099·69 |
| Simcoe | | | | | | |
| Toronto | 962·700·06 | 710,380·30 | 616·17 | 294,407·82 | 584·77 | 1,968,689·12 |
| Windsor | 4,323,499·65 | 855,893·25 | | 1,064·25 | | 5,180,457 15 |
| Woodstock | 352·42 | | | 13,835·25 | | 14,187 67 |
| Total, Ontario | 9,911,071·15 | 4,314,175·02<br>†279·86 | 111,920.19 | 1,125,183·05 | 14,479·18 | 15,477,108·45 |
| Montreal | 938,202·24 | †102·14<br>2,155,530·25 | 7,621·28 | 213,232·60 | | 3,314,688·51 |
| Quebec | 18,349·12 | | | 139,434·38 | 492·63 | 158,276·13 |
| Shawinigan Falls | | | | 82·50 | | 82·50 |
| Sherbrooke | 476·14 | | | 1,684·65 | | 2,160·79 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 213,726·92 | 129,315·09 | | 11,231·68 | | 354,273·69 |
| Sutton | | | | 166·82 | | 166·82 |
| Three Rivers | 99·52 | | | 212·85 | | 312·37 |
| Valleyfield | | | | 354·75 | | 354·75 |
| Total, Quebec | 1,170,853·94 | 2,284,845·34<br>†102·14 | 7,621·28 | 366,400·23 | 492·63 | 3,830,315·56 |
| Fredericton | 3,846·09 | | | 7,795·92 | | 11,642·01 |
| Moncton | | | | 141·90 | | 141·90 |
| St. John | 1,756·59 | | | 6,035·47 | | 7,792·06 |
| St. Stephen | | | | 629·48 | | 629·48 |
| Woodstock | 283·80 | | | 2,714·93 | | 2,998·73 |
| Total, New Brunswick | 5,886·48 | | | 17,317·70 | | 23,204·18 |
| Halifax | 3,695 75 | | | 1,673·08 | 209·55 | 5,578·38 |
| Yarmouth | | | | 141·90 | | 141·90 |
| Total, Nova Scotia | 3,695·75 | | | 1,814·98 | 209·55 | 5,720·28 |
| Charlottetown, P.E., Island | 39·93 | | | 82·84 | 82·50 | 205·27 |
| Winnipeg, Man | 134,311·87 | 290,402·49 | 48·30 | 145,724·78 | | 570,487·44 |
| Prince Albert | | | | | | |
| Regina | 12,392·81 | | | 69,062·47 | | 81,455 28 |
| Saskatoon | | | | 570·91 | | 570·91 |
| Total, Saskatchewan | 12,392·81 | | | 69,633·38 | | 82,026·19 |
| Calgary | 6,766 38 | | | 39,031·97 | | 45,798·35 |
| Edmonton | 6,062·87 | | | 36,067 13 | | 42,130 00 |
| Total, Alberta | 12,829·25 | | | 75,099·10 | | 87,928·35 |
| New Westminster | 396,165·72 | 186,069·29 | | | | 582,235·01 |
| Vancouver | 13,650·16 | 252,739·62 | | 67,223 29 | | 333,613·07 |
| Victoria | 6,525·90 | | | 10,713·63 | 195·47 | 17,435·00 |
| Total, British Columbia | 416,341·78 | 438,808·91 | | 77,936·92 | 195·47 | 933,283·08 |
| Dawson | | | | 106·67 | | 106·67 |
| White Horse | | | | 46·33 | | 46·33 |
| Total, Yukon | | | | 153·00 | | 153·00 |
| Sundries | 8,612·54 | | | | | 8,612·54 |
| Grand Totals | 11,676,035·50 | 7,328,231·76<br>†382·00 | 119,589.77 | 1,879,345·98 | 15,459·33 | 21,019,044 34 |

† Seizures.

SPIRITS

No. 7.—STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the

| Ports | Entered for Consumption | | | Removed to other Ports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Used in Bonded Factories | Duty | Warehoused in Ports to which removed | In Transit |
| | P. Gallons | P. Gallons | $ cts. | P. Gallons | P. Gallons |
| Amherstburg | ..... | 42,179·96 | 11,242 96 | ..... | ..... |
| Belleville | 281,957·38 | ..... | 2,540,695·05 | 938,145·22 | 19,827·99 |
| Brantford | ..... | 212·85 | 510 84 | ..... | ..... |
| Chatham | ..... | 421·50 | 1,150 66 | ..... | ..... |
| Cobourg | ..... | 5,348·15 | 12,835 58 | ..... | ..... |
| Cornwall | ..... | 283·80 | 681 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | 7,202·13 | 26,934·75 | 88,180 79 | ..... | ..... |
| Kingston | ..... | 16,020·17 | 4,501 17 | ..... | ..... |
| Kitchener | 28,997·82 | 388·58 | 252,757 97 | 27,129·97 | 2,610·51 |
| London | 6,125·76 | 3,738·09 | 64,103 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Niagara Falls | ..... | 200·31 | 480 72 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | ..... | 26,245·41 | 59,656 55 | 672·71 | ..... |
| Owen Sound | ..... | 12,083·42 | 3,262 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Port Hope | ..... | 819·59 | 1,967 04 | ..... | ..... |
| Peterboro | ..... | 165·34 | 401 78 | ..... | ..... |
| Prescott | 43,478·66 | 84,084·83 | 415,925 08 | 145,393·64 | ..... |
| Simcoe | ..... | ..... | 10 72 | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 121,107·74 | 287,621·44 | 1,415,808 49 | 83,935·27 | 976·43 |
| Windsor | 94,154·52 | 30,919·31 | 905,970 85 | 154,863·98 | 1,839·26 |
| Woodstock | ..... | 11,491·57 | 3,083 66 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Ontario | 583,024·01 | 549,159·07 | 5,783,226·78 | 1,350,140·79 | 25,254·19 |
| Montreal | 196,549·18 | 280,056·00 | 2,093,546 37 | 321,202·31 | 1,497·09 |
| Quebec | 90,057·05 | 32,173·96 | 834,377 92 | ..... | ..... |
| Shawinigan Falls | ..... | 82·50 | 72 77 | ..... | ..... |
| Sherbrooke | ..... | 1,693·84 | 4,065 21 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Hyacinthe | 286·35 | ..... | 2,578 67 | 49,395·46 | ..... |
| Sutton | ..... | 166·82 | 400 36 | ..... | ..... |
| Three Rivers | ..... | 283·80 | 212 84 | ..... | ..... |
| Valleyfield | ..... | 354·75 | 851 40 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Quebec | 286,892·58 | 314,811·67 | 2,936,105·54 | 370,597·77 | 1,497·09 |
| Fredericton | 9,670·44 | ..... | 87,108 48 | ..... | ..... |
| Moncton | ..... | 141·90 | 340 56 | ..... | ..... |
| St. John | ..... | 6,316·47 | 12,663 35 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Stephen | ..... | 629·48 | 1,510 75 | ..... | ..... |
| Woodstock | ..... | 2,785·88 | 6,686 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, New Brunswick | 9,670·44 | 9,873·73 | 108,309 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | 1,177·09 | 1,677·03 | 14,619 87 | ..... | ..... |
| Yarmouth | ..... | 141·90 | 340 56 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Nova Scotia | 1,177·09 | 1,818·93 | 14,960 43 | ..... | ..... |
| Charlottetown, P. E. Island | ..... | 205·27 | 492 65 | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg, Man | 38,564 88 | 160,999·71 | 511,646 20 | 72,590·26 | 11,244·86 |
| Prince Albert | ..... | ..... | 7 72 | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 63·405 21 | 9,442·96 | 573,286 05 | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | ..... | 570·91 | 428 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Saskatchewan | 63,405·21 | 10,013·87 | 573,721 97 | ..... | ..... |
| Calgary | 17,866·60 | 16,530·01 | 166,854 94 | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 9,139·66 | 24,234·71 | 94,691 18 | 449·21 | ..... |
| Total, Alberta | 27,006·26 | 40,764·72 | 261,546 12 | 449·21 | ..... |
| New Westminster | 21,337 88 | 70·95 | 192,594 30 | 72,633·60 | ..... |
| Vancouver | 41,176·84 | 21,125·88 | 394,128 41 | 12,860·69 | ..... |
| Victoria | 10,377·21 | 451·29 | 94,486 55 | 73·66 | ..... |
| Total, British Columbia | 72,891·93 | 21,648·12 | 681,209·26 | 85,567·95 | ..... |
| Dawson | 106·67 | ..... | 962 16 | ..... | ..... |
| White Horse | 46·33 | ..... | 417 90 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Yukon | 153·00 | ..... | 1,380 06 | ..... | ..... |
| Sundries | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand totals | 1,082,785·40 | 1,109,295·09 | 10,872,598 26 | 1,879,345·98 | 37,996·14 |

## SPIRITS

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926—*Concluded* CR.

| Taken for Redistillation | Free | | Exported | Remaining in Warehouse | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Legal Allowance | Other | | | |
| P. Gallons | P. Gallons | P. Gallons | P. Gallons | P. Gallons | P. Gallons |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,599·08 | 44,779·04 |
| 987,474·73 | 35,709·70 | 774,501·79 | 65,817·96 | 2,595,988·72 | 5,699,423·49 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70·95 | 283·80 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 549·59 | 971·09 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,348·15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 283·80 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,973·45 | 38,110·33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,973·20 | 19,993·37 |
| 164·61 | 8,871·92 | 1,858·66 | 18,487·88 | 1,272,440·35 | 1,360,950·30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 558·04 | 10,421·89 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200·31 |
| ..... | ..... | 24·75 | ..... | 5,898·03 | 32,840·90 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,083·42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 819·59 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165·34 |
| 3,169·49 | 19,883·80 | 93,353·85 | 53,800·79 | 643,934·63 | 1,087,099·69 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2,154·98 | 25,910·04 | 240,098·23 | 69,543·18 | 1,137,341·81 | 1,968,689·12 |
| 188,749·90 | 42,536·52 | ..... | 277,287·61 | 4,390,106·05 | 5,180,457·15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,696·10 | 14,187·67 |
| 1,181,713·71 | 132,911·98 | 1,109,837·28 | 484,937·42 | 10,060,130·00 | 15,477,108·45 |
| 399,890 55 | 4,178·12 | 508,878·65 | 136·21 | 1,602,300·40 | 3,314,688·51 |
| ..... | ..... | 656·04 | 1·54 | 35,387·54 | 158,276·13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82·50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 466·95 | 2,160·79 |
| 46,242·36 | 107·11 | 45,651·86 | 2,054·14 | 210,540·03 | 354,277·31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 166·82 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·57 | 312·37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 354·75 |
| 446,132·91 | 4,285·23 | 555,186·55 | 2,188·27 | 1,848,723·49 | 3,830,315·56 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,971·57 | 11,642·01 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 141·90 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,475·59 | 7,792·06 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 212·85 | 629·48 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,998·73 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,660·01 | 23,204·18 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,724·26 | 5,578·38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 141·90 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,724·26 | 5,720·28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 205·27 |
| 90,035·66 | 199·47 | 16,482·56 | ..... | 180,370·04 | 570,487·44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,607·11 | 81,455·28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 570·91 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,607·11 | 82,026·19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,401·74 | 45,798·35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,306·42 | 42·130·00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,708·16 | 87,928·35 |
| 38,304 07 | 4,624 44 | 17,627·91 | 7,394·88 | 420,241·28 | 582,235·01 |
| 72·44 | 78·89 | 53,722·90 | 4,474·84 | 200·100·59 | 333,613·07 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 11·32 | 6,521·52 | 17,435·00 |
| 38,376·51 | 4,703·33 | 71,350·81 | 11,881·04 | 626,863·39 | 933,283·08 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106·67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46·33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 153·00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,612·54 | 8,612·54 |
| 1,756,258·79 | 142,100·01 | 1,752,857·20 | 499,006·73 | 12,759,399·00 | 21,019,044·34 |

## SPIRITS

CR. No. 8.—Comparative STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926. CR.

| Provinces | Remaining in Warehouse from last year | Warehoused | Imported | Received from other Ports: Removed during year | Received from other Ports: In Transit last year | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. |
| Ontario | 7,363,041·61 | †221·64<br>6,535,876·53 | 37,257·84 | 1,033,314·12 | 5,814·66 | 14,975,526·40 |
| Quebec | 977,943·52 | †1,124·76<br>1,605,833·50<br>*34·94 | 2,872·60 | 314,527·65 | 855·06 | 2,903,192·03 |
| New Brunswick | 6,478·74 | | | 30,526·35 | 3,634·79 | 40,639·88 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,259·04 | | | 5,811·60 | | 7,070·64 |
| Prince Edward Island | 42·08 | | | 235·96 | | 278·04 |
| Manitoba | 26,412·78 | 122,332·66 | 52·12 | 187,313 11 | 14,891 81 | 351,002·48 |
| Saskatchewan | 7,707·81 | | | 15,046·82 | | 22,754·63 |
| Alberta | 14,604·47 | | | 71,018·82 | 947·30 | 86·570·59 |
| British Columbia | 283,347·89 | *132·17<br>382,640·18 | | 56,637·93 | 2,908·22 | 725,666·39 |
| Sundries | 8,612·54 | | | | | 8,612·54 |
| Totals | 8,689,450·48 | 8,646,682·87<br>1,513·51 | 40,182·56 | 1,714,432·36 | 29,051·84 | 19,121,313·62 |
| 1926 | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 9,911,071·15 | †279·86<br>4,314,175 02 | 111,920·19 | 1,125,183·05 | 14,479·18 | 15,477,108·45 |
| Quebec | 1,170,853·94 | 2,284,845·34<br>†102·14 | 7,621·28 | 366,400·23 | 492·63 | 3,830,315·56 |
| New Brunswick | 5,886·48 | | | 17,317·70 | | 23,204·18 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,695·75 | | | 1,814·98 | 209·55 | 5,720·28 |
| Charlottetown | 39·93 | | | 82·84 | 82·50 | 205·27 |
| Manitoba | 134,311·87 | 290,402·49 | 48·30 | 145,724·78 | | 570,487·44 |
| Saskatchewan | 12,392·81 | | | 69,633·38 | | 82,026·19 |
| Alberta | 12,829·25 | | | 75,099·10 | | 87,928·35 |
| British Columbia | 416,341·78 | 438,808·91 | | 77,936·92 | 195·47 | 933,283·08 |
| Yukon | | | | 153·00 | | 153·00 |
| Sundries | 8,612·54 | | | | | 8,612·54 |
| Totals | 11,676,035·50 | 7,328,231·76<br>†382·00 | 119,589·77 | 1,879,345·98 | 15,459·33 | 21,019,044·34 |

* Re-warehoused. † Seizures.

| Provinces | Entered for Consumption | | | Removed to other Ports | | Taken for Redistillation | Free | | Exported | Remaining in Warehouse | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Used in Bonded Factories | Duty | Warehoused in Ports to which removed | In Transit | | Legal Allowance | Other | | | |
| 1925 | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | $ cts. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. | P. Gals. |
| Ontario | 500,489·06 | 496,736·63 | 5,051,661 83 | 1,200,916·00 | 13,911·24 | 1,201,418·32 | 173,779·13 | 681,413·99 | 795,790·88 | 9,911,071·15 | 14,975,526·40 |
| Quebec | 274,497·38 | 322,345·66 | 2,853,446 04 | 388,062·68 | 1,352·62 | 216,648·06 | 2,982·69 | 525,813·88 | 635·12 | 1,170,853·94 | 2,903,192·03 |
| New Brunswick | 16,365·42 | 18,387·98 | 180,790 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,886·48 | 40,639·88 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,046·30 | 1,328·59 | 21,607 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,695·75 | 7,070·64 |
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | 238·11 | 572 73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39·93 | 278·04 |
| Manitoba | 47,851·83 | 135,167·65 | 570,660 66 | 2,542·75 | ..... | 23,371·28 | ..... | 7,757·10 | ..... | 134,311·87 | 351,002·48 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,617·53 | 7,744·29 | 25,661 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,392·81 | 22,754·63 |
| Alberta | 28,662·37 | 41,057·66 | 280,800 42 | 3,804·18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 217·13 | ..... | 12,829·25 | 86,570·59 |
| British Columbia | 37,786·55 | 30,465·09 | 370,171 32 | 119,106·75 | 195·47 | 20,731·76 | 1,514·84 | 92,344·56 | 7,108·80 | 416,412·57 | 725,666·39 |
| Sundries | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,612·54 | 8,612·54 |
| Totals | 910,316·44 | 1,053,471·66 | 9,355,372 94 | 1,714,432·36 | 15,459·33 | 1,462,169·42 | 178,276·66 | 1,307,546·66 | 803,534·80 | 11,676,106.29 | 19,121,313·62 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 583,024·01 | 549,159·07 | 5,783,226 78 | 1,350,140·79 | 25,254·19 | 1,181,713·71 | 132,911·98 | 1,109,837·28 | 484,937·42 | 10,060,130.00 | 15,477,108·45 |
| Quebec | 286,892·58 | 314,811·67 | 2,936,105 54 | 370,597·77 | 1,497·09 | 446,132·91 | 4,285·23 | 555,186·55 | 2,188·27 | 1,848,723·49 | 3,830,315·56 |
| New Brunswick | 9,670·44 | 9,873·73 | 108,309·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,660·01 | 23,204·18 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,177·09 | 1,818·93 | 14,960 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,724·26 | 5,720·28 |
| Charlottetown | ..... | 205·27 | 492 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 205·27 |
| Manitoba | 38,564·88 | 160,999·71 | 511,646 20 | 72,590·26 | 11,244·86 | 90,035·66 | 199·47 | 16,482·56 | ..... | 180,370·04 | 570,487·44 |
| Saskatchewan | 63,405·21 | 10,013·87 | 573,721 97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,607·11 | 82,026·19 |
| Alberta | 27,006·26 | 40,764·72 | 261,546 12 | 449·21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,708·16 | 87,928·35 |
| British Columbia | 72,891·93 | 21,648·12 | 681,209 26 | 85,567·95 | ..... | 38,376·51 | 4,703·33 | 71,350·81 | 11,881·04 | 626,863·39 | 933,283·08 |
| Yukon | 153·00 | ..... | 1,380 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 153·00 |
| Sundries | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,612·54 | 8,612·54 |
| Totals | 1,082,785·40 | 1,109,295·09 | 10,872,598 26 | 1,879,345·98 | 37,996·14 | 1,756,258·79 | 142,100·01 | 1,752,857·20 | 499,006·73 | 12,759,399.00 | 21,019,044·34 |

| | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse | $ 9,389,535 98 | $10,928,078 03 |
| License fees | 4,125 00 | 4,500 00 |
| | $ 9,393,660 98 | $10,932,578 03 |

## MALT

No. 9.—Comparative Statement of Manufactures for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926

| Provinces | Licenses | | Grain Steeped | Grain used in Malt Manufactured | Malt | | | Total Duty Collected Ex-Manufactory, including License Fees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Fees | | | Manufactured | Paid Duty | Warehoused | |
| 1925 | | $ | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | $ cts. |
| Ontario | 4 | 750 | 2,333,430 | 2,279,730 | 1,899,880 | ..... | 1,899,880 | 750 00 |
| Quebec | 2 | 400 | 48,159,100 | 48,125,500 | 38,767,170 | ..... | 38,767,170 | 400 00 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 200 | 70,021,200 | 68,154,000 | 57,883,544 | ..... | 57,883,544 | 200 00 |
| Alberta | 1 | 200 | 43,312,800 | 42,919,200 | 35,506,090 | ..... | 35,506,090 | 200 00 |
| British Columbia | 1 | 50 | 5,279 | 5,279 | 6,214 | 6,214 | ..... | 236 42 |
| Totals | 9 | 1,600 | 163,831,809 | 161,483,709 | 134,062,898 | 6,214 | 134,056,684 | 1,786 42 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 4 | 750 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 750 00 |
| Quebec | 2 | 400 | 45,921,400 | 46,393,800 | 36,883,485 | ..... | 36,883,485 | 400 00 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 200 | 58,220,600 | 58,014,200 | 47,892,790 | ..... | 47,892,790 | 200 00 |
| Alberta | 1 | 200 | 37,416,000 | 37,507,200 | 31,030,510 | ..... | 31,030,510 | 200 00 |
| British Columbia | 1 | 50 | 3,060 | 3,060 | 3,612 | 3,612 | ..... | 158 36 |
| Totals | 9 | 1,600 | 141,561,060 | 141,918,260 | 115,810,397 | 3,612 | 115,806,785 | 1,708 36 |

# MALT

DR. No. 10.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926. CR

| Provinces | Remaining in Warehouse from last year | Warehoused | Increases | Received from other Ports | | Imported | Totals | Entered for Consumption | | Removed to other Ports | | Exported | Free | Remaining in Warehouse | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Removed during year | In Transit last year | | | Quantity | Duty | Warehoused in Ports to which Removed | In Transit | | | | |
| 1925 | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | $ cts. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| Ontario | 2,394,570 | 1,899,880 | 65,214 | 16,909,153 | 572,500 | 10,167,065 | 32,008,382 | 21,334,330 | 634,239 92 | 35,059 | ..... | ..... | 8,539,136 | 2,099,857 | 32,008,382 |
| Quebec | 7,657,582 | 38,767,170 | 311,073 | 36,237,500 | 54,000 | 5,547,991 | 88,575,316 | 69,456,908 | 2,083,707 24 | 773,580 | ..... | 5,680,061 | 1,036,025 | 11,628,742 | 88,575,316 |
| N. Brunswick | 40,163 | ..... | 272 | 1,107,500 | 50,500 | 73,507 | 1,271,942 | 1,216,821 | 36,504 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,121 | 1,271,942 |
| N. Scotia | ..... | ..... | ..... | 378,000 | ..... | ..... | 378,000 | 378,000 | 11,340 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 378,000 |
| Manitoba | 3,134,341 | 57,883,544 | 56,668 | 1,638,820 | ..... | 68,656 | 62,782,029 | 8,516,969 | 255,800 67 | 45,155,314 | 326,320 | 184,332 | 207,815 | 8,391,279 | 62,782,029 |
| Saskatchewan | ..... | ..... | ..... | 775,000 | ..... | ..... | 775,000 | 775,000 | 23,250 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 775,000 |
| Alberta | 2,196,615 | 35,506,090 | 68,000 | 4,872,080 | ..... | 211,954 | 42,854,739 | 10,213,559 | 307,051 76 | 21,501,200 | 164,400 | ..... | ..... | 10,975,580 | 42,854,739 |
| B. Columbia | 102,305 | ..... | 530 | 5,619,100 | 94,240 | 966,359 | 6,782,534 | 6,339,584 | 186,940 02 | 72,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 370,950 | 6,782,534 |
| Total | 15,525,576 | 134,056,684 | 501,757 | 67,537,153 | 771,240 | 17,035,532 | 235,427,942 | 118,231,171 | 3,538,834 24 | 67,537,153 | 490,720 | 5,864,393 | 9,782,976 | 33,521,529 | 235,427,942 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 2,099,857 | ..... | 37,578 | 16,255,031 | 172,320 | 15,452,931 | 34,017,717 | 24,798,166 | 746,166 78 | 54,000 | ..... | ..... | 7,597,333 | 1,568,218 | 34,017,717 |
| Quebec | 11,628,742 | 36,883,485 | ..... | 29,457,050 | 154,000 | 5,027,672 | 83,150,949 | 69,211,355 | 2,076,340 25 | 454,080 | 2,160 | 4,645,910 | 1,997,859 | 6,839,585 | 83,150,949 |
| N. Brunswick | 55,121 | ..... | 347 | 790,700 | ..... | 187,351 | 1,033,519 | 976,217 | 29,286 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57,302 | 1,033,519 |
| N. Scotia | ..... | ..... | ..... | 380,500 | ..... | ..... | 380,500 | 358,500 | 10,755 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,000 | 380,500 |
| Manitoba | 8,391,279 | 47,892,790 | 190,182 | 4,770,719 | 400 | 817,901 | 62,063,271 | 9,529,278 | 285,898 44 | 39,540,380 | 715,700 | 18,240 | 363,355 | 11,896,318 | 62,063,271 |
| Saskatchewan | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,315,500 | ..... | ..... | 2,315,500 | 2,315,500 | 69,465 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,315,500 |
| Alberta | 10,975,580 | 31,030,510 | 71,500 | 7,265,100 | 50,000 | 41,542 | 49,434,232 | 11,848,562 | 355,456 86 | 29,179,100 | 874,180 | ..... | 10,520 | 7,521,870 | 49,434,232 |
| B. Columbia | 370,950 | ..... | 485 | 8,081,140 | 114,000 | 1,382,674 | 9,949,249 | 8,748,539 | 265,696 47 | 88,180 | ..... | ..... | 631,130 | 481,400 | 9,949,249 |
| Total | 33,521,529 | 115,806,785 | 300,092 | 69,315,740 | 490,720 | 22,910,071 | 242,344,937 | 127,786,117 | 3,839,065 31 | 69,315,740 | 1,592,040 | 4,664,150 | 10,600,197 | 28,386,693 | 242,344,937 |

| | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse | $ 3,539,020 66 | $ 3,839,173 67 |
| License fees | 1,600 00 | 1,600 00 |
| | $ 3,540,620 66 | $ 3,840,773 67 |

## MALT LIQUOR

No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Manufactures for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926

| Provinces | Licenses | | Malt used | Other Commodities used | Malt Liquor Manufactured | Malt Liquor exported | Total Duty Collected Ex-Manufactory including License Fees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Fees | | | | | |
| 1925 | | $ | Lbs. | Lbs. | Gals. | Gals. | $ cts. |
| Ontario | 26 | 1,350 | 18,511,059 | ..... | 8,856,344 | 1,381 | 1,350 00 |
| Quebec | 9 | 500 | 67,889,740 | 320,078 | 29,170,736 | 66,275 | 5,675 00 |
| New Brunswick | 2 | 100 | 1,211,182 | ..... | 424,850 | 11,590 | 100 00 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | 50 | 372,000 | ..... | 118,800 | ..... | 50 00 |
| Manitoba | 8 | 425 | 7,572,808 | 104,400 | 3,086,128 | ..... | 31,358 90 |
| Saskatchewan | 4 | 300 | 530,700 | ..... | 263,625 | ..... | 300 00 |
| Alberta | 5 | 275 | 9,865,940 | 1,290 | 3,999,940 | ..... | 432 25 |
| British Columbia | 17 | 1,050 | 6,269,262 | 382,468 | 2,469,572 | 50,422 | 37,058 30 |
| Totals | 72 | 4,050 | 112,222,691 | 808,236 | 48,389,995 | 129,668 | 76,324 45 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 29 | 1,600 | 21,441,890 | 52,750 | 10,718,418 | 4,180 | 1,600 00 |
| Quebec | 9 | 475 | 67,265,626 | 145,200 | 29,177,416 | 8,052 | 475 00 |
| New Brunswick | 2 | 100 | 986,161 | ..... | 344,350 | 5,454 | 100 00 |
| Nova Scotia | 2 | 100 | 373,500 | ..... | 125,800 | 1,877 | 100 00 |
| Manitoba | 8 | 475 | 8,111,654 | 217,909 | 3,443,528 | ..... | 57,668 50 |
| Saskatchewan | 4 | 250 | 2,246,051 | ..... | 841,115 | ..... | 250 00 |
| Alberta | 6 | 300 | 11,516,116 | 11,500 | 4,593,634 | ..... | 300 00 |
| British Columbia | 18 | 950 | 8,761,785 | 16,260 | 3,204,592 | 23,085 | 1,742 90 |
| Totals | 78 | 4,250 | 120,702,783 | 443,619 | 52,448,853 | 42,648 | 62,236 40 |

| | 1925 gals. | 1926 gals. |
|---|---|---|
| Exported | 126,029 | 37,755 |
| Ship Stores | 3,639 | 4,893 |
| | 129,668 | 42,648 |

## MALT LIQUOR

No. 12.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926

| Remaining in Warehouse from last year | Warehoused | Totals | Provinces | Entered for Consumption | | Exported | Remaining in Warehouse | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Quantity | Duty | | | |
| Gals. | Gals. | Gals. | 1925 | Gals. | $ cts. | | Gals. | Gals. |
| ..... | 298,800 | 298,800 | Quebec..... | 202,726 | 30,409 02 | 66,486 | 29,588 | 298,800 |
| 29,832 | 64,748 | 94,580 | British Columbia..... | 6,672 | 1,000 80 | 50,421 | 37,487 | 94,580 |
| 29,832 | 363,548 | 393,380 | Totals..... | 209,398 | 31,409 82 | 116,907 | 67,075 | 393,380 |
| | | | 1926 | | | | | |
| ..... | 61,911 | 61,911 | Ontario..... | 14,031 | 2,104 65 | ..... | 47,880 | 61,911 |
| 29,588 | 311,014 | 340,602 | Quebec..... | 307,650 | 46,147 50 | 8,911 | 24,041 | 340,602 |
| ..... | 20,041 | 20,041 | Alberta..... | 20,041 | 3,006 15 | ..... | ..... | 20,041 |
| 37,487 | 2,023 | 39,510 | British Columbia..... | 2,919 | 437 85 | 23,499 | 13,092 | 39,510 |
| 67,075 | 394,989 | 462,064 | Totals..... | 344,641 | 51,696 15 | 32,410 | 85,013 | 462,064 |

| | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Total duty accrued ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse..... | $ 103,684 27 | $ 109,682 55 |
| License fees..... | 4,050 00 | 4,250 00 |
| | 107,734 27 | 113,932 55 |

TOBACCO

No. 13.—Comparative Statement of Manufactures

| Provinces | Licenses | | Total Weight of Raw Leaf Tobacco and other materials actually used | Tobacco | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Fees | | Produced | Paid Duty | Warehoused |
| 1925 | | $ cts. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| Ontario | 11 | 525 00 | 1,616,185½ | 923,208 | 830,339 | 92,869 |
| Quebec | 48 | 2,325 00 | 24,040,817¼ | 19,019,865½ | 14,760,532½ | 4,259,333 |
| Nova Scotia | 2 | 100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prince Edward Island | 4 | 200 00 | 174,394 | 191,888 | 191,888 | ..... |
| Manitoba | 2 | 100 00 | 13,854 | 13,500 | 13,500 | ..... |
| British Columbia | 3 | 150 00 | 33,516 | 36,041 | 36,041 | ..... |
| Totals | 70 | 3,400 00 | 25,878,766¾ | 20,184,502½ | 15,832,300½ | 4,352,202 |
| 1926 | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 12 | 600 00 | 1,569,031 | 821,057 | 736,317 | 84,740 |
| Quebec | 43 | 2,100 00 | 25,224,684 | 19,669,793 | 16,656,990 | 3,012,803 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prince Edward Island | 4 | 200 00 | 182,201 | 191,166 | 191,166 | ..... |
| Manitoba | 2 | 100 00 | 14,221 | 13,730 | 13,730 | ..... |
| British Columbia | 3 | 150 00 | 31,550 | 33,569 | 33,569 | ..... |
| Totals | 65 | 3,200 00 | 27,021,687 | 20,729,315 | 17,631,772 | 3,097,543 |

TOBACCO

for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926.

| Cigarettes | | | Cigarettes, Overweight | | | Snuff | | Total Duty Collected ex-Manufactory (including License Fees) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Produced | Paid Duty | Warehoused | Produced | Paid Duty | Warehoused | Produced | Paid Duty | |
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Lb. | Lb. | $ cts. |
| 261,300,800 | 247,578,650 | 13,722,150 | 114,800 | 112,800 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,653,305 50 |
| 2,304,056,370 | 1,738,351,190 | 565,705,180 | 1,424,600 | 1,337,800 | 86,800 | 798,353 | 798,353 | 13,338,925 05 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,577 60 |
| 4,000 | 4,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 255 | 255 | 2,875 00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,358 20 |
| 2,565,361,170 | 1,985,933,840 | 579,427,330 | 1,539,400 | 1,450,600 | 88,800 | 798,608 | 798,608 | 15,261,141 35 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 306,354,960 | 300,539,010 | 5,815,950 | 47,300 | 47,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,951,617 86 |
| 2,589,335,440 | 2,230,538,350 | 358,797,090 | 1,438,200 | 1,435,000 | 3,200 | 822,496 | 822,496 | 16,897,012 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,433 20 |
| 3,600 | 3,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 545 | 545 | 2,976 60 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,863 80 |
| 2,895,694,000 | 2,531,080,960 | 364,613,040 | 1,485,500 | 1,482,300 | 3,200 | 823,041 | 823,041 | 18,896,953 71 |

## TOBACCO—MANUFACTURED BEFORE JUNE 1, 1908

No. 14.—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926

| Dr. Remaining in warehouse from last year | Dr. Totals | Provinces | Cr. Remaining in warehouse | Cr. Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lbs. | Lbs. | 1925 | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 461 | 461 | New Brunswick | 461 | 461 |
| 19,719½ | 19,719½ | Sundries | 19,719½ | 19,719½ |
| 20,180½ | 20,180½ | Totals | 20,180½ | 20,180½ |
| | | 1926 | | |
| 461 | 461 | New Brunswick | 461 | 461 |
| 19,719½ | 19,719½ | Sundries | 19,719½ | 19,719½ |
| 20,180½ | 20,180½ | Totals | 20,180½ | 20,180½ |

# TOBACCO

DR. No. 15.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926. DR.

| Ports | Remaining in Warehouse from last year | | | Warehoused | | | Received from Other Ports | | | Totals | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Tobacco | | Cigarettes | | | |
| | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Overweight Cigarettes | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Overweight Cigarettes | Removed during year | In transit last year | Removed during year | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Overweight Cigarettes |
| | Lbs. | No. | No. | Lbs. | No. | No. | Lbs. | Lbs. | No. | Lbs. | No. | No. |
| Hamilton | 36,388 | ..... | ..... | 84,740 | 5,815,950 | ..... | 242½ | ..... | 250 | 121,370½ | 5,816,200 | ..... |
| Ottawa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 65,600 | 3 | 65,600 | ..... |
| Ontario | 36,388 | ..... | ..... | 84,740 | 5,815,950 | ..... | 245½ | ..... | 65,850 | 121,373½ | 5,881,800 | ..... |
| Granby | ..... | ..... | ..... | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 581 | ..... | ..... |
| Montreal | 238,310 | 47,096,910 | 1,300 | 2,994,617 | 358,426,090 | 3,200 | ..... | ..... | 361,450 | 3,232,927 | 405,884,450 | 4,500 |
| Quebec | 4,920 | 700,700 | ..... | 17,605 | 371,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,525 | 1,071,700 | ..... |
| Quebec | 243,320 | 47,797,610 | 1,300 | 3,012,803 | 358,797,090 | 3,200 | ..... | ..... | 361,450 | 3,256,033 | 406,956,150 | 4,500 |
| Halifax | ..... | 62,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 349,350 | ..... | 411,350 | ..... |
| Truro | 10,982½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,982½ | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | 10,982½ | 62,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 349,350 | 10,982½ | 411,350 | ..... |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 1,452½ | 438,190 | 2,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,596 | 1,520 | 1,142,000 | 13,568½ | 1,580,190 | 2,100 |
| Totals | 292,053 | 48,297,800 | 3,400 | 3,097,543 | 364,613,040 | 3,200 | 10,841½ | 1,520 | 1,918,650 | 3,401,957½ | 414,829,490 | 6,600 |

# TOBACCO

CR. No. 15.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926. —*Continued.* CR.

| Ports | Entered for Consumption | | | | Removed to other Ports | | | Exported | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Tobacco | Cigarettes | | | |
| | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Over-weight Cigarettes | Duty | Warehoused in Ports to which removed | Warehoused in Ports to which removed | In Transit | Tobacco | Cigarettes |
| | Lbs. | No. | No. | $ cts. | Lbs. | Lbs. | No. | Lbs. | No. |
| Hamilton | 78,975½ | 2,380,350 | ..... | 30,077 20 | 576 | 1,374,500 | ..... | 19,601 | 1,283,000 |
| Ottawa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario | 78,975½ | 2,380,350 | ..... | 30,077 20 | 576 | 1,374,500 | ..... | 19,601 | 1,283,000 |
| Granby | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 581 | ..... |
| Montreal | 3,041,121 | 348,264,250 | 1,700 | 2,697,828·40 | 10,023 | 455,600 | 5,000 | 48,360 | 8,687,550 |
| Quebec | 7,320 | 238,600 | ..... | 2,895·60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,165 | ..... |
| Quebec | 3,048,441 | 348,502,850 | 1,700 | 2,700,724 00 | 10,023 | 455,600 | 5,000 | 51,106 | 8,687,550 |
| Halifax | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| Truro | 1,253½ | ..... | ..... | 250 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | 1,253½ | ..... | ..... | 250 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 11,800 | ..... | ..... | 2,360 00 | 242½ | 88,550 | ..... | 12 | ..... |
| Totals | 3,140,470 | 350,883,200 | 1,700 | 2,733,411·90 | 10,841½ | 1,918,650 | 5,000 | 70,719 | 9,975,550 |

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# TOBACCO

CR. No. 15.—WAREHOUSE RETURNS for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.—*Concluded.* CR.

| Ports | Ship's Stores | | | Written off | | Taken for Re-working | | Remaining in Warehouse | | | Totals | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Overweight Cigarettes | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Overweight Cigarettes | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Overweight Cigarettes |
| | Lbs. | No. | No. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | No. | Lbs. | No. | No. | Lbs. | No. | No. |
| Hamilton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,709 | 140,000 | 14,509 | 638,350 | ..... | 121,370½ | 5,816,200 | ..... |
| Ottawa | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 65,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 65,600 | ..... |
| Ontario | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 65,600 | 7,709 | 140,000 | 14,509 | 638,350 | ..... | 121,373½ | 5,881,800 | ..... |
| Granby | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 581 | ..... | ..... |
| Montreal | 839 | 5,068,150 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 39,028 | ..... | 93,556 | 43,403,900 | 800 | 3,232,927 | 405,884,450 | 4,500 |
| Quebec | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,040 | 833,100 | ..... | 22,525 | 1,071,700 | ..... |
| Quebec | 839 | 5,068,150 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 39,028 | ..... | 106,596 | 44,237,000 | 800 | 3,256,033 | 406,956,150 | 4,500 |
| Halifax | ..... | 370,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,350 | ..... | ..... | 411,350 | ..... |
| Truro | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,729 | ..... | ..... | 10,982½ | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | 370,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,729 | 36,350 | ..... | 10,982½ | 411,350 | ..... |
| Vancouver, B.C. | ..... | 1,255,240 | 600 | ..... | 350 | 1,514 | ..... | ..... | 236,050 | 1,500 | 13,568½ | 1,580,190 | 2,100 |
| Totals | 839 | 6,693,390 | 2,600 | 3 | 65,950 | 48,251 | 140,000 | 130,834 | 45,147,750 | 2,300 | 3,401,957½ | 414,829,490 | 6,600 |

## TOBACCO

DR. No. 16.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns

| Provinces | Remaining in Warehouse from last Year | | | Warehoused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Over-weight Cigar-ettes | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Over-weight Cigar-ettes |
| 1925 | Lbs. | No. | No. | Lbs. | No. | No. |
| Ontario | ..... | 3,048,100 | ..... | 92,869 | 13,722,150 | 2,000 |
| Quebec | 262,770 | 42,254,190 | 8,800 | 4,259,333 | 565,705,180 | 86,800 |
| Nova Scotia | 11,776½ | 100,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British Columbia | 7,549 | 379,640 | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 282,095½ | 45,781,930 | 11,800 | 4,352,202 | 579,427,330 | 88,800 |
| 1926 | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 36,388 | ..... | ..... | 84,740 | 5,815,950 | ..... |
| Quebec | 243,230 | 47,797,610 | 1,300 | 3,012,803 | 358,797,090 | 3,200 |
| Nova Scotia | 10,982½ | 62,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British Columbia | 1,452½ | 438,190 | 2,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 292,053 | 48,297,800 | 3,400 | 3,097,543 | 364,613,040 | 3,200 |

## TOBACCO

for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926.

| Received from other Ports | | | | Totals | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tobacco | | Cigarettes | | | | |
| Removed during year | In Transit last year | Removed during year | In Transit last year | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Over-weight Cigarettes |
| Lbs. | Lbs. | No. | No. | Lbs. | No. | No. |
| 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92,907 | 16,770,250 | 2,000 |
| ..... | ..... | 587,000 | ..... | 4,522,103 | 608,546,370 | 95,600 |
| ..... | ..... | 425,000 | ..... | 11,776½ | 525,000 | ..... |
| 39,620 | ..... | 1,390,000 | 50,000 | 47,169 | 1,819,640 | 3,000 |
| 39,658 | ..... | 2,402,000 | 50,000 | 4,673,955½ | 627,661,260 | 100,600 |
| 245½ | ..... | 65,850 | ..... | 121,373½ | 5,881,800 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 361,450 | ..... | 3,256,033 | 406,956,150 | 4,500 |
| ..... | ..... | 349,350 | ..... | 10,982½ | 411,350 | ..... |
| 10,596 | 1,520 | 1,142,000 | ..... | 13,568½ | 1,580,190 | 2,100 |
| 10,841½ | 1,520 | 1,918,650 | ..... | 3,401,957½ | 414,829,490 | 6,600 |

# TOBACCO

CR. No. 16.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926. CR.

| Provinces | Entered for Consumption | | | | Removed to Other Ports | | | | Exported | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Tobacco | | Cigarettes | | | |
| | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Cigarettes overweight | Duty | Warehoused in ports to which removed | In Transit | Warehoused in ports to which removed | In Transit | Tobacco | Cigarettes |
| 1925 | Lbs. | No. | No. | $ cts. | Lbs. | Lbs. | No. | No. | Lbs. | No. |
| Ontario | 49,596 | 13,582,750 | ..... | 91,415 70 | 3,060 | 1,000 | 1,827,000 | ..... | 407 | 1,345,000 |
| Quebec | 4,141,667 | 530,632,660 | 93,300 | 4,013,155 66 | 36,560 | 520 | 575,000 | ..... | 50,890 | 21,355,500 |
| Nova Scotia | 794 | ..... | ..... | 158 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 |
| British Columbia | 37,520 | ..... | ..... | 7,504 00 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 4,229,577 | 544,215,410 | 93,300 | 4,112,234 16 | 39,658 | 1,520 | 2,402,000 | ..... | 51,297 | 22,710,500 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 78,975½ | 2,380,350 | ..... | 30,077 20 | 576 | ..... | 1,374,500 | ..... | 19,601 | 1,283,000 |
| Quebec | 3,048,441 | 348,502,850 | 1,700 | 2,700,724 00 | 10,023 | ..... | 455,600 | 5,000 | 51,106 | 8,687,550 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,253½ | ..... | ..... | 250 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| British Columbia | 11,800 | ..... | ..... | 2,360 00 | 242½ | ..... | 88,550 | ..... | 12 | ..... |
| Totals | 3,140,470 | 350,883,200 | 1,700 | 2,733,411 90 | 10,841½ | ..... | 1,918,650 | 5,000 | 70,719 | 9,975,550 |

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TOBACCO

Cr. No. 16.—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926. Cr.
—*Concluded.*

| Provinces | Ship's Stores | | | Written off | | Taken for Re-working | | Remaining in Warehouse | | | Totals | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Over-weight Cigar-ettes | To-bacco | Cigar-ettes | To-bacco | Cigar-ettes | Tobacco | Cigar-rettes | Over-weight Cigar-ettes | Tobacco | Cigarettes | Over-weight Cigar-ettes |
| 1925 | Lbs. | No. | No. | Lbs. | No. | Lbs. | No. | Lbs. | No. | No. | Lbs. | No. | No. |
| Ontario | ..... | 15,500 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,456 | ..... | 36,388 | ..... | ..... | 92,907 | 16,770,250 | 2,000 |
| Quebec | 420 | 7,041,600 | 1,000 | 420 | ..... | 48,396 | 1,144,000 | 243,230 | 47,797,610 | 1,300 | 4,522,103 | 608,546,370 | 95,600 |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | 453,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,982½ | 62,000 | ..... | 11,776½ | 525,000 | ..... |
| British Columbia | 183½ | 1,381,450 | 900 | ..... | ..... | 7,975 | ..... | 1,452½ | 438,190 | 2,100 | 47,169 | 1,819,640 | 3,000 |
| Totals | 603½ | 8,891,550 | 3,900 | 420 | ..... | 58,827 | 1,144,000 | 292,053 | 48,297,800 | 3,400 | 4,673,955½ | 627,661,260 | 100,600 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 65,600 | 7,709 | 140,000 | 14,509 | 638,350 | ..... | 121,373½ | 5,881,800 | ..... |
| Quebec | 839 | 5,068,150 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 39,028 | ..... | 106,596 | 44,237,000 | 800 | 3,256,033 | 406,956,150 | 4,500 |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | 370,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,729 | 36,350 | ..... | 10,982½ | 411,350 | ..... |
| British Columbia | ..... | 1,255,240 | 600 | ..... | 350 | 1,514 | ..... | ..... | 236,050 | 1,500 | 13,568½ | 1,580,190 | 2,100 |
| Totals | 839 | 6,693,390 | 2,600 | 3 | 65,950 | 48,251 | 140,000 | 130,834 | 45,147,750 | 2,300 | 3,401,957½ | 414,829,490 | 6,600 |

## FOREIGN RAW LEAF TOBACCO,

DR. No. 17.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse

| Remaining in warehouse from last year | Imported | Warehoused ex-factory | Received from other ports | | Totals | Provinces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Removed during year | In transit last year | | |
| std. lbs. | std. lbs. | std. lbs. | std. lbs. | std. lbs. | std. lbs. | 1925 |
| 2,546,897½ | 2,249,022¾ | 146,444 | 45,578 | ..... | 4,987,942¼ | Ontario |
| 10,652,268 | 10,205,473¾ | 432,775½ | 427,251 | 2,334½ | 21,720,102¾ | Quebec |
| 293 | 1,791 | ..... | 227 | ..... | 2,311 | New Brunswick |
| 23,171 | 274 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,445 | Nova Scotia |
| 5,978 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,978 | Prince Edward Island |
| 16,229 | 9,840 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,069 | Manitoba |
| 2,708½ | 2,060½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,769 | Alberta |
| 19,443 | 15,027 | ..... | 792 | 576 | 35,838 | British Columbia |
| 13,266,988 | 12,483,489 | 579,219½ | 473,848 | 2,910½ | 26,806,455 | Totals |
| | | | | | | 1926 |
| 2,556,174 | 2,283,633 | 90,167 | 1,376 | ..... | 4,931,350 | Ontario |
| 8,058,876¾ | 12,765,339 | 132,902 | 488,802 | ..... | 21,445,919¾ | Quebec |
| 398 | 1,502 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,900 | New Brunswick |
| 23,171 | 540 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,711 | Nova Scotia |
| 5,754 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,754 | Prince Edward Island |
| 15,346 | 6,819 | ..... | 157 | ..... | 22,322 | Manitoba |
| ..... | 452 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 452 | Saskatchewan |
| 1,750½ | 1,432½ | ..... | 1,607 | ..... | 4,790 | Alberta |
| 9,684 | 33,637 | ..... | 1,147 | 253 | 44,721 | British Columbia |
| 10,671,154¼ | 15,093,354½ | 223,069 | 493,089 | 253 | 26,480,919¾ | Totals |

## INCLUDING STEMS, SCRAPS AND CUTTINGS

Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926. CR.

| Entered for Consumption | | Removed to other ports | | Exported | Entered for manufacture free | Written off | Remaining in warehouse | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quantity | Duty | Warehoused in ports to which removed | In Transit | | | | | |
| std. lbs. | $ cts. | std. lbs. | std. lbs. | std. lbs. | std. lbs. | std. lbs. | std. lbs. | std. lbs. |
| 1,944,911¼ | 797,355 10 | 180,288 | ..... | 286,741 | 13,361 | 6,197 | 2,556,174 | 4,987,942¼ |
| 12,886,340 | 5,232,320 95 | 293,505 | ..... | 476,716 | ..... | 4,665 | 8,058,876¾ | 21,720,102¾ |
| 1,913 | 765 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 398 | 2,311 |
| 274 | 109 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,171 | 23,445 |
| 224 | 89 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,754 | 5,978 |
| 10,696 | 4,499 20 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,346 | 26,069 |
| 3,018½ | 1,294 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750½ | 4,769 |
| 25,785 | 11,759 00 | 28 | 253 | ..... | ..... | 88 | 9,684 | 35,838 |
| 14,873,161¾ | 6,048,193 05 | 473,848 | 253 | 763,457 | 13,631 | 10,950 | 10,671,154¼ | 26,806,455 |
| 1,903,737 | 790,682 60 | 153,668 | ..... | 212,459 | ..... | 1,433 | 2,660,053 | 4,931,350 |
| 13,522,270 | 5,473,121 00 | 337,263 | ..... | 171,858½ | ..... | 8,149¾ | 7,406,378½ | 21,445,919¾ |
| 1,536 | 719 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 364 | 1,900 |
| 450 | 180 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,261 | 23,711 |
| 100 | 40 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,654 | 5,754 |
| 12,321 | 4,989 20 | 1,146 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,987 | 6,868 | 22,322 |
| 452 | 250 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 452 |
| 2,573½ | 1,128 10 | 461 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,755½ | 4,790 |
| 27,937 | 13,273 20 | 551 | 320 | 2,847 | ..... | 109 | 12,957 | 44,721 |
| 15,471,376½ | 6,284,383 30 | 493,089 | 320 | 387,164½ | ..... | 11,678¾ | 10,117,291 | 26,480,919¾ |

## CIGARS

No. 18.—Comparative Statement of Manufacture for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926.

| Provinces | Licenses | | Total Raw Leaf Tobacco and other materials actually used | Deficiencies Paying Duty | Cigars at $3.00 per Thousand | | | Cigars at $4.00 per Thousand | | | Total Duty collected ex-manufactory, including License Fees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Fees | | Cigars | Manufactured | Paid duty | Warehoused | Manufactured | Paid duty | Warehoused | |
| 1925 | No. | $ | Lbs. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | $ cts. |
| Ontario | 44 | 2,175 | 798,502 | 29,901 | 39,045,130 | 37,401,655 | 1,643,475 | 4,670 | 4,670 | ..... | 114,497 18 |
| Quebec | 51 | 2,550 | 2,269,032 | 871,344 | 117,811,550 | 50,036,020 | 67,775,530 | 6,658,494 | 4,677,694 | 1,980,800 | 173,983 13 |
| New Brunswick | 1 | 50 | 6,255 | ..... | 392,005 | 305,085 | 86,920 | 2,835 | 2,815 | 20 | 976 53 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | 50 | 2,329 | ..... | 149,400 | 128,200 | 21,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 434 60 |
| Manitoba | 2 | 100 | 1,359 | 4,100 | 64,400 | 56,900 | 7,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 283 00 |
| Alberta | 2 | 100 | 5,168 | 13,441 | 325,990 | 325,990 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,118 28 |
| British Columbia | 12 | 600 | 54,531 | 20,182 | 2,660,245 | 2,660,245 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,641 31 |
| Totals | 113 | 5,625 | 3,137,176 | 938,968 | 160,448,720 | 90,914,095 | 69,534,625 | 6,665,999 | 4,685,179 | 1,980,820 | 299,934 03 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 45 | 2,225 | 850,439 | 22,498 | 40,055,060 | 36,507,480 | 3,547,580 | 1,196,415 | 1,196,415 | ..... | 114,452 93 |
| Quebec | 48 | 2,375 | 2,354,492 | 584,049 | 121,417,320 | 41,986,010 | 79,431,310 | 9,721,948 | 5,762,198 | 3,959,750 | 150,759 10 |
| New Brunswick | 1 | 50 | 6,319 | ..... | 349,910 | 303,375 | 46,535 | 3,500 | 2,700 | 800 | 920 93 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | 50 | 2,760 | ..... | 172,250 | 135,200 | 37,050 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 405 60 |
| Manitoba | 2 | 50 | 1,119 | 1,590 | 55,500 | 55,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 171 27 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | 50 | 287 | ..... | 12,100 | 12,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 30 |
| Alberta | 2 | 100 | 5,141½ | ..... | 297,225 | 297,225 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 891 67 |
| British Columbia | 10 | 500 | 51,273 | 19,313 | 2,376,820 | 2,376,820 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,188 48 |
| Totals | 110 | 5,400 | 3,271,830½ | 627,450 | 164,736,185 | 81,673,710 | 83,062,475 | 10,921,863 | 6,961,313 | 3,960,550 | 274,826 28 |

## CIGARS

DR. No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926. CR.

| Remaining in Warehouse from last year | Warehoused | Received from other Ports | | Totals | Provinces | Entered for Consumption | | Removed to other Ports | | Exported | Free | Repacked | Remaining in Warehouse | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Removed during the year | In Transit last year | | | Quantity | Duty | Warehoused in Ports to which removed | In Transit | | | | | |
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | 1925 | No. | $ cts. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1,648,240 | 1,643,475 | ..... | ..... | 3,291,715 | Ontario..... | 2,127,975 | 6,383 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,163,740 | 3,291,715 |
| 11,701,565 | 69,756,330 | 4,852,350 | 115,400 | 86,425,645 | Quebec..... | 69,291,616 | 209,869 43 | 4,854,850 | 107,150 | 101,800 | ..... | ..... | 12,070,235 | 86,425,645 |
| 7,040 | 86,940 | ..... | ..... | 93,980 | New Brunswick... | 86,560 | 259 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,420 | 93,980 |
| ..... | 21,200 | ..... | ..... | 21,200 | Nova Scotia..... | 21,200 | 63 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,200 |
| 24,300 | 7,500 | ..... | ..... | 31,800 | Manitoba..... | 31,800 | 95 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,800 |
| 2,750 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... | 5,250 | British Columbia.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,250 | ..... | 5,250 |
| 13,383,895 | 71,515,445 | 4,854,850 | 115,400 | 89,869,590 | .....Totals..... | 71,559,145 | 216,672 06 | 4,854,850 | 107,150 | 101,800 | ..... | 5,250 | 13,241,395 | 89,869,590 |
| | | | | | 1926 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,163,740 | 3,547,580 | 1,900 | ..... | 4,713,220 | Ontario..... | 1,801,005 | 5,403 02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,900 | ..... | 2,910,315 | 4,713,220 |
| 12,070,235 | 83,391,060 | 5,124,350 | 104,650 | 100,690,295 | Quebec..... | 83,252,515 | 253,528 70 | 5,129,250 | 655,650 | 95,470 | ..... | 75,000 | 11,482,410 | 100,690,295 |
| 7,420 | 47,335 | ..... | ..... | 54,755 | New Brunswick.... | 41,495 | 124 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,260 | 54,755 |
| ..... | 37,050 | ..... | ..... | 37,050 | Nova Scotia..... | 5,700 | 17 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,350 | 37,050 |
| ..... | ..... | 3,000 | 2,500 | 5,500 | British Columbia.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,100 | ..... | ..... | 400 | 5,500 |
| 13,241,395 | 87,023,025 | 5,129,250 | 107,150 | 105,500,820 | .....Totals..... | 85,100,715 | 259,073 30 | 5,129,250 | 655,650 | 100,570 | 1,900 | 75,000 | 14,437,735 | 105,500,820 |

| | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Total duty accrued ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse..... | $ 510,981 09 | $ 533,899 58 |
| License fees..... | 5,625 00 | 5,400 00 |
| | $ 516,606 09 | $ 539,299 58 |

## INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM

No. 20.—Comparative Statement of Inspected Petroleum and Naphtha shipped from Refineries during the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926.

| Provinces | Licenses | | Petroleum | Naphtha | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Fees | | | |
| 1925 | | $ | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. |
| Ontario | 4 | 3 | 27,867,172 10 | 56,009,901 65 | 83,877,073 75 |
| Quebec | 2 | 2 | 5,238,916 00 | 18,917,928 00 | 24,156,844 00 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | 1 | 11,078,236 00 | 18,188,706 00 | 29,266,942 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | 1 | 6,568,960 00 | 18,551,588 00 | 25,120,548 00 |
| Alberta | 9 | 7 | 5,020,017 00 | 19,665,659 00 | 24,685,676 00 |
| British Columbia | 2 | 2 | 2,247,203 50 | 16,350,774 50 | 18,597,978 00 |
| Totals | 19 | 16 | 58,020,504 60 | 147,684,557 15 | 205,705,061 75 |
| 1926 | | | | | |
| Ontario | 5 | 4 | 20,471,778 37 | 85,948,177 95 | 106,419,956 32 |
| Quebec | 2 | 2 | 6,521,718 00 | 27,289,081 50 | 33,810,799 50 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | 1 | 9,147,779 00 | 20,434,753 00 | 29,582,532 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | 2 | 8,352,238 00 | 24,208,358 00 | 32,560,596 00 |
| Alberta | 11 | 11 | 7,631,859 50 | 25,727,586 50 | 33,359,446 00 |
| British Columbia | 2 | 2 | 1,734,826 50 | 18,818,413 00 | 20,553,239 50 |
| Totals | 22 | 22 | 53,860,199 37 | 202,426,369 95 | 256,286,569 32 |

No. 21.—STATEMENT showing the number of parties under Licenses for the year 1925-26

| Ports | Distillers | Manufacturers in Bond | Bonding Warehouses | Cigar Manufacturers | Tobacco Manufacturers | Brewers and Malsters | Chemical Stills | Wood Alcohol Mfrs | Petroleum Refiners | Manufacturers of Stills | Importers of Stills | Malt Vinegar Brewers | Rectifiers | Acetic Acid | Compounders |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amherstburg | | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Brantford | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeburg | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Chatham | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cobourg | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cornwall | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Frances | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort William | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Guelph | | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton | | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | | | | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Kingston | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Kitchener | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Lindsay | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| London | | 7 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Niagara Falls | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Bay | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Oshawa | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | | 6 | | | 1 | 2 | 10 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Owen Sound | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parry Sound | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Peterborough | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Port Arthur | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Hope | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Prescott | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarnia | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Sault Ste. Marie | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Simcoe | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Stratford | | | | 4 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Sudbury | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Catharines | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Thomas | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto | 1 | 102 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 35 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Welland | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Whitby | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Windsor | 1 | 14 | 1 | | | 3 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Woodstock | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 6 | 153 | 10 | 45 | 12 | 33 | 82 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Granby | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hull | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Montreal | 6 | 93 | 11 | 34 | 33 | 7 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | |
| Quebec | | 17 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Shawinigan Falls | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sherbrooke | | 5 | | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Hyacinthe | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutton | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three Rivers | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Valleyfield | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec | 7 | 120 | 14 | 48 | 43 | 11 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |

No. 21.—STATEMENT showing the number of parties under Licenses for the year 1925-26—*Concluded.*

| Ports | Distillers | Manufacturers in Bond | Bonding Warehouses | Cigar Manufacturers | Tobacco Manufacturers | Brewers and Malsters | Chemical Stills | Wood Alcohol Mfrs. | Petroleum Refiners | Manufacturers of Stills | Importers of Stills | Malt Vinegar Brewers | Rectifiers | Acetic Acid | Compounders |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fredericton | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moncton | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| St. John | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Stephen | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woodstock | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Brunswick | | 13 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Amherst | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | | 4 | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Truro | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brandon | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | 2 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 10 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Manitoba | 2 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 11 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Moose Jaw | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Regina | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Saskatoon | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Prince Albert | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Saskatchewan | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 7 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Calgary | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 5 | | 6 | | | 1 | | | |
| Edmonton | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 5 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Lethbridge | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Medicine Hat | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | | 8 | 2 | 2 | | 7 | 11 | | 10 | | | 1 | | | |
| Cranbrook | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fernie | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nanaimo | | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| New Westminster | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Penticton | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Revelstoke | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rossland | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver | 2 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 8 | | 2 | | | | | | 1 |
| Victoria | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| British Columbia | 3 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 19 | 11 | | 2 | | | | | | 1 |
| Grand Total | 18 | 343 | 41 | 110 | 65 | 87 | 156 | 8 | 21 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

# EXCISE TAXES

STATEMENT showing Excise Taxes (Domestic and Impor

| | Ports | Licenses | Stamps | Automobiles | Matches | Sales | Playing Cards | Cigars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| | NOVA SCOTIA— | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Amherst | 114 00 | 14,241 96 | | | 65,442 86 | | |
| 2 | Annapolis Royal | 18 00 | 3,179 04 | | | 8,739 85 | | |
| 3 | Antigonish | 6 00 | 3,237 03 | 45 00 | | 537 92 | | |
| 4 | Arichat | 8 00 | 700 21 | | | 10 96 | | |
| 5 | Baddeck | 18 00 | 850 51 | | | | | |
| 6 | Barrington Passage | 18 00 | 632 59 | | | 209 88 | | |
| 7 | Bridgewater | 46 00 | 4,266 28 | | | 3,655 16 | | |
| 8 | Canso | 16 00 | 2,874 73 | | | 1,105 06 | | |
| 9 | Digby | 10 00 | 2,559 29 | | | 1,159 02 | | |
| 10 | Glace Bay | 10 00 | 6,492 20 | | | 485 00 | | |
| 11 | Halifax | 331 00 | 113,374 71 | 727 52 | | 219,783 27 | | |
| 12 | Kentville | 106 00 | 13,080 49 | | | 7,391 55 | | |
| 13 | Liverpool | 52 00 | 2,485 30 | | | 2,185 85 | | |
| 14 | Lockeport | | 703 12 | | | | | |
| 15 | Lunenburg | 62 00 | 5,774 22 | | | 7,580 31 | | |
| 16 | Middleton | 20 00 | 3,101 52 | | | 1,967 48 | | |
| 17 | New Glasgow | 50 00 | 9,693 92 | | | 116,889 18 | | |
| 18 | North Sydney | 16 00 | 6,316 76 | | | 3,042 78 | | |
| 19 | Parrsboro | 26 00 | 2,216 34 | | | 42 83 | | |
| 20 | Pictou | 38 00 | 3,431 90 | 20 80 | | 8,690 94 | | |
| 21 | Port Hawkesbury | 4 00 | 868 54 | | | 158 19 | | |
| 22 | Port Hood | 18 00 | 1,284 84 | | | | | |
| 23 | Shelburne | 30 00 | 974 18 | | | 1,786 63 | | |
| 24 | Sydney | 40 00 | 22,557 81 | | | 263,415 13 | | |
| 25 | Truro | 46 00 | 12,576 63 | 35 81 | | 97,785 00 | | |
| 26 | Weymouth | 58 00 | 1,518 91 | | | 2,270 91 | | |
| 27 | Windsor | 56 00 | 6,153 46 | | | 23,539 05 | | |
| 28 | Yarmouth | 54 00 | 8,481 86 | | | 14,658 03 | | 89 33 |
| | | 1,271 00 | 253,628 35 | 829 13 | | 852,532 84 | | 89 33 |
| | PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Charlottetown | 308 00 | 22,748 77 | 2 63 | | 25,289 46 | | |
| 30 | Summerside | 144 00 | 8,922 86 | | | 2,707 15 | | |
| | | 452 00 | 31,671 63 | 2 63 | | 27,996 61 | | |
| | NEW BRUNSWICK— | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Bathurst | 88 00 | 6,938 60 | | | 8,053 47 | | |
| 32 | Campbellton | 92 00 | 13,479 86 | | | 13,180 92 | | |
| 33 | Chatham | 122 00 | 5,685 63 | | | 14,191 60 | | |
| 34 | Fredericton | 130 00 | 17,325 28 | | | 41,501 70 | | |
| 35 | McAdam Junction | 12 00 | 636 26 | | | 121 56 | | |
| 36 | Moncton | 110 00 | 25,250 87 | | | 69,931 72 | | |
| 37 | Newcastle | 34 00 | 6,101 03 | | | 4,260 30 | | |
| 38 | Sackville | 28 00 | 4,505 56 | | | 32,077 77 | | |
| 39 | St. Andrews | 36 00 | 1,256 28 | | | 630 80 | | |
| 40 | St. John | 402 00 | 106,995 80 | 39 85 | | 302,426 67 | | 396 40 |
| 41 | St. Stephen | 24 00 | 5,701 51 | 71 80 | | 55,678 46 | | |
| 42 | Woodstock | 134 50 | 17,173 35 | | | 14,260 63 | | |
| | | 1,212 50 | 211,050 03 | 111 65 | | 556,315 60 | | 396 40 |
| | QUEBEC— | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Athelstan | 20 00 | 4,941 90 | | | 1,084 95 | | |
| 44 | Beebe Junction | 120 00 | 9,012 95 | | | 81,814 45 | | |
| 45 | Coaticook | 28 00 | 4,342 46 | | | 8,136 12 | | |
| 46 | Gaspe | 2 00 | 1,833 58 | | | 1,832 14 | | |
| 47 | Granby | 106 00 | 9,102 76 | | | 97,349 98 | | 1,496 79 |
| 48 | Hull | 377 00 | 32,742 14 | | 816,453 27 | 323,669 00 | | |
| 49 | Lake Megantic | 26 00 | 2,414 60 | | | 3,624 38 | | |
| 50 | Montreal | 6,103 50 | 1,914,150 78 | 2,350 79 | 398,540 98 | 16,300,360 44 | 126,554 40 | 168,395 75 |
| 51 | Paspebiac | 36 00 | 3,758 49 | | | 2,652 19 | | |
| 52 | Perce | 34 00 | 1,690 01 | | | 2,284 94 | | |
| 53 | Port Burwell | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Quebec | 1,476 00 | 276,333 64 | 3,669 84 | | 956,269 90 | | 2,012 91 |
| 55 | Rimouski | 158 00 | 13,678 65 | | | 13,015 28 | | |
| 56 | Shawinigan Falls | 90 00 | 13,870 93 | 457 26 | | 68,952 65 | | |
| 57 | Sherbrooke | 629 00 | 87,678 64 | 251 37 | | 408,789 12 | | 3,308 67 |
| 58 | Sorel | 78 00 | 9,074 63 | 19 88 | | 37,946 05 | | |
| 59 | Sutton | 40 00 | 3,465 40 | | | 4,703 79 | | |
| 60 | St. Armand | | 140 74 | | | | | |
| 61 | St. Hyacinthe | 286 00 | 22,330 21 | | | 146,186 95 | | 48 74 |
| 62 | St. Johns | 128 00 | 17,961 90 | 16 31 | | 184,453 56 | | 11 38 |
| 63 | Three Rivers | 172 00 | 39,019 48 | 357 01 | | 117,191 61 | | |
| 64 | Valleyfield | 50 00 | 10,599 29 | | | 44,157 08 | | |
| | | 9,959 50 | 2,478,143 18 | 7,122 46 | 1,214,994 25 | 18,804,474 58 | 126,554 40 | 175,274 24 |

tations) collected during the fiscal year 1925-26

| Wines | Ale, Beer, etc. | Beverages and Carbonic Acid Gas | Transportation | Embossed cheques and Receipts | Domestic Total | Importations | | Grand Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Sales | Excise | | |
| $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79,798 82 | 5,315 61 | 45 44 | 85,159 87 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 75 | ..... | 11,938 64 | 920 07 | 48 95 | 12,907 66 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,825 95 | 1,125 26 | 81 00 | 5,032 21 | 3 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 719 17 | 95 93 | ..... | 815 10 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 868 51 | 146 52 | ..... | 1,015 03 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 860 47 | 116 56 | ..... | 977 03 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,967 44 | 1,145 23 | 29 70 | 9,142 37 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,995 79 | 2,513 94 | 5 11 | 6,514 84 | 8 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,728 31 | 2,088 73 | 97 25 | 5,914 29 | 9 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 296 45 | 175 00 | 7,458 65 | 7,572 54 | 228 44 | 15,259 63 | 10 |
| ..... | 8,054 27 | ..... | 4,652 23 | 356 16 | 347,279 16 | 184,843 81 | 18,290 89 | 550,413 86 | 11 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,653 10 | 782 52 | 33,013 66 | 3,010 40 | 108 15 | 36,132 21 | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,723 15 | 1,576 16 | 126 21 | 6,425 52 | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 703 12 | 185 65 | ..... | 888 77 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,416 53 | 2,848 76 | 194 48 | 16,459 77 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50 | ..... | 5,090 50 | 290 24 | 38 41 | 5,419 15 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 126,633 10 | 8,532 79 | 50 63 | 135,216 52 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 588 30 | ..... | 9,963 84 | 5,317 31 | ..... | 15,281 15 | 18 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,285 17 | 228 90 | 24 80 | 2,538 87 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 326 60 | ..... | 12,508 24 | 900 20 | 5 71 | 13,414 15 | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,030 73 | 539 34 | 10 00 | 1,580 07 | 21 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 05 | ..... | 1,323 89 | 303 97 | ..... | 1,627 86 | 22 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,790 81 | 1,088 70 | ..... | 3,879 51 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 185 35 | 181 52 | 286,379 81 | 18,481 89 | 1,312 39 | 306,174 09 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110,443 44 | 13,106 82 | 413 95 | 123,964 21 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 40 | ..... | 3,853 22 | 476 49 | 192 96 | 4,522 67 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,748 51 | 6,003 50 | 61 09 | 35,813 10 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,217 50 | ..... | 24,500 72 | 9,342 74 | 1,400 40 | 35,243 86 | 28 |
| ..... | 8,054 27 | ..... | 18,949 23 | 1,495 20 | 1,136,849 35 | 278,118 06 | 22,765 96 | 1,437,733 37 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 98 | 48,420 84 | 18,458 83 | 507 50 | 67,387 17 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,774 01 | 6,416 76 | 125 56 | 18,316 33 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 98 | 60,194 85 | 24,875 59 | 633 06 | 85,703 50 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,080 07 | 3,650 53 | 246 23 | 18,976 83 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,752 78 | 2,898 25 | 462 40 | 30,113 43 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 188 70 | ..... | 20,187 93 | 4,374 12 | 169 26 | 24,731 31 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58,956 98 | 44,649 15 | 4,540 08 | 108,146 21 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 769 82 | 1,316 49 | ..... | 2,086 31 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,553 64 | 107,846 23 | 80,429 17 | 1,377 64 | 189,653 04 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,395 33 | 1,460 36 | 393 00 | 12,248 69 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,611 33 | 1,107 70 | 148 26 | 37,867 29 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 324 55 | ..... | 2,247 63 | 1,869 66 | 79 14 | 4,196 43 | 39 |
| ..... | 33,002 18 | ..... | 814 50 | 445 08 | 444,522 48 | 234,952 03 | 5,936 60 | 685,411 11 | 40 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61,475 77 | 13,502 15 | 1,008 17 | 75,986 09 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,568 48 | 8,487 40 | 1,978 85 | 42,034 73 | 42 |
| ..... | 33,002 18 | ..... | 1,327 75 | 12,998 72 | 816,414 83 | 398,697 01 | 16,339 63 | 1,231,451 47 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,046 85 | 7,556 84 | 5,070 62 | 18,674 31 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90,947 40 | 12,882 73 | 1,315 79 | 105,145 92 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,506 58 | 3,432 85 | 330 88 | 16,270 31 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,667 72 | 236 24 | ..... | 3,903 96 | 46 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108,055 53 | 5,606 40 | 145 84 | 113,807 77 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 256 40 | 760 20 | 1,174,258 01 | 32,157 43 | 30 30 | 1,206,445 74 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,064 98 | 870 75 | 467 19 | 7,402 92 | 49 |
| ..... | 3,033,884 61 | 34,230 71 | 1,874,573 04 | 108,884 76 | 23,968,029 76 | 3,595,437 32 | 201,390 44 | 27,764,857 52 | 50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,057 75 | ..... | 8,504 43 | 406 77 | 40 08 | 8,951 28 | 51 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,008 95 | 334 37 | ..... | 4,343 32 | 52 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 48 | ..... | 53 48 | 53 |
| ..... | 366,763 70 | 888 16 | 6,634 56 | 205 92 | 1,614,254 63 | 335,016 92 | 18,091 23 | 1,967,362 78 | 54 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 763 00 | ..... | 27,614 93 | 2,038 80 | 173 66 | 29,827 39 | 55 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83,370 84 | 31,501 12 | 177 33 | 115,049 29 | 56 |
| ..... | 6,353 26 | 88 20 | 8,788 35 | 263 98 | 516,150 59 | 76,911 65 | 4,338 81 | 597,401 05 | 57 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,118 56 | 3,791 27 | 56 70 | 50,966 53 | 58 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,209 19 | 3,676 81 | 396 98 | 12,282 98 | 59 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 74 | 3,724 54 | 449 36 | 4,314 64 | 60 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62 54 | 168,914 44 | 28,339 77 | 1,625 39 | 198,879 60 | 61 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92 32 | 202,663 47 | 45,051 90 | 9,746 33 | 257,461 70 | 62 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 06 | ..... | ..... | 156,760 16 | 189,461 46 | 7,999 33 | 354,220 95 | 63 |
| ..... | 8,799 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63,606 05 | 11,959 29 | 164 65 | 75,729 99 | 64 |
| ..... | 3,415,801 25 | 35,227 13 | 1,893,073 10 | 110,269 72 | 28,270,893 81 | 4,390,448 71 | 252,010 91 | 32,913,353 43 | |

STATEMENT showing Excise Taxes (Domestic and Importa

| | Ports | Licenses | Stamps | Automobiles | Matches | Sales | Playing Cards | Cigars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| | ONTARIO— | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Amherstburg | 76 00 | 23,992 61 | | | 23,258 26 | | |
| 2 | Belleville | 190 00 | 30,501 57 | 15 75 | | 123,883 07 | | |
| 3 | Bowmanville | 22 00 | 4,180 64 | 209 10 | | 16,153 31 | | 42 23 |
| 4 | Brantford | 246 00 | 48,394 07 | 175 30 | | 469,914 10 | | |
| 5 | Bridgeburg | 104 00 | 9,503 24 | | | 102,816 16 | | |
| 6 | Brockville | 50 00 | 18,220 86 | | | 67,475 86 | | 19 64 |
| 7 | Chatham | 198 00 | 39,716 91 | 7,495 90 | | 109,864 01 | | |
| 8 | Cobourg | 96 00 | 9,984 64 | | | 46,720 52 | | |
| 9 | Collingwood | 114 00 | 15,343 85 | | | 28,133 08 | | |
| 10 | Cornwall | 76 00 | 13,714 32 | | | 58,004 04 | | |
| 11 | Deseronto | 6 00 | 1,323 98 | | 145,165 56 | 12,107 56 | | |
| 12 | Fort Frances | 34 00 | 8,832 08 | 110 00 | | 22,998 76 | | |
| 13 | Fort William | 104 00 | 27,199 01 | 60 00 | | 26,523 50 | | |
| 14 | Galt | 244 00 | 33,745 78 | | | 522,340 31 | | |
| 15 | Gananoque | 38 00 | 5,932 58 | | | 18,942 53 | | |
| 16 | Goderich | 246 00 | 28,798 14 | 40 50 | | 145,110 99 | | |
| 17 | Guelph | 323 00 | 60,838 52 | 1,872 85 | | 560,960 95 | | |
| 18 | Hamilton | 1,290 00 | 236,099 98 | 150 00 | | 3,270,220 34 | | 34,104 95 |
| 19 | Ingersoll | 88 00 | 11,124 39 | | | 37,050 75 | | |
| 20 | Kenora | 62 00 | 9,030 18 | | | 44,169 38 | | |
| 21 | Kingston | 124 00 | 28,626 67 | 34 12 | | 56,588 85 | | 73 90 |
| 22 | Kitchener | 476 00 | 78,532 74 | | | 743,770 88 | | 391 15 |
| 23 | Lindsay | 90 00 | 17,638 77 | | | 36,360 00 | | |
| 24 | London | 744 00 | 137,545 04 | | | 826,828 77 | | 21,838 54 |
| 25 | Midland | 90 00 | 19,454 14 | | | 45,509 67 | | |
| 26 | Morrisburg | 46 00 | 7,033 51 | | | 9,217 43 | | |
| 27 | Napanee | 24 00 | 6,661 44 | | | 21,262 88 | | |
| 28 | Niagara Falls | 193 00 | 28,529 59 | | | 282,333 20 | | 118 77 |
| 29 | North Bay | 318 00 | 84,027 28 | | | 75,164 99 | | |
| 30 | Orillia | 180 00 | 24,073 69 | 55 18 | | 66,305 53 | | |
| 31 | Oshawa | 62 00 | 24,259 82 | 1,352,358 80 | | 1,573,765 29 | | |
| 32 | Ottawa | 1,138 00 | 268,351 36 | 2,431 51 | 831,839 64 | 930,957 07 | | |
| 33 | Owen Sound | 140 00 | 26,813 42 | | | 149,918 33 | | 842 65 |
| 34 | Paris | 40 00 | 10,236 84 | | | 277,103 96 | | |
| 35 | Parry Sound | 154 00 | 4,833 26 | 27 12 | | 14,111 70 | | |
| 36 | Peterboro | 250 00 | 33,919 85 | 83 19 | | 158,680 49 | | 41 05 |
| 37 | Picton | 42 00 | 8,544 67 | | | 12,474 80 | | |
| 38 | Port Arthur | 118 00 | 18,754 65 | | | 46,652 16 | | 3 40 |
| 39 | Port Hope | 64 00 | 6,897 02 | | | 27,821 58 | | |
| 40 | Port McNicoll | 4 00 | 599 90 | | | 409 96 | | |
| 41 | Prescott | 46 00 | 8,278 86 | 117 75 | | 87,426 58 | | |
| 42 | Sarnia | 148 00 | 36,348 82 | 5 00 | | 2,238,808 62 | | 13 70 |
| 43 | Sault Ste. Marie | 138 00 | 32,767 29 | 29 75 | | 403,575 74 | | |
| 44 | Simcoe | 96 00 | 14,660 27 | | | 52,660 97 | | |
| 45 | Stratford | 228 00 | 39,412 15 | 1,878 02 | | 335,673 51 | | 198 34 |
| 46 | Sudbury | 102 00 | 30,644 94 | | | 47,745 44 | | |
| 47 | St. Catharines | 260 00 | 44,892 74 | | | 337,293 16 | | 129 81 |
| 48 | St. Thomas | 204 00 | 35,734 52 | | | 76,953 40 | | 273 05 |
| 49 | Tillsonburg | 100 00 | 6,349 60 | | | 30,639 52 | | |
| 50 | Toronto | 6,718 00 | 1,741,819 58 | 723,116 13 | | 14,272,133 70 | | 80,816 58 |
| 51 | Trenton | 36 00 | 5,987 87 | | | 22,192 24 | | |
| 52 | Wallaceburg | 26 00 | 4,555 32 | | | 20,365 63 | | |
| 53 | Welland | 224 00 | 22,808 97 | | | 104,037 68 | | |
| 54 | Whitby | 52 00 | 9,378 07 | | | 13,133 68 | | |
| 55 | Windsor | 666 00 | 136,258 16 | 1,355,247 27 | | 2,445,625 98 | 151,375 00 | |
| 56 | Woodstock | 186 00 | 22,540 03 | | | 190,349 98 | | |
| | | 17,134 00 | 3,664,248 20 | 3,445,513 24 | 977,005 20 | 31,740,500 85 | 151,375 00 | 138,907 76 |
| | MANITOBA— | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Brandon | 40 00 | 49,922 99 | | | 31,368 20 | | |
| 58 | Emerson | | 829 76 | | | | | |
| 59 | Gretna | | 2,287 84 | 76 35 | | 27,730 10 | | |
| 60 | Portage La Prairie | 38 00 | 39,841 36 | | | 1,760,617 76 | | |
| 61 | Winnipeg | 1,076 00 | 739,205 55 | 3,109 56 | | | | |
| | | 1,154 00 | 832,087 50 | 3,185 91 | | 1,819,716 06 | | |
| | SASKATCHEWAN— | | | | | | | |
| 62 | Moose Jaw | 74 00 | 152,283 43 | 1,141 31 | | 27,873 84 | | |
| 63 | North Portal | 6 00 | 12,175 16 | | | 910 97 | | |
| 64 | Prince Albert | 124 00 | 69,698 67 | 93 26 | | 31,542 69 | | |
| 65 | Regina | 138 00 | 186,603 28 | | | 66,448 29 | | 22 77 |
| 66 | Saskatoon | 94 00 | 134,155 52 | 33 00 | | 55,390 47 | | |
| | | 436 00 | 554,916 06 | 1,267 57 | | 182,166 26 | | 22 77 |

tions) collected during the fiscal year 1925-26—*Continued*

| Wines | Ale, Beer, etc. | Beverages and Carbonic Acid Gas | Transportation | Embossed cheques and Receipts | Domestic Total | Importations | | Grand Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Sales | Excise | | |
| $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,810 00 | ..... | 49,136 87 | 17,889 42 | 24 43 | 67,050 72 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 154,590 39 | 22,469 31 | 2,163 29 | 179,222 99 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,565 05 | 3,341 72 | 140 00 | 24,046 77 | 3 |
| 482 47 | 11,647 06 | ..... | 4 20 | 725 12 | 531,630 55 | 36,450 07 | 617 15 | 568,697 77 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112,423 40 | 58,497 11 | 14,550 50 | 185,471 01 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 92 80 | 65 02 | 85,904 54 | 12,737 78 | 1,155 49 | 99,797 81 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,287 81 | 159,582 27 | 31,235 66 | 212 66 | 191,030 59 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56,801 16 | 10,909 60 | 74 25 | 67,785 01 | 8 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43,590 93 | 5,106 38 | 230 95 | 48,928 26 | 9 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 10 | ..... | 71,836 46 | 46,387 79 | 240 43 | 118,461 68 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158,603 10 | 772 71 | ..... | 159,375 81 | 11 |
| ..... | 1,848 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,822 84 | 14,996 63 | 188 49 | 49,007 96 | 12 |
| 402 49 | 4,232 02 | ..... | 26 35 | ..... | 58,547 37 | 45,510 67 | 4,337 01 | 108,395 05 | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,820 40 | 386 00 | 558,536 49 | 20,649 09 | 3,515 90 | 582,701 48 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 369 80 | ..... | 25,282 91 | 3,220 42 | 73 45 | 28,576 78 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 05 | 111 06 | 174,322 74 | 6,197 83 | 10 13 | 180,530 70 | 16 |
| 44 17 | 1,289 10 | ..... | 13 00 | 166 38 | 625,507 97 | 26,285 98 | 1,536 79 | 653,330 74 | 17 |
| 3,036 58 | 22,561 47 | 15 80 | 1,845 00 | 7,492 21 | 3,576,816 33 | 343,430 36 | 4,482 57 | 3,924,729 26 | 18 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48,263 14 | 6,002 94 | 402 75 | 54,668 83 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 05 | 158 70 | 53,439 31 | 40,042 44 | 19 58 | 93,501 33 | 20 |
| ..... | 12,042 01 | ..... | 1,441 21 | 111 96 | 99,042 72 | 27,978 08 | 3,485 99 | 130,506 79 | 21 |
| 211 93 | 71,841 95 | 235 70 | ..... | 574 88 | 896,035 23 | 55,938 81 | 1,664 74 | 953,638 78 | 22 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54,088 77 | 5,964 41 | 144 93 | 60,198 11 | 23 |
| 173 98 | 177,262 73 | 74 10 | 789 80 | 3,646 05 | 1,168,903 01 | 168,431 96 | 2,460 67 | 1,339,795 64 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 30 | ..... | 65,149 11 | 4,609 89 | 225 33 | 69,984 33 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,296 94 | 1,593 95 | 47 25 | 17,938 14 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,948 32 | 9,984 11 | 24 64 | 37,957 07 | 27 |
| 53,279 18 | ..... | ..... | 55 00 | ..... | 364,508 74 | 94,499 31 | 26,457 25 | 485,465 30 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,639 42 | ..... | 177,149 69 | 75,229 66 | 1,668 77 | 254,048 12 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,085 10 | ..... | 91,699 50 | 12,074 45 | 563 10 | 104,337 05 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,956 94 | 2,952,402 85 | 24,845 62 | 3,808 06 | 2,981,056 53 | 31 |
| ..... | 95,687 05 | 376 81 | 252,179 54 | 8,680 82 | 2,391,641 80 | 233,575 88 | 18,400 51 | 2,643,618 19 | 32 |
| ..... | 150 00 | 175 11 | 472 90 | 156 24 | 178,668 65 | 9,601 98 | 683 89 | 188,954 52 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 287,380 80 | 4,599 35 | ..... | 291,980 15 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 50 | ..... | 19,174 58 | 1,358 49 | 39 16 | 20,572 23 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 192,974 58 | 41,440 34 | 1,588 41 | 236,003 33 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,061 47 | 3,075 25 | ..... | 24,136 72 | 37 |
| 43 34 | 9,227 35 | ..... | 26 50 | ..... | 74,825 40 | 17,621 17 | 1,418 16 | 93,864 73 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,782 60 | 4,665 43 | 4 40 | 39,452 43 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,013 86 | 769 39 | ..... | 1,783 25 | 40 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 64 90 | ..... | 95,934 09 | 6,241 54 | 1,243 99 | 103,419 62 | 41 |
| ..... | 909 25 | ..... | 76 35 | 55 82 | 2,276,351 86 | 108,669 09 | 39,801 73 | 2,424,822 68 | 42 |
| ..... | 10,612 93 | ..... | 2,491 61 | ..... | 449,629 02 | 31,000 69 | 2,475 90 | 483,105 61 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67,417 24 | 7,273 57 | 927 66 | 75,618 47 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 88 | 377,523 90 | 28,943 09 | 340 25 | 406,807 24 | 45 |
| ..... | 11,124 35 | ..... | 11 00 | ..... | 89,627 73 | 42,833 73 | 2,232 38 | 134,693 84 | 46 |
| 31,120 91 | 7,627 82 | ..... | ..... | 827 52 | 422,151 96 | 75,851 72 | 2,146 52 | 500,150 20 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 113,164 97 | 45,059 93 | 264 57 | 158,489 47 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,089 12 | 4,576 04 | 19 98 | 41,685 14 | 49 |
| 3,032,82 | 70,847 52 | ..... | 147,345 18 | 100,582 65 | 17,146,412 16 | 3,992,183 43 | 160,489 31 | 21,299,084 90 | 50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,216 11 | 6,421 59 | 14 04 | 34,651 74 | 51 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,946 95 | 6,843 65 | 162 29 | 31,952 89 | 52 |
| 62 77 | 22,711 62 | 75 | 26 00 | 726 31 | 150,598 10 | 73,384 44 | 2,996 90 | 226,979 44 | 53 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,563 75 | 375 89 | ..... | 22,939 64 | 54 |
| 1,059 64 | 106,924 03 | ..... | 31 00 | 5,056 55 | 4,202,243 63 | 698,161 64 | 307,284 06 | 5,207,689 33 | 55 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 92 | 213,216 93 | 12,324 51 | 47 92 | 225,589 36 | 56 |
| 92,950 28 | 638,546 26 | 878 27 | 429,938 06 | 134,042 84 | 41,431,039 96 | 6,690,135 99 | 617,108 58 | 48,738,284 53 | |
| ..... | 30,006 48 | ..... | ..... | 33 00 | 111,370 67 | 33,788 25 | 1,300 70 | 146,459 62 | 57 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 829 76 | 12,472 30 | 1,607 51 | 14,909 57 | 58 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,364 19 | 3,834 39 | 230 47 | 6,429 05 | 59 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 10 | ..... | 67,684 56 | 14,735 89 | 265 88 | 82,686 33 | 60 |
| 138 82 | 322,006 82 | ..... | 13,990 15 | 57,310 28 | 2,897,454 94 | 1,524,140 15 | 42,378 14 | 4,463,973 23 | 61 |
| 138 82 | 352,013 30 | ..... | 14,065 25 | 57,343 28 | 3,079,704 12 | 1,588,970 98 | 45,782 70 | 4,714,457 80 | |
| ..... | 9,247 24 | ..... | 28 00 | 976 68 | 191,624 50 | 56,064 98 | 5,362 37 | 253,051 85 | 62 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,092 13 | 19,241 31 | 1,427 00 | 33,760 44 | 63 |
| ..... | 21,390 42 | ..... | ..... | 265 74 | 123,114 78 | 6,834 29 | 431 01 | 130,380 08 | 64 |
| ..... | 6,245 79 | ..... | 25 00 | 3,050 36 | 262,510 72 | 316,123 29 | 20,034 62 | 598,668 63 | 65 |
| ..... | 29,936 35 | 104 06 | ..... | 721 06 | 220,457 23 | 127,567 92 | 12,325 37 | 360,350 52 | 66 |
| ..... | 66,819 80 | 104 06 | 53 00 | 5,013 84 | 810,799 36 | 525,831 79 | 39,580 37 | 1,376,211 52 | |

STATEMENT showing Excise Taxes (Domestic and Impor

| | Ports | Licenses | Stamps | Automobiles | Matches | Sales | Playing Cards | Cigars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| | ALBERTA— | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Calgary | 352 00 | 259,796 48 | 3,451 08 | ..... | 422,866 80 | ..... | 193 83 |
| 2 | Edmonton | 480 00 | 212,986 93 | 25 57 | ..... | 271,882 30 | ..... | 119 06 |
| 3 | Lethbridge | 70 00 | 61,133 47 | 27 46 | ..... | 63,241 41 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Medicine Hat | 40 00 | 15,411 53 | 64 70 | ..... | 36,469 80 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 942 00 | 549,328 41 | 3,568 81 | ..... | 794,460 31 | ..... | 312 89 |
| | BRITISH COLUMBIA— | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Abbottsford | 50 00 | 3,267 30 | ..... | ..... | 14,335 18 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Cranbrook | 58 00 | 9,029 14 | 431 84 | ..... | 40,173 73 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Fernie | 32 00 | 6,128 90 | ..... | ..... | 18,677 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Grand Forks | 14 00 | 2,130 97 | ..... | ..... | 2,590 97 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Nanaimo | 138 00 | 25,109 37 | ..... | ..... | 37,097 54 | ..... | 201 00 |
| 10 | Nelson | 116 00 | 10,474 20 | 158 80 | ..... | 21,893 74 | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | New Westminster | 210 00 | 33,939 64 | 136 59 | ..... | 251,213 96 | ..... | 346 41 |
| 12 | Penticton | 60 00 | 15,774 79 | ..... | ..... | 25,018 92 | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | Prince Rupert | 298 00 | 21,653 46 | ..... | ..... | 70,691 91 | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Revelstoke | 128 00 | 27,050 05 | ..... | ..... | 68,695 46 | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Rossland | 10 00 | 9,828 74 | ..... | ..... | 14,523 94 | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | Vancouver | 1,641 00 | 465,184 07 | 9,363 39 | ..... | 1,573,020 74 | ..... | 6,112 48 |
| 17 | Victoria | 334 00 | 71,163 13 | 3,298 74 | ..... | 337,150 78 | ..... | 144 05 |
| | | 3,089 00 | 700,733 76 | 13,389 36 | ..... | 2,475,083 87 | ..... | 6,803 94 |
| | YUKON TERRITORY— | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dawson | 10 00 | 1,921 48 | ..... | ..... | 616 64 | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | White Horse | 6 00 | 860 49 | ..... | ..... | 3 63 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 16 00 | 2,781 97 | ..... | ..... | 620 27 | ..... | ..... |
| | SUMMARY— | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Nova Scotia | 1,271 00 | 253,628 35 | 829 13 | ..... | 852,532 84 | ..... | 89 33 |
| 21 | Prince Edward Island | 452 00 | 31,671 63 | 2 63 | ..... | 27,996 61 | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | New Brunswick | 1,212 50 | 211,050 03 | 111 65 | ..... | 556,315 60 | ..... | 396 40 |
| 23 | Quebec | 9,959 50 | 2,478,143 18 | 7,122 46 | 1,214,994 25 | 18,804,474 58 | 126,554 40 | 175,274 24 |
| 24 | Ontario | 17,134 00 | 3,664,248 20 | 3,445,513 24 | 977,005 20 | 31,740,500 85 | 151,375 00 | 138,907 76 |
| 25 | Manitoba | 1,154 00 | 832,087 50 | 3,185 91 | ..... | 1,819,716 06 | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | Saskatchewan | 436 00 | 554,916 06 | 1,267 57 | ..... | 182,166 26 | ..... | 22 77 |
| 27 | Alberta | 942 00 | 549,328 41 | 3,568 81 | ..... | 794,460 31 | ..... | 312 89 |
| 28 | British Columbia | 3,089 00 | 700,733 76 | 13,389 36 | ..... | 2,475,083 87 | ..... | 6,803 94 |
| 29 | Yukon Territory | 16 00 | 2,781 97 | ..... | ..... | 620 27 | ..... | ..... |
| | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 35,666 00 | 9,278,589 09 | 3,474,990 76 | 2,191,999 45 | 57,253,867 25 | 277,929 40 | 321,807 33 |

tations) collected during the fiscal year 1925-26—*Concluded*

| Wines | Ale, Beer, etc. | Beverages and Carbonic Acid Gas | Transportation | Embossed cheques and Receipts | Domestic Total | Importations | | Grand Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Sales | Excise | | |
| $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ crs. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| 74 | 274,898 20 | 898 56 | 10 00 | 3,086 38 | 965,554 07 | 298,831 39 | 14,291 28 | 1,278,676 74 | 1 |
| ..... | 81,329 59 | 221 53 | 6,141 98 | 254 54 | 573,441 50 | 212,903 50 | 5,784 02 | 792,129 02 | 2 |
| 44 90 | 152,412 69 | 359 46 | 21 35 | 141 44 | 277,452 18 | 42,645 33 | 1,320 06 | 321,417 57 | 3 |
| ..... | 8,710 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,696 99 | 6,789 42 | 109 99 | 67,596 40 | 4 |
| 45 64 | 517,351 44 | 1,479 55 | 6,173 33 | 3,482 36 | 1,877,144 74 | 561,169 64 | 21,505 35 | 2,459,819 73 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,652 48 | 4,854 32 | 202 22 | 22,709 02 | 5 |
| ..... | 3,937 62 | ..... | 5 00 | ..... | 53,635 33 | 13,102 76 | 2,161 44 | 68,899 53 | 6 |
| ..... | 28,304 95 | 61 01 | 15 00 | 95 22 | 53,314 08 | 23,707 27 | 103 23 | 77,124 58 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,735 94 | 6,015 85 | 352 52 | 11,104 31 | 8 |
| ..... | 7 50 | ..... | 120 85 | ..... | 62,674 26 | 20,016 88 | 293 24 | 82,984 38 | 9 |
| ..... | 6,916 93 | ..... | 30 00 | 300 88 | 39,890 55 | 10,157 16 | 671 66 | 50,719 37 | 10 |
| ..... | 41,244 09 | ..... | 5 00 | 324 06 | 327,419 75 | 32,934 32 | 7,201 14 | 367,555 21 | 11 |
| ..... | 4,402 13 | ..... | 2,042 65 | ..... | 47,298 49 | 7,781 99 | 525 97 | 55,606 45 | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 176 40 | 1,659 22 | 94,478 99 | 51,946 61 | 313 17 | 146,738 77 | 13 |
| ..... | 1,951 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97,825 26 | 13,654 70 | 329 71 | 111,809 67 | 14 |
| ..... | 8,747 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,110 46 | 12,866 69 | 1,014 33 | 46,991 48 | 15 |
| 1,438 59 | 229,526 30 | 424 25 | 35,809 59 | 15,532 59 | 2,338,053 00 | 1,805,948 32 | 81,287 54 | 4,225,288 86 | 16 |
| 885 18 | 110,000 62 | 104 38 | 2,582 00 | 2,383 62 | 528,046 50 | 286,721 39 | 12,428 90 | 827,196 79 | 17 |
| 2,323 77 | 435,039 67 | 589 64 | 40,786 49 | 20,295 59 | 3,698,135 09 | 2,289,708 26 | 106,885 07 | 6,094,728 42 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,548 12 | 8,727 67 | 232 70 | 11,508 49 | 18 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 90 | ..... | 875 02 | 9,727 39 | 79 85 | 10,682 26 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 90 | ..... | 3,423 14 | 18,455 06 | 312 55 | 22,190 75 | |
| ..... | 8,054 27 | ..... | 18,949 23 | 1,495 20 | 1,136,849 35 | 278,118 06 | 22,765 96 | 1,437,733 37 | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 98 | 60,194 85 | 24,875 59 | 633 06 | 85,703 50 | 21 |
| ..... | 33,002 18 | ..... | 1,327 75 | 12,998 72 | 816,414 83 | 398,697 01 | 16,339 63 | 1,231,451 47 | 22 |
| ..... | 3,415,801 25 | 35,227 13 | 1,893,073 10 | 110,269 72 | 28,270,893 81 | 4,390,448 71 | 252,010 91 | 32,913,353 43 | 23 |
| 92,950 28 | 638,546 26 | 878 27 | 429,938 06 | 134,042 84 | 41,431,039 96 | 6,690,135 99 | 617,108 58 | 48,738,284 53 | 24 |
| 138 82 | 352,013 30 | ..... | 14,065 25 | 57,343 28 | 3,079,704 12 | 1,588,970 98 | 45,782 70 | 4,714,457 80 | 25 |
| ..... | 66,819 80 | 104 06 | 53 00 | 5,013 84 | 810,799 36 | 525,831 79 | 39,580 37 | 1,376,211 52 | 26 |
| 45 64 | 517,351 44 | 1,479 55 | 6,173 33 | 3,482 36 | 1,877,144 74 | 561,169 64 | 21,505 35 | 2,459,819 73 | 27 |
| 2,323 77 | 435,039 67 | 589 64 | 40,786 49 | 20,295 59 | 3,698,135 09 | 2,289,708 26 | 106,885 07 | 6,094,728 42 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 90 | ..... | 3,423 14 | 18,455 06 | 312 55 | 22,190 75 | 29 |
| British Post Office Parcels..... | | | | ..... | ..... | 4,814 97 | ..... | 4,814 97 | |
| Embossed Cheques (Departmental)..... | | | | 149,584 92 | 149,584 92 | ..... | ..... | 149,584 92 | |
| 95,458,51 | 5,466,628 17 | 38,278 65 | 2,404,371 11 | 494,598 45 | 81,334,184 17 | 16,771,226 06 | 1,122,924 18 | 99,228,334 41 | |

# SHIPPING REPORT

# RAPPORT DE LA NAVIGATION

30946—1

RAPPORT DE LA NAVIGATION

DU

# MINISTÈRE DES DOUANES ET DE L'ACCISE

CONTENANT LA

## STATISTIQUE DE LA NAVIGATION INTÉRIEURE ET MARITIME

DU

DOMINION DU CANADA

POUR

L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS

1926

RAPPORTS OFFICIELS COMPILÉS PAR LE
MINISTÈRE DES DOUANES ET DE L'ACCISE

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

# SHIPPING REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

CONTAINING THE

## STATEMENTS OF NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING

OF THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR

## THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

## 1926

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Customs and Excise, containing Statements of Navigation and Shipping of the Dominion of Canada for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926, as compiled from official returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. EULER,
*Minister of Customs and Excise.*

OTTAWA, November 30, 1926.

*A Son Excellence le Très Honorable vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

Qu'il Plaise à Votre Excellence:

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence le rapport annuel du ministère des Douanes et de l'Accise, comprenant les tableaux de la navigation et du commerce du Dominion du Canada pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 mars 1926, tel que compilé des rapports officiels.

Le tout respectueusement soumis.

W. D. EULER,
*Ministre des Douanes et de l'Accise.*

Ottawa, le 30 novembre 1926.

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# EXPLANATORY NOTE

## TONNAGE SHOWN IN STATEMENTS ARE NET TONS

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# NOTE EXPLICATIVE

## LE TONNAGE INDIQUÉ DANS LES TABLEAUX EST EN TONNES NETTES

## No. 1.—Comparative Statement showing the Tonnage of all Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards, from 1868 to 1926 inclusive.

## N° 1.—État comparatif indiquant le tonnage de tous les navires déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie depuis 1868 à 1926 inclusivement.

NAVIGATION

| Fiscal Year — Exercice | Vessels built — Navires construits | Vessels registered — Navires enregistrés | Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards (Sea-going and Inland Navigation exclusive of Coasting) — Navires déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie (navigation maritime et intérieure à l'exclusion du cabotage) | Vessels entered and cleared Coastwise — Navires du cabotage déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie | Vessels sold to other countries — Navires vendus à d'autres pays | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Tonnage — Tonnage | Value — Valeur |
| | Tons — Tonnes | Tons — Tonnes | Tons — Tonnes | Tons — Tonnes | Tons — Tonnes | $ |
| 1868 | 87,230 | 113,692 | 12,982,825 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1869 | 96,439 | 125,408 | 10,461,044 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1870 | 93,166 | 110,852 | 11,415,870 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1871 | 106,101 | 121,724 | 13,126,028 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1872 | 114,065 | 127,371 | 12,808,160 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1873 | 140,370 | 152,226 | 11,748,997 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1874 | 174,404 | 163,016 | 11,399,857 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | 188,098 | 204,002 | 9,537,155 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1876 | 165,041 | 144,422 | 9,911,199 | 10,300,939 | 64,134 | 2,189,270 |
| 1877 | 127,297 | 126,160 | 11,091,244 | 8,968,862 | 46,329 | 1,576,244 |
| 1878 | 106,976 | 100,089 | 12,054,890 | 11,047,661 | 35,039 | 1,218,145 |
| 1879 | 103,551 | 94,882 | 11,646,812 | 12,066,683 | 19,318 | 529,824 |
| 1880 | 68,756 | 64,982 | 13,577,845 | 14,053,013 | 16,208 | 464,327 |
| 1881 | 79,364 | 70,210 | 13,802,432 | 15,116,766 | 16,808 | 348,018 |
| 1882 | 68,240 | 78,076 | 13,379,882 | 14,791,064 | 16,161 | 402,311 |
| 1883 | 73,576 | 78,229 | 13,770,735 | 15,683,566 | 23,896 | 506,538 |
| 1884 | 70,287 | 80,822 | 14,359,026 | 15,473,707 | 17,368 | 416,756 |
| 1885 | 57,486 | 65,962 | 14,084,712 | 15,944,422 | 13,177 | 246,277 |
| 1886 | 37,531 | 40,872 | 13,969,232 | 16,368,274 | 14,343 | 266,363 |
| 1887 | 26,798 | 67,662 | 14,090,998 | 17,513,677 | 9,263 | 143,772 |
| 1888 | 22,698 | 33,298 | 15,217,308 | 18,789,279 | 14,479 | 289,969 |
| 1889 | 23,835 | 31,998 | 16,054,221 | 19,834,577 | 16,173 | 266,817 |
| 1890 | 39,434 | 53,853 | 18,446,100 | 22,797,115 | 22,844 | 442,781 |
| 1891 | 55,477 | 52,506 | 18,803,648 | 24,694,580 | 15,143 | 280,474 |
| 1892 | 44,321 | 61,457 | 18,692,455 | 24,783,844 | 36,399 | 506,747 |
| 1893 | 38,521 | 45,796 | 18,539,534 | 24,579,123 | 31,317 | 363,916 |
| 1894 | 23,497 | 29,878 | 20,353,081 | 26,560,968 | 21,960 | 243,429 |
| 1895 | 18,728 | 26,125 | 19,100,963 | 25,473,434 | 16,567 | 172,563 |
| 1896 | 10,753 | 14,144 | 21,870,473 | 27,431,753 | 12,203 | 99,392 |
| 1897 | 12,058 | 22,959 | 23,373,933 | 27,267,979 | 9,158 | 105,164 |
| 1898 | 22,426 | 27,716 | 24,746,116 | 29,663,950 | 17,210 | 191,069 |
| 1899 | 22,085 | 28,257 | 25,420,110 | 30,212,496 | 7,562 | 126,466 |
| 1900 | 28,544 | 40,443 | 26,914,095 | 33,631,730 | 13,354 | 205,618 |
| 1901 | 20,156 | 35,156 | 26,029,808 | 34,444,796 | 4,490 | 66,468 |
| 1902 | 28,288 | 34,236 | 30,025,404 | 40,700,907 | 11,360 | 235,865 |
| 1903 | 30,856 | 41,405 | 33,655,043 | 44,990,358 | 11,172 | 220,602 |
| 1904 | 28,397 | 33,192 | 31,202,205 | 45,505,122 | 7,208 | 87,115 |
| 1905 | 21,865 | 27,583 | 32,277,820 | 44,377,261 | 3,696 | 100,363 |
| 1906 | 18,724 | 37,639 | 34,732,172 | 46,324,062 | 9,487 | 187,725 |
| 1907* | 33,205 | 31,635 | 30,595,891 | 31,691,420 | 3,855 | 68,190 |
| 1908 | 49,928 | 78,144 | 39,575,031 | 50,529,835 | 4,515 | 132,900 |
| 1909 | 29,023 | 32,899 | 40,701,603 | 52,670,198 | 3,644 | 98,643 |
| 1910 | 24,059 | 33,383 | 44,567,991 | 56,750,928 | 5,047 | 133,800 |
| 1911 | 22,812 | 50,006 | 47,429,545 | 66,627,934 | 5,885 | 201,526 |
| 1912 | 31,065 | 30,021 | 52,973,127 | 66,267,662 | 4,265 | 140,350 |
| 1913 | 24,325 | 30,225 | 57,849,783 | 73,644,713 | 7,976 | 610,650 |
| 1914 | 46,887 | 46,909 | 61,919,483 | 78,356,809 | 8,258 | 169,618 |
| 1915 | 45,721 | 55,384 | 53,604,153 | 73,099,982 | 17,044 | 1,150,950 |
| 1916 | 13,497 | 102,239 | 57,721,098 | 68,709,424 | 4,529 | 192,575 |
| 1917 | 28,638 | 105,826 | 65,712,544 | 64,895,622 | 24,954 | 4,398,570 |
| 1918 | 53,912 | 70,350 | 66,802,488 | 61,462,600 | 25,252 | 5,330,850 |
| 1919 | 104,444 | 102,883 | 53,229,048 | 54,503,325 | 48,965 | 14,612,338 |
| 1920 | 164,074 | 237,022 | 49,493,533 | 60,552,658 | 53,407 | 17,819,477 |
| 1921 | 95,838 | 188,915 | 54,648,630 | 56,225,509 | 34,623 | 8,456,573 |
| 1922 | 78,409 | 131,732 | 56,665,253 | 61,827,089 | 25,462 | 3,399,450 |
| 1923 | 14,868 | 57,446 | 72,403,183 | 70,970,078 | 26,394 | 1,009,327 |
| 1924 | 20,336 | 74,311 | 74,947,373 | 77,365,128 | 17,076 | 605,211 |
| 1925 | 36,147 | 48,054 | 77,939,051 | 80,619,819 | 21,689 | 717,730 |
| 1926 | 39,840 | 88,380 | 75,246,827 | 82,887,655 | 24,673 | 1,413,150 |

* 9 months—9 mois.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Vessels built and registered, also the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels sold to other Countries at each Port and Outport in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

N° 2.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires construits et enregistrés, ainsi que le nombre, le tonnage et la valeur des navires vendus à d'autres pays dans chaque port et port secondaire du Dominion du Canada durant l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1926

| Ports and Outports—Ports et ports secondaires | Built—Construits | | | | | | Registered—Enregistrés | | | | | | Ships sold to other countries — Navires vendus à d'autres pays | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steam — Vapeurs | | Sail — Voiliers | | Total | | Steam — Vapeurs | | Sail — Voiliers | | Total | | | | |
| | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | Value-Valeur |
| Annapolis Royal, N.S. | | | 1 | 44 | 1 | 44 | | | 1 | 44 | 1 | 44 | | | |
| Barrington Passage, N.S. | 1 | 30 | | | 1 | 30 | 1 | 30 | | | 1 | 30 | | | |
| Campbellton, N.B. | 2 | 20 | | | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | | | 2 | 20 | | | |
| Chatham, N.B. | 5 | 120 | 10 | 174 | 15 | 294 | 7 | 139 | 10 | 174 | 17 | 313 | | | |
| Halifax, N.S. | 4 | 452 | | | 4 | 452 | 4 | 361 | | | 4 | 361 | 3 | 229 | 26,000 |
| Kenora, Ont. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 37 | 1 | 37 | | | |
| Kingston, Ont. | | | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | | | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S. | | | 1 | 33 | 1 | 33 | | | 1 | 19 | 1 | 19 | | | |
| Lunenburg, N.S. | 8 | 380 | 6 | 584 | 14 | 964 | 8 | 380 | 6 | 584 | 14 | 964 | 9 | 940 | 142,000 |
| Midland, Ont. | 8 | 8,694 | 1 | 42 | 9 | 8,736 | 8 | 8,694 | 2 | 2,861 | 10 | 11,555 | 1 | 1,423 | 125,000 |
| Montreal, Que. | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1,140 | 8 | 1,143 | 41 | 53,710 | 12 | 7,336 | 53 | 61,046 | 4 | 10,016 | 742,500 |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 6 | 115 | 13 | 2,353 | 19 | 2,468 | 8 | 139 | 16 | 2,754 | 24 | 2,893 | | | |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | 1 | 11 | | | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | | | 1 | 11 | | | |
| Parrsboro, N.S. | 1 | 41 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 76 | 3 | 89 | 2 | 175 | 5 | 264 | 1 | 100 | 3,500 |
| Port Arthur, Ont. | 1 | 15 | | | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | | | 1 | 15 | | | |
| Port Dover, Ont. | 1 | 9 | | | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | | | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Prescott, Ont. | 1 | 419 | | | 1 | 419 | 1 | 419 | | | 1 | 419 | | | |
| Prince Rupert, B.C. | 7 | 80 | | | 7 | 80 | 7 | 80 | | | 7 | 80 | | | |
| Sackville, N.B. | 1 | 27 | | | 1 | 27 | 1 | 27 | | | 1 | 27 | | | |
| St. John, N.B. | | | | | | | 1 | 56 | | | 1 | 56 | | | |
| Shelburne, N.S. | 6 | 517 | 1 | 168 | 7 | 685 | 5 | 251 | 1 | 168 | 6 | 419 | | | |
| St. Andrews, N.B. | | | | | | | 1 | 25 | | | 1 | 25 | | | |
| St. Catharines, Ont. | 1 | 15 | | | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | | | 1 | 15 | | | |
| St. Thomas, Ont. | 1 | 29 | | | 1 | 29 | 1 | 29 | | | 1 | 29 | | | |
| Sorel, Que. | 1 | 147 | | | 1 | 147 | 1 | 147 | | | 1 | 147 | | | |
| Sydney, N.S. | | | | | | | 6 | 351 | | | 6 | 351 | | | |
| Toronto, Ont. | 3 | 15 | 5 | 577 | 8 | 592 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 577 | 8 | 592 | 2 | 3,074 | 56,000 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 56 | 980 | 61 | 15,166 | 117 | 16,146 | 11 | 99 | 10 | 893 | 21 | 992 | 5 | 3,595 | 67,150 |
| Victoria, B.C. | 10 | 6,024 | 11 | 1,286 | 21 | 7,310 | 10 | 6,024 | 11 | 1,286 | 21 | 7,310 | 1 | 5,278 | 250,000 |
| Weymouth, N.S. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 110 | 1 | 110 | | | |
| Winnipeg, Man. | | | | | | | 1 | 114 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 132 | | | |
| Yarmouth, N.S. | 2 | 78 | | | 2 | 78 | 2 | 78 | | | 2 | 78 | 1 | 18 | 1,000 |
| Total | 128 | 18,221 | 119 | 21,619 | 247 | 39,840 | 137 | 71,327 | 81 | 17,053 | 218 | 88,380 | 27 | 24,673 | 1,413,150 |

## No. 3.—Statement showing the Trade via St. Lawrence River (Sea-going Vessels) Inwards and Outwards

## N° 3.—État du commerce *via* le fleuve Saint-Laurent par long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie

| — | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inwards—à l'entrée | 1,217 | 5,000,164 | 2,752,382 | 413,062 |
| Outwards—à la sortie | 1,286 | 4,539,644 | 4,848,397 | 1,007,078 |
| Total trade—Total du commerce | 2,503 | 9,539,808 | 7,600,779 | 1,420,130 |

## No. 4—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign entered Inwards *from Sea*, at each Port and Outport

| No. | Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | With Cargoes—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
| 1 | Albert, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Alert Bay, B.C. | | | | | | 1 | 68 | 6 | | 7 |
| 3 | Amherst, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Annapolis Royal, N.S. | | | | | | 2 | 709 | 950 | 1,025 | 12 |
| 5 | Anyox, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Arichat, N.S. | | | | | | 40 | 2,334 | 3,932 | | 239 |
| 7 | Baddeck, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Bamfield, B.C. | | | | | | 13 | 341 | 143 | | 42 |
| 9 | Barrington Passage, N.S. | | | | | | 3 | 31 | 60 | | 11 |
| 10 | Bathurst, N.B. | 1 | 223 | | 40 | 8 | 62 | 1,368 | 1,861 | | 285 |
| 11 | Bear River, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 397 | 300 | | 6 |
| 12 | Belliveau's Cove, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 282 | 1 | | 5 |
| 13 | Bonne Espérance, Que. | 31 | 5,724 | 349 | | 585 | | | | | |
| 14 | Bridgetown, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 203 | 312 | 325 | 6 |
| 15 | Bridgewater, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 315 | 598 | 6 | 12 |
| 16 | Britannia Beach, B.C. | | | | | | 27 | 23,742 | 8,116 | | 577 |
| 17 | Buctouche, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Butedale, B.C. | | | | | | 50 | 2,441 | 1,760 | | 321 |
| 19 | Campbellton, N.B. | | | | | | 1 | 660 | 685 | | 8 |
| 20 | Campobello, N.B. | | | | | | 110 | 216 | 118 | | 136 |
| 21 | Canso, N.S. | 3 | 373 | 35 | | 61 | 19 | 2,080 | 1,752 | | 129 |
| 22 | Caraquet, N.B. | 117 | 2,032 | 2,243 | | 543 | | | | | |
| 23 | Cardigan, P.E.I. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 6 | 1,645 | 3,379 | | 50 | 9 | 5,037 | 4,858 | | 95 |
| 25 | Chatham, N.B. | | | | | | 1 | 609 | 554 | | 8 |
| 26 | Chemainus, B.C. | | | | | | 7 | 825 | 607 | | 63 |
| 27 | Chester, N.S. | | | | | | 26 | 345 | 341 | | 80 |
| 28 | Chicoutimi, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Church Point, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 212 | 326 | | 6 |
| 30 | Clark's Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 2 | 248 | 2,011 | | 11 |
| 31 | Clementsport, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 200 | 210 | 5 |
| 32 | Dalhousie, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Digby, N.S. | 6 | 690 | 255 | | 97 | 13 | 1,556 | 467 | | 76 |
| 34 | Freeport, N.S. | | | | | | 7 | 448 | 644 | | 25 |
| 35 | Gaspé, Que. | 2 | 3,804 | 8,000 | | 53 | 1 | 2,601 | 7,000 | | 39 |
| 36 | Georgetown, P.E.I. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Glace Bay, N.S. | | | | | | 15 | 682 | 420 | | 53 |
| 38 | Guysboro, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Halifax, N.S. | 660 | 1,762,039 | 79,768 | | 54,899 | 264 | 515,051 | 228,825 | | 5,727 |
| 40 | Hillsboro, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Iona, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Isaacs Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 2 | 220 | 105 | | 13 |
| 43 | Joggin Mines, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Kentville, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 98 | 171 | | 3 |
| 45 | Kingsport, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Ladner, B.C. | | | | | | 1 | 24 | 3 | | 3 |
| 47 | Ladysmith, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | La Have, N.S. | 4 | 800 | 70 | | 27 | 63 | 8,036 | 9,736 | | 860 |
| 49 | Levis, Que. | 1 | 3,361 | 7,499 | | 30 | 1 | 1,384 | 2,618 | | 22 |
| 50 | Liverpool, N.S. | 1 | 96 | 100 | | 6 | 54 | 3,119 | 2,961 | | 420 |
| 51 | Lockeport, N.S. | | | | | | 23 | 1,008 | 1,266 | | 239 |
| 52 | Lords Cove, N.B. | | | | | | 41 | 506 | 67 | | 79 |
| 53 | Louisburg, N.S. | 22 | 24,738 | 21,248 | | 649 | 25 | 1,223 | 1,077 | | 141 |
| 54 | Lower East Pubnico, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 197 | 85 | | 16 |
| 55 | Lunenburg, N.S. | 18 | 3,008 | 2,015 | | 132 | 396 | 47,861 | 47,953 | | 4,531 |
| 56 | Mahone Bay, N.S. | | | | | | 9 | 1,166 | 1,440 | | 136 |
| 57 | Meteghan River, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Moncton, N.B. | | | | | | 1 | 282 | 560 | | 6 |
| 59 | Montague, P.E.I. | 1 | 40 | 2 | | 4 | | | | | |
| 60 | Montreal, Que. | 455 | 2,084,985 | 767,800 | 377,670 | 52,161 | 129 | 372,987 | 504,076 | 2,404 | 5,061 |
| 61 | Moose Factory, Ont. | 1 | 1,497 | 700 | | 45 | | | | | |
| 62 | Murray Harbour, P.E.I. | | | | | | 3 | 42 | 48 | | 13 |
| 63 | Nanaimo, B.C. | | | | | | 6 | 3,044 | 1,000 | | 106 |
| 64 | New Campbellton, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | Newcastle, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | New Westminster, B.C. | 1 | 3,697 | 4,000 | | 41 | 6 | 1,573 | 1,010 | | 73 |
| 67 | North East Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 5 | 161 | 176 | | 28 |
| 68 | North Head, N.B. | | | | | | 106 | 13,431 | 1,984 | | 890 |
| 69 | North Sydney, N.S. | 132 | 103,649 | 10,740 | | 4,904 | | | | | |

## N° 4.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers, déclarés à l'entrée à chaque port et port secondaire

| Foreign—Étrangers | | | | | In Ballast—Sur lest | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | British — Britanniques | | | Canadian — Canadiens | | | Foreign — Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1,736 | 41 | 3 | 646 | 16 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,341 | 37 | 5 | 122 | 23 | 64 | 1,376 | 375 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 861 | 36 | 5 | 580 | 15 | 4 |
| 1 | 4,360 | 1,200 | ..... | 35 | 11 | 17,886 | 875 | 9 | 13,817 | 897 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| 8 | 245 | 23 | ..... | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 39 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1,178 | 70 | 42 | 16,912 | 654 | 33 | 41,964 | 758 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 753 | 68 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| 1 | 62 | 15 | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 169 | 76 | 9 |
| 1 | 358 | 1,263 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1,471 | 45 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 327 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1,217 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| 1 | 120 | 42 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 338 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| 1 | 941 | 30 | ..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1,720 | 29 | 5 | 1,835 | 31 | 15 |
| 7 | 13,745 | 4,317 | ..... | 174 | 4 | 12,840 | 127 | 35 | 28,523 | 654 | 9 | 43,239 | 473 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2,795 | 56 | 17 |
| 7 | 186 | 200 | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 204 | 78 | 57 | 1,002 | 281 | 18 |
| 2 | 1,849 | 4,230 | ..... | 30 | 4 | 8,889 | 127 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 5,952 | 115 | 19 |
| 13 | 334 | 37 | ..... | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 185 | 26,112 | 1,959 | 345 | 6,274 | 1,094 | 20 |
| 2 | 179 | 184 | ..... | 15 | 80 | 12,773 | 1,623 | 83 | 12,376 | 1,552 | 79 | 4,046 | 1,011 | 21 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 327 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| 12 | 10,338 | 22,363 | ..... | 205 | 4 | 440 | 23 | 4 | 117 | 16 | 3 | 5,401 | 59 | 24 |
| 2 | 2,169 | 4,930 | ..... | 34 | 2 | 5,187 | 66 | 1 | 480 | 8 | 5 | 6,246 | 113 | 25 |
| 13 | 3,922 | 3,527 | ..... | 215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 | 11,603 | 413 | 35 | 10,571 | 274 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 |
| 2 | 4,062 | 6,269 | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 212 | 6 | 1 | 358 | 4 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 340 | 82 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 936 | 47 | 2 | 232 | 6 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,885 | 26 | 1 | 3,691 | 25 | 5 | 4,847 | 79 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 249 | 19 | 16 | 213 | 38 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 35 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 34 |
| 7 | 9,959 | 20,000 | ..... | 155 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 9,571 | 396 | 5 | 4,445 | 83 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 196 | 18 | 6 | 399 | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 29 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 8,628 | 167 | 38 |
| 316 | 1,076,167 | 217,600 | ..... | 32,823 | 117 | 48,710 | 2,323 | 210 | 42,038 | 1,533 | 82 | 53,571 | 1,854 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 9,225 | 170 | 40 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 158 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 682 | 17 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 298 | 104 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 271 | 6 | 4 | 347 | 14 | 1 | 307 | 6 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 149 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 2 | 1,797 | 3,870 | ..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 138 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 212 | 70,915 | 1,352 | 60 | 44,997 | 1,114 | 47 |
| 1 | 423 | 520 | ..... | 8 | 2 | 400 | 13 | 16 | 4,435 | 105 | 2 | 62 | 24 | 48 |
| 4 | 12,305 | 26,102 | ..... | 138 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 |
| 64 | 3,561 | 2,960 | ..... | 1,052 | 1 | 80 | 7 | 10 | 1,949 | 72 | 19 | 11,528 | 288 | 50 |
| 1 | 66 | 40 | ..... | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 33 | 4 | 3 | 37 | 8 | 51 |
| 9 | 137 | 15 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 442 | 9,864 | 1,412 | 199 | 2,305 | 403 | 52 |
| 136 | 6,795 | 4,475 | ..... | 1,421 | 8 | 9,429 | 222 | 4 | 57 | 19 | 21 | 3,598 | 405 | 53 |
| 6 | 346 | 56 | ..... | 119 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 14 | 8 | 32 | 1,766 | 641 | 54 |
| 14 | 2,246 | 1,972 | ..... | 130 | 8 | 804 | 58 | 62 | 8,184 | 452 | 11 | 1,731 | 163 | 55 |
| 1 | 70 | 15 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 217 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 786 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 741 | 59 | 1 | 70 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 |
| 197 | 474,397 | 837,952 | 8,277 | 5,959 | 104 | 311,401 | 3,633 | 2 | 4,377 | 64 | 142 | 410,314 | 4,799 | 60 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62 |
| 7 | 9,841 | 9,624 | ..... | 196 | 6 | 18,309 | 235 | 61 | 13,175 | 566 | 612 | 126,634 | 462 | 63 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 265 | 18 | 1 | 78 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 11,583 | 200 | 65 |
| 1 | 3,552 | 500 | ..... | 35 | 34 | 108,712 | 1,301 | 44 | 106,243 | 1,226 | 83 | 231,026 | 2,461 | 66 |
| 1 | 33 | 5 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 43 | 14 | 67 |
| 8 | 86 | 71 | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 147 | 12,657 | 942 | 51 | 715 | 106 | 68 |
| 2 | 628 | 907 | ..... | 25 | 368 | 54,826 | 2,540 | 136 | 28,765 | 1,501 | 133 | 52,347 | 3,751 | 69 |

## No. 4.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign entered Inwards *from Sea*, at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

| No. | Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | With Cargoes—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
| 70 | Ocean Falls, B.C. | | | | | | 1 | 1,238 | 187 | | 24 |
| 71 | Parrsboro, N.S. | | | | | | 5 | 1,141 | 916 | | 26 |
| 72 | Paspebiac, Que. | | | | | | 1 | 520 | 150 | | 30 |
| 73 | Pictou, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | Plympton, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Pointe au Pic, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Port Alberni, B.C. | | | | | | 1 | 541 | 350 | | 24 |
| 77 | Port Alfred, Que. | 2 | 4,670 | 10,222 | | 70 | 2 | 5,206 | 14,115 | | 78 |
| 78 | Port Elgin, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Port George, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | Port Hastings, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | 24 | 2,822 | 1,004 | | 508 | 13 | 1,895 | 733 | | 283 |
| 82 | Port La Tour, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | Port Mulgrave, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84 | Port Renfrew, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | Port Wade, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | Port Williams, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | Powell River, B.C. | | | | | | 23 | 13,540 | 173 | | 424 |
| 88 | Prince Rupert, B.C. | | | | | | 830 | 50,734 | 3,422 | | 4,914 |
| 89 | Pugwash, N.S. | 2 | 203 | 50 | | 10 | | | | | |
| 90 | Quatsino, B.C. | | | | | | 4 | 3,616 | 5,645 | | 91 |
| 91 | Quebec, Que. | 258 | 1,692,769 | 150,161 | 24,711 | 51,771 | 42 | 79,694 | 27,908 | | 1,413 |
| 92 | Richibucto, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | Rimouski, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | Riverport, N.S. | 2 | 299 | 85 | | 13 | 70 | 8,935 | 8,391 | | 945 |
| 95 | Salmon River, N.S. | | | | | | 5 | 294 | 84 | | 24 |
| 96 | Sandy Cove, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 149 | 1 | | 6 |
| 97 | Sandy Point, N.S. | 3 | 420 | 308 | | 18 | 4 | 708 | 284 | | 30 |
| 98 | Shelburne, N.S. | 6 | 608 | 360 | | 39 | 17 | 1,734 | 1,084 | | 125 |
| 99 | Sherbrooke, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | Sheet Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | Shippegan, N.B. | | | | | | 31 | 387 | 1,232 | | 127 |
| 102 | Sidney, B.C. | | | | | | 13 | 3,121 | 3,181 | | 80 |
| 103 | Sorel, Que. | 1 | 2,717 | 1,500 | | 35 | | | | | |
| 104 | Souris, P.E.I. | 1 | 90 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 523 | 705 | 15 | 30 |
| 105 | Steveston, B.C. | | | | | | 5 | 315 | 141 | | 28 |
| 106 | Stewart, B.C. | | | | | | 4 | 12 | 98 | | 6 |
| 107 | St. Andrews, N.B. | | | | | | 141 | 798 | 265 | | 235 |
| 108 | St. George, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 109 | St. John, N.B. | 161 | 630,195 | 176,676 | 69,536 | 14,860 | 141 | 120,438 | 96,927 | | 3,183 |
| 110 | St. Martins, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 111 | St. Peters, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 25 | | 7 |
| 112 | St. Stephen, N.B. | | | | | | 1 | 316 | 573 | | 6 |
| 113 | Summerside, P.E.I. | | | | | | 3 | 681 | 872 | | 31 |
| 114 | Sydney, N.S. | 32 | 33,455 | 48,651 | | 800 | 38 | 46,389 | 114,131 | | 936 |
| 115 | Three Rivers, Que. | 16 | 56,520 | 19,581 | | 700 | 5 | 22,325 | 47,414 | | 189 |
| 116 | Truro, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 117 | Union Bay, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 118 | Vancouver, B.C. | 112 | 676,496 | 156,721 | 42,941 | 15,432 | 734 | 1,367,560 | 296,747 | 30,905 | 51,405 |
| 119 | Victoria, B.C. | 47 | 394,593 | 2,089 | 1,156 | 11,990 | 549 | 828,242 | 13,146 | 1,127 | 40,581 |
| 120 | Wallace, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 | Westport, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 802 | 718 | | 20 |
| 122 | Weymouth, N.S. | | | | | | 13 | 1,774 | 500 | | 96 |
| 123 | White Rock, B.C. | | | | | | 33 | 1,214 | 10,308 | | 186 |
| 124 | Windsor, N.S. | | | | | | 6 | 1,959 | 3,672 | | 39 |
| 125 | Wolfville, N.S. | | | | | | 3 | 853 | 1,617 | | 18 |
| 126 | Yarmouth, N.S. | 6 | 651 | 560 | | 61 | 210 | 111,901 | 13,768 | | 8,292 |
| 127 | York Factory, Man. | 1 | 1,497 | 558 | | 45 | | | | | |
| | Total | 2,130 | 7,500,406 | 1,476,730 | 516,059 | 210,652 | 4,515 | 3,698,916 | 1,512,666 | 36,017 | 134,556 |

N° 4.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

| Foreign—Étrangers | | | | | In Ballast—Sur lest | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | British — Britanniques | | | Canadian — Canadiens | | | Foreign — Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| 19 | 16,709 | 2,799 | ..... | 336 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14,765 | 319 | 70 |
| 1 | 154 | 80 | ..... | 6 | 4 | 6,001 | 98 | 48 | 11,915 | 256 | 36 | 9,632 | 564 | 71 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,115 | 25 | 2 | 883 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2,035 | 33 | 1 | 296 | 7 | 5 | 5,735 | 98 | 73 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 777 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,224 | 38 | 75 |
| 5 | 6,100 | 1,664 | ..... | 139 | 2 | 2,734 | 43 | 1 | 147 | 13 | 14 | 38,084 | 432 | 76 |
| 4 | 8,832 | 8,296 | ..... | 118 | 2 | 3,259 | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,055 | 54 | 77 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 340 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 110 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 814 | 19 | 80 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 1,547 | 143 | 25 | 2,587 | 230 | 5 | 1,171 | 64 | 81 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 39 | 12 | 82 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4,573 | 84 | 83 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 44 | 31 | 8 | 98 | 30 | 84 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1,044 | 32 | 4 | 1,001 | 21 | 85 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 794 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86 |
| 53 | 40,919 | 24,030 | ..... | 1,386 | 7 | 25,309 | 318 | 30 | 13,037 | 362 | 56 | 64,186 | 1,033 | 87 |
| 1,211 | 43,224 | 15,759 | ..... | 7,737 | 14 | 26,111 | 1,119 | 94 | 80,611 | 3,671 | 124 | 28,803 | 935 | 88 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89 |
| 1 | 2,228 | 7 | ..... | 32 | 1 | 2,660 | 32 | 1 | 904 | 22 | 10 | 39,231 | 432 | 90 |
| 31 | 80,731 | 150,593 | ..... | 973 | 10 | 18,357 | 298 | 1 | 146 | 10 | 8 | 18,187 | 238 | 91 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 68 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5,621 | 100 | 92 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5,567 | 94 | 12 | 12,392 | 237 | 7 | 9,285 | 147 | 93 |
| 1 | 312 | 250 | ..... | 9 | 1 | 99 | 7 | 6 | 1,093 | 47 | 1 | 563 | 13 | 94 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 21 | 5 | 95 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 151 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96 |
| 55 | 3,844 | 762 | ..... | 1,170 | 1 | 121 | 13 | 5 | 812 | 40 | 49 | 3,364 | 1,043 | 97 |
| 13 | 785 | 440 | ..... | 240 | 2 | 2,505 | 33 | 5 | 436 | 45 | 29 | 1,979 | 558 | 98 |
| 3 | 2,279 | 1,421 | ..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 375 | 7 | 11 | 12,292 | 243 | 99 |
| 1 | 883 | 15 | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5,954 | 132 | 100 |
| 2 | 461 | 890 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101 |
| 23 | 12,790 | 4,447 | ..... | 230 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 298 | 170,170 | 4,723 | 474 | 125,221 | 4,364 | 102 |
| 4 | 11,577 | 21,433 | ..... | 149 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 90 | 5 | 3 | 270 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 720 | 81 | 14 | 387 | 55 | 105 |
| 7 | 10,090 | 4,876 | ..... | 196 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68 | 49,988 | 2,905 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 106 |
| 355 | 6,983 | 10,323 | ..... | 717 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 559 | 34,963 | 3,221 | 243 | 4,277 | 487 | 107 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 5,323 | 104 | 58 | 1,694 | 223 | 108 |
| 162 | 294,109 | 261,206 | 2,534 | 7,322 | 50 | 112,212 | 1,687 | 100 | 17,246 | 517 | 244 | 226,750 | 3,404 | 109 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 13,585 | 121 | 68 | 16,200 | 488 | 110 |
| 1 | 1,802 | 772 | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 5,939 | 137 | 111 |
| 8 | 3,742 | 6,113 | ..... | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 197 | 30 | 9 | 194 | 22 | 112 |
| 1 | 840 | 397 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 113 |
| 115 | 184,387 | 429,648 | ..... | 3,429 | 37 | 64,390 | 1,002 | 13 | 11,798 | 254 | 57 | 47,481 | 1,972 | 114 |
| 20 | 58,914 | 113,302 | ..... | 503 | 9 | 29,116 | 317 | 7 | 20,838 | 229 | 10 | 10,554 | 196 | 115 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 703 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 116 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 43,346 | 597 | 15 | 2,659 | 147 | 6 | 10,518 | 223 | 117 |
| 394 | 1,101,895 | 515,090 | 8,211 | 16,651 | 123 | 456,873 | 6,242 | 266 | 112,288 | 3,527 | 425 | 1,084,811 | 13,185 | 118 |
| 538 | 1,065,995 | 16,982 | 8,617 | 38,151 | 24 | 92,846 | 1,660 | 579 | 169,303 | 6,712 | 574 | 1,002,235 | 25,336 | 119 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 605 | 8 | 120 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 365 | 39 | 20 | 207 | 59 | 121 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 2,717 | 95 | 10 | 4,688 | 128 | 122 |
| 1 | 112 | 500 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77 | 5,848 | 185 | 33 | 935 | 81 | 123 |
| 2 | 1,815 | 4,559 | ..... | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 14,188 | 223 | 164 | 229,870 | 2,345 | 124 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 |
| 63 | 102,559 | 10,793 | ..... | 5,092 | 1 | 43 | 7 | 23 | 2,317 | 148 | 103 | 5,350 | 1,192 | 126 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 127 |
| 3,944 | 4,710,350 | 2,782,761 | 27,639 | 127,985 | 1,114 | 1,525,463 | 27,283 | 4,315 | 1,202,661 | 44,769 | 5,161 | 4,199,924 | 87,056 | |

## No. 5.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Inwards *from Sea*

### ABSTRACT BY COUNTRIES

| No. | Countries from which arrived — Pays de départ | With Cargos—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
| 1 | Great Britain | 818 | 4,347,747 | 683,238 | 413,597 | 115,632 | 72 | 179,104 | 103,994 | 1,481 | 2,774 |
| 2 | Australia | 37 | 279,539 | 45,059 | 7,058 | 8,356 | 19 | 63,063 | 8,992 | 234 | 763 |
| 3 | British South Africa | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | British West Africa | 7 | 30,446 | 55,554 | | 345 | | | | | |
| 5 | British India | 17 | 71,683 | 9,779 | | 1,436 | | | | | |
| 6 | British West Indies | 82 | 203,301 | 74,128 | 39,475 | 5,682 | 145 | 163,921 | 107,752 | 588 | 3,250 |
| 7 | Fiji Islands | 2 | 7,110 | 12,417 | | 97 | | | | | |
| 8 | Gibraltar | 2 | 9,289 | | | 132 | | | | | |
| 9 | Irish Free State | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Newfoundland | 331 | 274,214 | 39,949 | | 10,895 | 127 | 54,358 | 48,547 | 2 | 2,525 |
| 11 | New Zealand | 1 | 7,582 | 2 | 34 | 271 | 6 | 19,980 | 808 | 29 | 249 |
| 12 | Argentina | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Azores and Madeira | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Belgium | 60 | 450,907 | 43,663 | 13,579 | 14,954 | 55 | 120,752 | 70,298 | 1,511 | 1,912 |
| 15 | Brazil | 1 | 2,353 | 5,856 | | 31 | | | | | |
| 16 | Chile | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | China | 32 | 315,517 | 22,069 | 20,711 | 10,633 | 10 | 82,763 | 9,124 | 19,053 | 4,901 |
| 18 | Colombia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Cuba | 10 | 17,086 | 35,731 | | 249 | 3 | 4,972 | 9,870 | | 70 |
| 20 | Denmark | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Dutch East Indies | 1 | 3,277 | | | 51 | | | | | |
| 22 | Dutch West Indies | 1 | 3,478 | 8,249 | | 55 | | | | | |
| 23 | Egypt | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | France | 15 | 85,034 | 10,708 | 7,781 | 2,402 | | | | | |
| 25 | French Africa | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Germany | 36 | 289,516 | 16,198 | 11,449 | 9,323 | 1 | 236 | 100 | | 10 |
| 27 | Greece | 1 | 3,218 | 137 | | 45 | | | | | |
| 28 | Greenland | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Hayti | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Holland | 26 | 111,591 | 18,263 | 442 | 1,342 | | | | | |
| 32 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Italy | 1 | 3,218 | 3,670 | | 45 | | | | | |
| 34 | Japan | 16 | 148,450 | 3,331 | 1,655 | 4,322 | 15 | 128,078 | 6,217 | 11,215 | 7,804 |
| 35 | Mexico | 7 | 25,085 | 56,369 | | 291 | 7 | 40,824 | 86,687 | | 268 |
| 36 | Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Panama | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Peru | 5 | 20,604 | 43,909 | | 191 | 18 | 112,340 | 231,282 | | 758 |
| 39 | Philippines | 1 | 7,172 | 290 | 273 | 100 | | | | | |
| 40 | Porto Rico | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Portugal | 1 | 2,806 | 2,684 | | 43 | | | | | |
| 42 | Russia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | St. Pierre | 8 | 1,554 | 541 | 5 | 97 | 20 | 2,447 | 1,701 | | 179 |
| 44 | Salvador | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | San Domingo | 2 | 2,327 | 6,713 | | 47 | 1 | 894 | 1,800 | | 20 |
| 46 | Sea Fisheries | 348 | 30,652 | 3,349 | | 5,325 | 1,536 | 45,588 | 39,330 | | 10,959 |
| 47 | Spain | 3 | 7,036 | 6,772 | | 106 | 1 | 894 | 1,850 | | 21 |
| 48 | Sweden | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | United States | 231 | 733,427 | 264,749 | | 17,888 | 2,091 | 2,633,281 | 759,370 | 1,904 | 95,408 |
| 50 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | From Sea | 33 | 5,187 | 3,353 | | 266 | 388 | 45,421 | 24,944 | | 2,685 |
| | Total | 2,136 | 7,500,406 | 1,476,730 | 516,059 | 210,652 | 4,515 | 3,698,916 | 1,512,666 | 36,017 | 134,556 |

### RECAPITULATION

| With cargo — Chargés | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British—Britanniques | 2,136 | 7,500,406 | 1,476,730 | 516,059 | 210,652 |
| Canadian—Canadiens | 4,515 | 3,698,916 | 1,512,666 | 36,017 | 134,556 |
| Foreign—Étrangers | 3,944 | 4,710,350 | 2,782,761 | 27,639 | 127,985 |
| Total | 10,595 | 15,909,672 | 5,772,157 | 579,715 | 473,193 |

## N° 5.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers, déclarés à l'entrée

### RELEVÉ PAR PAYS

| | | | | | In Ballast—Sur lest | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign — Étrangers | | | | | British — Britanniques | | | Canadian — Canadiens | | | Foreign — Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| 99 | 157,548 | 293,581 | 128 | 2,584 | 148 | 441,520 | 5,523 | 23 | 35,315 | 554 | 67 | 129,810 | 1,855 | 1 |
| 2 | 5,507 | 1,213 | ..... | 57 | 9 | 33,586 | 435 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 18,500 | 153 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,332 | 94 | 1 | 164 | 12 | 1 | 3,078 | 32 | 3 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,534 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| 26 | 28,775 | 30,078 | ..... | 617 | 9 | 11,575 | 169 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,607 | 63 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,110 | 96 | 1 | 1,497 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,946 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,019 | 82 | 8 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5,791 | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| 65 | 165,548 | 357,967 | ..... | 2,006 | 368 | 91,824 | 2,936 | 199 | 68,910 | 2,880 | 59 | 62,698 | 1,146 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| 4 | 13,875 | 14,551 | ..... | 157 | 5 | 17,859 | 182 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 10,614 | 104 | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,754 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| 23 | 69,799 | 26,063 | 63 | 875 | 2 | 5,250 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 29,583 | 359 | 14 |
| 1 | 3,526 | 18 | ..... | 35 | 3 | 7,107 | 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,508 | 34 | 15 |
| 4 | 11,210 | 20,918 | ..... | 145 | 4 | 10,223 | 118 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| 29 | 154,074 | 4,291 | 5,288 | 2,255 | 2 | 6,404 | 69 | 1 | 3,380 | 41 | 1 | 2,957 | 49 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 344 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| 49 | 67,472 | 156,968 | ..... | 1,208 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3,818 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| 33 | 149,867 | 6,215 | ..... | 5,221 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| 1 | 3,512 | 7,100 | ..... | 39 | 4 | 12,990 | 138 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,995 | 31 | 23 |
| 42 | 163,712 | 10,302 | 1,412 | 3,552 | 3 | 8,139 | 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 14,593 | 198 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,484 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,125 | 69 | 25 |
| 58 | 240,385 | 25,240 | 7,343 | 5,444 | 2 | 7,062 | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 21,094 | 250 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,995 | 31 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 245 | 39 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5,039 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4,479 | 41 | 29 |
| 2 | 1,301 | 3,000 | ..... | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 |
| 55 | 325,787 | 26,974 | 2,186 | 7,406 | 7 | 22,409 | 245 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 142,206 | 1,510 | 31 |
| 1 | 1,864 | 2,000 | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 |
| 17 | 61,840 | 48,768 | 14 | 1,064 | 16 | 44,775 | 513 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 56,979 | 669 | 33 |
| 102 | 566,201 | 12,528 | 10,011 | 12,802 | 24 | 100,685 | 1,620 | 4 | 14,100 | 158 | 124 | 496,5*1 | 5,736 | 34 |
| 9 | 48,807 | 120,500 | ..... | 367 | 1 | 2,015 | 35 | 2 | 1,107 | 42 | 1 | 139 | 12 | 35 |
| 19 | 126,283 | 15,001 | ..... | 4,166 | 1 | 4,268 | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 13,375 | 140 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,670 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 |
| 2 | 9,570 | 13,000 | ..... | 86 | 1 | 3,042 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 6,920 | 79 | 38 |
| 1 | 3,770 | 28 | ..... | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,530 | 36 | 39 |
| 1 | 1,138 | 2,179 | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 |
| 3 | 7,082 | 8,514 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2,098 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,311 | 61 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5,223 | 38 | 42 |
| 39 | 12,147 | 2,580 | ..... | 998 | 27 | 2,640 | 165 | 44 | 4,154 | 297 | 94 | 21,993 | 3,085 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3,505 | 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 44 | 46,512 | 110,179 | ..... | 966 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 |
| 1,409 | 48,455 | 17,987 | ..... | 12,324 | 164 | 13,940 | 2,236 | 168 | 13,216 | 1,963 | 385 | 35,457 | 5,954 | 46 |
| 9 | 7,183 | 8,909 | ..... | 172 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 939 | 22 | 47 |
| 28 | 150,689 | 8,639 | ..... | 3,425 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 |
| 1,750 | 2,050,994 | 1,425,752 | 1,194 | 59,604 | 175 | 573,210 | 9,361 | 3,585 | 1,012,072 | 36,700 | 4,267 | 3,062,267 | 63,864 | 49 |
| 1 | 3,634 | 23 | ..... | 35 | 2 | 7,652 | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| 16 | 2,283 | 1,695 | ..... | 142 | 123 | 56,530 | 2,559 | 279 | 41,079 | 1,942 | 46 | 26,144 | 1,314 | 51 |
| 3,944 | 4,710,350 | 2,782,761 | 27,639 | 127,985 | 1,114 | 1,525,463 | 27,283 | 4,315 | 1,202,661 | 44,769 | 5,161 | 4,199,924 | 87,056 | |

### RÉCAPITULATION

| In Ballast — Sur Lest | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage de fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British—Britannique | 1,114 | 1,525,463 | ..... | ..... | 27,283 |
| Canadian—Canadiens | 4,315 | 1,202,661 | ..... | ..... | 44,769 |
| Foreign—Étrangers | 5,161 | 4,199,924 | ..... | ..... | 87,056 |
| Total | 10,590 | 6,928,048 | ..... | ..... | 159,108 |
| Grand total | 21,185 | 22,837,720 | 5,772,157 | 579,715 | 632,301 |

## No. 6.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea* at each Port and Outport

| No. | Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | With Cargoes—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Equipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Equipage |
| 1 | Albert, N.B. | | | | | | 15 | 4,619 | | | 93 |
| 2 | Alert Bay, B.C. | 1 | 3,341 | 1,275 | | 37 | 7 | 993 | 2,209 | | 78 |
| 3 | Amherst, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Amherst Harbour, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Annapolis Royal, N.S. | | | | | | 10 | 1,406 | 2,450 | 2,540 | 44 |
| 6 | Anyox, B.C. | | | | | | 50 | 63,167 | 104,628 | | 911 |
| 7 | Arichat, N.S. | | | | | | 3 | 273 | 12 | 50 | 25 |
| 8 | Baddeck, N.S. | | | | | | 12 | 2,636 | 140 | | 138 |
| 9 | Bamfield, B.C. | | | | | | 24 | 1,281 | 1,599 | 77 | 116 |
| 10 | Barrington Passage, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Bathurst, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Bear River, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 494 | 496 | 385 | 16 |
| 13 | Belliveau's Cove, N.S. | | | | | | 9 | 1,395 | | 2,509 | 41 |
| 14 | Bonne Espérance, Que. | 24 | 4,254 | 347 | | 464 | | | | | |
| 15 | Bridgewater, N.S. | 3 | 1,441 | 2,643 | | 23 | 19 | 7,184 | 11,960 | | 133 |
| 16 | Britannia Beach, B.C. | 3 | 9,315 | 4,203 | | 99 | 56 | 53,785 | 82,331 | | 1,232 |
| 17 | Buctouche, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Butedale, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Campbellton, N.B. | 6 | 8,838 | | | 158 | 4 | 1,734 | | | 28 |
| 20 | Campobello, N.B. | | | | | | 39 | 4,527 | 142 | | 325 |
| 21 | Canning, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Canso, N.S. | | | | | | 21 | 3,226 | 3,024 | | 12 |
| 23 | Caraquet, N.B. | 117 | 2,032 | | | 509 | | | | | |
| 24 | Cardigan, P.E.I. | 6 | 288 | 223 | 18 | 36 | | | | | |
| 25 | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 23 | 18,590 | 2,558 | 231 | 444 | 29 | 14,796 | 2,453 | 214 | 513 |
| 26 | Chatham, N.B. | 7 | 13,434 | | 14,613 | 199 | 2 | 1,089 | | 2,522 | 16 |
| 27 | Chemainus, B.C. | 3 | 9,424 | | 5,478 | 116 | 43 | 8,885 | 2,696 | 26,671 | 222 |
| 28 | Chester, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Chicoutimi, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Church Point, N.S. | | | | | | 3 | 471 | | 852 | 16 |
| 31 | Clark's Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 21 | 45 | | 3 |
| 32 | Clementsport, N.S. | | | | | | 10 | 906 | 1,640 | 1,705 | 47 |
| 33 | Dalhousie, N.B. | | | | | | 2 | 692 | 1,140 | | 13 |
| 34 | Digby, N.S. | | | | | | 22 | 1,722 | 597 | 1,535 | 104 |
| 35 | Freeport, N.S. | | | | | | 7 | 245 | 180 | | 24 |
| 36 | Gaspé, Que. | | | | | | 12 | 10,951 | | 17,500 | 119 |
| 37 | Georgetown, P.E.I. | 9 | 487 | 326 | 11 | 44 | 1 | 78 | 78 | 1 | 5 |
| 38 | Glace Bay, N.S. | | | | | | 7 | 145 | | | 29 |
| 39 | Guysboro, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Halifax, N.S. | 758 | 2,199,260 | 242,004 | 30,457 | 57,682 | 554 | 200,594 | 157,043 | 25,648 | 7,550 |
| 41 | Hantsport, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Hillsboro, N.S. | | | | | | 2 | 1,405 | 2,469 | | 14 |
| 43 | Iona, N.S. | 1 | 158 | 150 | | 6 | | | | | |
| 44 | Isaac's Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 330 | 250 | | 22 |
| 45 | Joggin Mines, N.S. | 1 | 271 | 450 | | 6 | 7 | 798 | 1,185 | | 24 |
| 46 | Kentville, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 149 | | | 6 |
| 47 | Ladysmith, B.C. | 1 | 2,917 | 150 | | 35 | 122 | 27,192 | 47,831 | | 105 |
| 48 | La Have, N.S. | 7 | 1,635 | 990 | | 47 | 35 | 5,567 | 5,702 | | 221 |
| 49 | Liverpool, N.S. | | | | | | 72 | 5,365 | 7,598 | | 558 |
| 50 | Lockeport, N.S. | | | | | | 28 | 1,184 | 565 | | 302 |
| 51 | Ladner, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Lord's Cove, N.B. | | | | | | 56 | 532 | 1,072 | | 112 |
| 53 | Louisburg, N.S. | 23 | 30,833 | 22,552 | | 788 | 21 | 7,130 | 9,916 | | 219 |
| 54 | Lower East Pubnico, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 23 | 20 | | 4 |
| 55 | Lunenburg, N.S. | 15 | 2,182 | 1,010 | | 110 | 220 | 28,971 | 20,948 | | 1,498 |
| 56 | Mahone Bay, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 415 | 395 | | 28 |
| 57 | Maitland, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 1,288 | 2,170 | | 23 |
| 58 | Meteghan River, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 393 | 559 | | 7 |
| 59 | Moncton, N.B. | | | | | | 2 | 171 | | | 7 |
| 60 | Montague, P.E.I. | 22 | 1,234 | 1,241 | 48 | 100 | 2 | 140 | 154 | 5 | 9 |
| 61 | Montreal, Que. | 535 | 2,372,369 | 2,441,833 | 858,250 | 55,185 | 110 | 230,036 | 263,884 | 88,164 | 4,112 |
| 62 | Moose Factory, Ont. | 1 | 1,497 | | | 45 | | | | | |
| 63 | Murray Harbour, P.E.I. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | Nanaimo, B.C. | 29 | 88,297 | 14,156 | 6,891 | 1,109 | 94 | 50,294 | 23,267 | 7,012 | 1,270 |
| 65 | Newcastle, N.B. | 7 | 8,466 | | | 151 | | | | | |
| 66 | New Campbellton, N.S. | 4 | 265 | 200 | | 18 | 1 | 78 | 50 | | 5 |
| 67 | New Westminster, B.C. | 33 | 103,059 | 70,739 | | 1,240 | 48 | 116,641 | 84,006 | | 1,416 |

## N° 6.—Tableau des navires britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *allant à la mer*, entrés à chaque port et port secondaire

| Foreign—Étrangers | | | | | In Ballast—Lèges | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | British—Britanniques | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| 3 | 646 | | | 16 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 23 | 1,735 | 2,680 | | 208 | | | | 6 | 49 | 24 | 43 | 752 | 184 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 92 | 228 | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 6 | 875 | 1,848 | 1,930 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 1 | 4,360 | 1,500 | | 35 | | | | 38 | 24,924 | 1,521 | | | | 6 |
| 8 | 245 | 24 | | 74 | | | | 41 | 740 | 219 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 7 |
| 33 | 41,969 | 50,000 | | 758 | 2 | 135 | 39 | 14 | 319 | 66 | | | | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | 4 | 22 | 12 | 4 | 50 | 14 | 9 |
| 8 | 168 | 63 | | 60 | | | | 6 | 63 | 22 | 3 | 112 | 60 | 10 |
| 2 | 3,187 | | | 36 | | | | 63 | 1,591 | 290 | 2 | 1,550 | 15 | 11 |
| 1 | 637 | 200 | | 17 | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| 1 | 120 | 254 | | 5 | 5 | 591 | 44 | | | | | | | 14 |
| 11 | 8,167 | 12,885 | | 137 | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| 10 | 47,414 | 11,744 | | 507 | | | | 9 | 5,548 | 153 | 7 | 9,570 | 140 | 16 |
| 4 | 3,153 | | 3,747 | 62 | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | 76 | 546 | 209 | 64 | 1,188 | 341 | 18 |
| 16 | 16,715 | | | 309 | | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| 89 | 868 | 1,367 | | 178 | | | | 163 | 23,882 | 1,465 | 28 | 204 | 57 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 340 | 4 | 21 |
| 2 | 872 | 1,131 | | 26 | 61 | 10,222 | 1,264 | 73 | 10,181 | 1,411 | 79 | 3,338 | 1,010 | 22 |
| 1 | 113 | 206 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| 8 | 11,650 | 14,014 | | 197 | 1 | 145 | 6 | 2 | 24 | 6 | | | | 25 |
| 11 | 12,396 | 1,879 | 36,614 | 191 | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| 11 | 29,497 | 8,580 | 20,007 | 192 | | | | 15 | 2,748 | 162 | 35 | 3,142 | 316 | 27 |
| | | | | | | | | 26 | 366 | 88 | | | | 28 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,778 | 37 | 29 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| 18 | 261 | 165 | | 58 | | | | 2 | 20 | 7 | | | | 31 |
| 2 | 232 | 490 | 510 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| 7 | 7,852 | 21,668 | | 133 | | | | | | | | | | 33 |
| 23 | 282 | 267 | | 56 | 6 | 690 | 96 | 1 | 397 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 3 | 34 |
| 2 | 10 | 2 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| 11 | 10,955 | 6,000 | 21,010 | 240 | | | | 1 | 2,603 | 40 | | | | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 75 | 3 | | | | 37 |
| | | | | | | | | 10 | 506 | 35 | | | | 38 |
| 12 | 13,080 | 30,466 | | 260 | | | | | | | | | | 39 |
| 355 | 1,095,342 | 96,102 | 29,364 | 32,435 | 42 | 35,079 | 2,047 | 65 | 92,662 | 1,083 | 41 | 76,054 | 1,343 | 40 |
| 1 | 475 | 1,000 | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 41 |
| 14 | 9,829 | 18,047 | | 155 | | | | | | | | | | 42 |
| 3 | 2,046 | 1,800 | | 51 | | | | | | | | | | 43 |
| 8 | 124 | 91 | | 23 | | | | 3 | 31 | 11 | 14 | 409 | 146 | 44 |
| 2 | 614 | 1,050 | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | 45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 |
| 50 | 53,636 | 19,062 | | 1,216 | | | | 78 | 5,228 | 634 | 17 | 664 | 74 | 47 |
| 1 | 779 | 800 | | 7 | 2 | 355 | 13 | 42 | 5,555 | 639 | 2 | 62 | 24 | 48 |
| 86 | 18,617 | 27,895 | | 1,396 | | | | 5 | 323 | 28 | 1 | 36 | 5 | 49 |
| 13 | 247 | 157 | | 56 | | | | 3 | 89 | 12 | | | | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 24 | 6 | | | | 51 |
| 132 | 1,641 | 3,454 | | 268 | | | | 393 | 9,819 | 1,376 | 64 | 907 | 130 | 52 |
| 143 | 14,791 | 18,102 | | 1,455 | 7 | 1,319 | 160 | 17 | 1,488 | 112 | 22 | 2,541 | 411 | 53 |
| 5 | 286 | 33 | | 108 | | | | 3 | 113 | 42 | 31 | 1,744 | 644 | 54 |
| 11 | 1,761 | 1,430 | | 109 | 8 | 975 | 60 | 244 | 23,045 | 3,872 | 9 | 734 | 148 | 55 |
| 1 | 70 | 10 | | 6 | | | | 2 | 167 | 24 | | | | 56 |
| 1 | 154 | 400 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 57 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 |
| 3 | 1,957 | | | 34 | | | | | | | | | | 59 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| 286 | 761,137 | 1,730,856 | 438 | 9,273 | 18 | 59,817 | 729 | 32 | 159,242 | 1,314 | 40 | 133,038 | 1,326 | 61 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| | | | | | | | | 4 | 57 | 18 | | | | 63 |
| 572 | 228,829 | 66,021 | 47,136 | 5,512 | 2 | 139 | 22 | 77 | 8,457 | 652 | 81 | 7,132 | 531 | 64 |
| 23 | 27,663 | | | 476 | | | | | | | | | | 65 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 66 |
| 80 | 238,891 | 139,283 | | 2,481 | 1 | 3,697 | 41 | 4 | 681 | 46 | 6 | 3,712 | 66 | 67 |

## No. 6.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea* at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

| No. | Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | With Cargoes—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Equipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Equipage |
| 68 | North East Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 150 | | 6 |
| 69 | North Head, N.B. | | | | | | 87 | 4,673 | 1,664 | | 364 |
| 70 | North Sydney, N.S. | 372 | 127,014 | 49,468 | | 6,106 | 57 | 15,930 | 29,112 | | 592 |
| 71 | Ocean Falls, B.C. | 6 | 22,736 | 6,866 | | 291 | 52 | 75,822 | 77,702 | | 1,363 |
| 72 | Parrsboro, N.S. | 6 | 6,775 | 10,166 | | 111 | 59 | 16,349 | 24,520 | | 337 |
| 73 | Paspebiac, Que. | 3 | 2,844 | | 8,339 | 53 | 5 | 1,369 | | 3,110 | 27 |
| 74 | Pictou, N.S. | 6 | 4,491 | 227 | | 134 | 3 | 2,555 | 27 | | 49 |
| 75 | Plympton, N.S. | | | | | | 7 | 1,209 | | 2,979 | 36 |
| 76 | Pointe au Pic, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Port Alberni, B.C. | 5 | 15,136 | 1,225 | 6,650 | 174 | 6 | 7,449 | 1,008 | 5,576 | 121 |
| 78 | Port Alfred, Que. | 9 | 15,682 | 40,950 | | 244 | | | | | |
| 79 | Port George, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 110 | 87 | | 4 |
| 80 | Port Hastings, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82 | Port La Tour, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | Port Mulgrave, N.S. | | | | | | 2 | 617 | 413 | | 10 |
| 84 | Port Renfrew, B.C. | | | | | | 14 | 54 | 18 | | 55 |
| 85 | Port Wade, N.S. | | | | | | 16 | 1,454 | 2,610 | 2,740 | 66 |
| 86 | Port Williams, N.S. | | | | | | 3 | 1,191 | 2,200 | | 21 |
| 87 | Powell River, B.C. | 7 | 25,329 | 6,487 | | 318 | 112 | 60,362 | 28,482 | 7,327 | 1,837 |
| 88 | Prince Rupert, B.C. | 6 | 11,548 | 1,024 | | 493 | 53 | 74,485 | 646 | | 3,345 |
| 89 | Pugwash, N.S. | 2 | 203 | | | 10 | 3 | 2,170 | | | 32 |
| 90 | Quatsino, B.C. | | | | | | 4 | 5,636 | 1,554 | | 120 |
| 91 | Quebec, Que. | 137 | 821,596 | 155,943 | 539 | 24,454 | 35 | 75,158 | 9,357 | | 1,398 |
| 92 | Richibucto, N.B. | 2 | 526 | | 757 | 10 | | | | | |
| 93 | Rimouski, Que. | 4 | 5,567 | 10,067 | | 94 | 12 | 12,392 | 20,931 | | 237 |
| 94 | Riverport, N.S. | 2 | 198 | 100 | | 14 | 25 | 3,640 | 2,511 | | 180 |
| 95 | Salmon River, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 323 | 49 | 289 | 19 |
| 96 | Sandy Point, N.S. | 5 | 1,024 | 726 | | 28 | 6 | 1,635 | 1,353 | | 61 |
| 97 | Sheet Harbour, N.S. | 1 | 396 | 162 | | 14 | | | | | |
| 98 | Shelburne, N.S. | 6 | 2,821 | 5,476 | | 60 | 28 | 3,360 | 2,701 | | 201 |
| 99 | Sherbrooke, N.S. | 1 | 904 | 1,703 | | 22 | 5 | 1,859 | 636 | | 35 |
| 100 | Shippegan, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | Sidney, B.C. | | | | | | 43 | 7,168 | 5,880 | | 239 |
| 102 | Sorel, Que. | | | | | | 1 | 1,197 | 403 | | 22 |
| 103 | Souris, P.E.I. | 6 | 297 | 214 | 85 | 26 | 10 | 884 | 713 | 146 | 49 |
| 104 | Steveston, B.C. | | | | | | 17 | 809 | 1,082 | | 83 |
| 105 | Stewart, B.C. | | | | | | 1 | 280 | 900 | | 19 |
| 106 | St. Andrews, N.B. | | | | | | 177 | 5,451 | 1,651 | | 809 |
| 107 | St. George, N.B. | | | | | | 16 | 6,450 | 12,964 | 9 | 111 |
| 108 | St. John, N.B. | 142 | 575,057 | 506,914 | 47,394 | 12,623 | 117 | 77,501 | 65,495 | 27,634 | 2,693 |
| 109 | St. Martins, N.B. | | | | | | 26 | 13,998 | | 33,682 | 103 |
| 110 | St. Peters, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 25 | | 7 |
| 111 | St. Stephen, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 112 | Summerside, P.E.I. | 9 | 6,759 | 627 | | 189 | 7 | 1,800 | 720 | | 97 |
| 113 | Sydney, N.S. | 109 | 146,372 | 229,987 | | 2,446 | 52 | 32,848 | 62,102 | | 846 |
| 114 | Three Rivers, Que. | 11 | 42,149 | 5,869 | | 506 | 3 | 9,541 | 7,029 | | 91 |
| 115 | Truro, N.S. | | | | | | 8 | 1,762 | | | 43 |
| 116 | Union Bay, B.C. | 40 | 154,831 | 33,480 | | 2,069 | 19 | 25,249 | 12,834 | | 353 |
| 117 | Vancouver, B.C. | 209 | 1,010,273 | 789,605 | 101,879 | 19,619 | 84 | 1,008,359 | 261,975 | 21,351 | 45,323 |
| 118 | Victoria, B.C. | 30 | 208,691 | 13,277 | 1,366 | 5,796 | 508 | 416,719 | 110,354 | 10 | 18,307 |
| 119 | Wallace, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | Westport, N.S. | | | | | | 14 | 378 | 185 | | 37 |
| 121 | Weymouth, N.S. | | | | | | 29 | 4,717 | 1,385 | 7,573 | 156 |
| 122 | White Rock, B.C. | | | | | | 45 | 6,847 | 11,075 | | 53 |
| 123 | Windsor, N.S. | | | | | | 72 | 27,368 | 26,986 | | 254 |
| 124 | Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet), Man. | 1 | 75 | 10 | | 7 | | | | | |
| 125 | Yarmouth, N.S. | 57 | 5,060 | 1,727 | | 467 | 148 | 102,984 | 11,429 | | 8,077 |
| 126 | York Factory, Man. | 1 | 1,497 | | | 45 | | | | | |
| | Total | 2,834 | 8,099,738 | 4,679,350 | 1,083,006 | 195,074 | 3,799 | 2,987,727 | 1,649,822 | 289,816 | 110,218 |

N° 6.—TABLEAU des navires britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *allant à la mer*, entrés à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

| | | | | | In Ballast—Lèges | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign—Étrangers | | | | | British—Britanniques | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| 1 | 33 | 5 | | 14 | | | | 4 | 62 | 21 | 1 | 43 | 14 | 68 |
| 40 | 463 | 723 | | 89 | | | | 167 | 23,761 | 1,656 | 16 | 199 | 33 | 69 |
| 45 | 18,338 | 40,127 | | 832 | 117 | 13,364 | 1,226 | 59 | 9,585 | 641 | 85 | 20,930 | 2,807 | 70 |
| 27 | 27,216 | 14,351 | | 527 | | | | | | | 5 | 4,258 | 124 | 71 |
| 16 | 9,468 | 14,190 | | 172 | | | | 1 | 52 | 5 | 20 | 1,820 | 420 | 72 |
| 5 | 4,815 | | 9,728 | 72 | | | | | | | | | | 73 |
| 9 | 9,841 | 63,000 | | 154 | | | | | | | | | | 74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 |
| 3 | 1,994 | 4,465 | | 56 | | | | | | | | | | 76 |
| 24 | 73,296 | 10,773 | 40,481 | 854 | 1 | 37 | 11 | | | | 5 | 2,379 | 67 | 77 |
| 12 | 22,366 | 54,411 | | 327 | | | | 1 | 2,603 | 39 | 1 | 2,778 | 34 | 78 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 814 | 19 | 80 |
| | | | | | 30 | 3,267 | 549 | 38 | 6,150 | 525 | 7 | 613 | 77 | 81 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 39 | 14 | 82 |
| 3 | 2,840 | 4,839 | | 53 | | | | | | | 2 | 2,181 | 37 | 83 |
| | | | | | | | | 4 | 81 | 15 | 8 | 98 | 30 | 84 |
| 4 | 1,064 | 2,090 | 2,250 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 86 |
| 88 | 92,019 | 40,872 | 1 | 2,225 | | | | 10 | 2,316 | 120 | 25 | 14,837 | 239 | 87 |
| 44 | 24,352 | 10,206 | | 450 | 1 | 1,626 | 91 | 890 | 68,629 | 5,722 | 1,289 | 46,170 | 8,218 | 88 |
| 2 | 1,993 | | | 31 | | | | | | | | | | 89 |
| 4 | 10,587 | 10,245 | | 114 | | | | | | | 7 | 10,469 | 145 | 90 |
| 48 | 111,986 | 67,704 | | 1,687 | 7 | 33,467 | 764 | 4 | 9,897 | 141 | 6 | 24,977 | 220 | 91 |
| 5 | 6,332 | | 10,941 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | 92 |
| 7 | 9,285 | 15,547 | | 145 | | | | | | | | | | 93 |
| | | | | | | | | 33 | 3,455 | 575 | | | | 94 |
| 1 | 11 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 4 | 176 | 35 | | | | 95 |
| 57 | 3,963 | 908 | | 1,186 | 1 | 52 | 5 | | | | 48 | 3,363 | 1,040 | 96 |
| 13 | 1,338 | 864 | | 91 | | | | | | | | | | 97 |
| 16 | 2,315 | 2,345 | | 273 | | | | 8 | 324 | 60 | 30 | 1,998 | 562 | 98 |
| 21 | 18,573 | 38,179 | | 423 | | | | | | | | | | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | 34 | 425 | 137 | | | | 100 |
| 9 | 10,220 | 4,102 | | 229 | | | | 240 | 168,089 | 4,414 | 489 | 111,717 | 4,415 | 101 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,859 | 40 | 102 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 80 | 24 | | | | 103 |
| 14 | 387 | 286 | | 55 | | | | 1 | 29 | 3 | | | | 104 |
| | | | | | | | | 51 | 70,535 | 3,639 | 8 | 11,234 | 233 | 105 |
| 429 | 7,335 | 12,399 | | 863 | | | | 454 | 30,261 | 2,708 | 161 | 2,981 | 316 | 106 |
| 10 | 105 | 28 | 211 | 20 | | | | 5 | 15 | 9 | 48 | 1,589 | 212 | 107 |
| 345 | 458,831 | 287,734 | 37,706 | 9,656 | 11 | 26,273 | 410 | 95 | 14,889 | 420 | 56 | 62,285 | 1,027 | 108 |
| 36 | 12,429 | | 33,800 | 133 | | | | | | | 35 | 2,740 | 330 | 109 |
| 9 | 7,778 | 8,494 | | 176 | | | | | | | | | | 110 |
| 9 | 194 | 178 | | 22 | | | | | | | 1 | 204 | 6 | 111 |
| 1 | 1,195 | 1,488 | | 22 | | | | | | | | | | 112 |
| 139 | 175,267 | 303,976 | | 4,107 | 9 | 11,061 | 255 | 21 | 27,109 | 557 | 79 | 140,039 | 2,904 | 113 |
| 11 | 11,789 | 12,319 | | 195 | 14 | 43,487 | 599 | 9 | 33,622 | 335 | 19 | 57,678 | 578 | 114 |
| 1 | 263 | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 115 |
| 16 | 47,942 | 26,295 | | 640 | | | | 7 | 307 | 50 | 2 | 4,435 | 49 | 116 |
| 610 | 1,812,115 | 1,618,507 | 36,604 | 25,420 | 50 | 165,013 | 4,419 | 968 | 356,489 | 15,150 | 201 | 358,879 | 4,501 | 117 |
| 218 | 503,325 | 31,526 | 138 | 14,377 | 35 | 212,649 | 6,456 | 534 | 599,202 | 26,310 | 866 | 1,593,078 | 49,317 | 118 |
| 1 | 605 | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 119 |
| 14 | 129 | 105 | | 42 | | | | | | | | | | 120 |
| 14 | 6,531 | 9,916 | 2,101 | 179 | | | | 1 | 7 | 4 | | | | 121 |
| 32 | 1,021 | 709 | | 74 | | | | 75 | 2,031 | 344 | 6 | 262 | 32 | 122 |
| 205 | 263,575 | 499,420 | | 2,845 | | | | | | | | | | 123 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 124 |
| 100 | 99,071 | 6,756 | | 5,212 | | | | 34 | 1,984 | 401 | 52 | 3,517 | 1,051 | 125 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 126 |
| 4,833 | 6,551,035 | 5,513,338 | 334,717 | 133,084 | 431 | 623,460 | 19,306 | 5,277 | 1,813,750 | 79,669 | 4,179 | 2,741,566 | 86,202 | |

## No. 7.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea*

### ABSTRACT BY COUNTRIES

| No. | Countries to which Departed — Pays de destination | With Cargoes—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
| 1 | Great Britain | 837 | 4,257,549 | 2,689,071 | 844,543 | 92,836 | 131 | 331,665 | 343,431 | 18,616 | 4,515 |
| 2 | Australia | 66 | 359,289 | 88,776 | 54,412 | 8,805 | 25 | 86,957 | 115,095 | 39,322 | 1,020 |
| 3 | Bermuda | 2 | 198 | 242 | 125 | 13 | 3 | 207 | | | 28 |
| 4 | British South Africa | 19 | 76,125 | 85,003 | 57,020 | 959 | | | | | |
| 5 | British West Africa | 3 | 12,969 | 9,663 | 13,990 | 169 | | | | | |
| 6 | British Guiana | 26 | 67,930 | 72,700 | | 2,286 | 16 | 20,336 | 12,337 | | 371 |
| 7 | British Honduras | | | | | | 9 | 15,682 | 11,914 | | 434 |
| 8 | British India | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | British West Indies | 137 | 81,970 | 44,345 | 5,023 | 1,967 | 295 | 96,246 | 60,744 | 13,122 | 3,071 |
| 10 | British Oceania | 5 | 15,637 | 1,900 | 5,892 | 188 | 2 | 3,820 | 2,050 | | 63 |
| 11 | Fiji Islands | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Gibraltar | 1 | 1,494 | 3,000 | | 26 | | | | | |
| 13 | Irish Free State | 10 | 28,711 | 49,525 | 4,450 | 393 | | | | | |
| 14 | Malta | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Newfoundland | 659 | 324,725 | 143,357 | 798 | 12,627 | 290 | 112,794 | 125,809 | 3,501 | 4,813 |
| 16 | New Zealand | 8 | 37,394 | 13,139 | 8,335 | 912 | 7 | 23,182 | 6,283 | 35,057 | 292 |
| 17 | Argentina | 6 | 16,105 | 7,939 | 4,960 | 233 | | | | | |
| 18 | Azores | | | | | | 2 | 198 | | | 11 |
| 19 | Belgium | 45 | 140,679 | 252,430 | 7,372 | 2,067 | 21 | 53,783 | 47,126 | 1,668 | 764 |
| 20 | Brazil | | | | | | 1 | 295 | 270 | | 7 |
| 21 | Chile | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | China | 33 | 276,235 | 111,263 | 36,520 | 8,009 | 11 | 86,304 | 39,350 | 10,350 | 4,961 |
| 23 | Colombia | | | | | | 1 | 586 | 240 | | 21 |
| 24 | Cuba | 58 | 44,979 | 17,497 | | 1,142 | 157 | 38,246 | 22,282 | 1,130 | 1,412 |
| 25 | Danzig | 1 | 3,161 | 6,464 | | 30 | | | | | |
| 26 | Denmark | 3 | 4,773 | 9,440 | | 80 | | | | | |
| 27 | Dutch West Indies | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Egypt | 4 | 12,410 | 3,347 | | 154 | | | | | |
| 29 | Finland | 1 | 1,190 | 2,781 | | 23 | | | | | |
| 30 | France | 40 | 229,733 | 158,479 | 19,180 | 7,275 | 2 | 162 | | 1,300 | 8 |
| 31 | Germany | 48 | 231,240 | 237,787 | 86 | 5,426 | | | | | |
| 32 | Greece | 4 | 9,536 | 25,609 | | 117 | 1 | 81 | 20 | | 9 |
| 33 | Greenland | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Holland | 41 | 129,097 | 277,510 | 174 | 1,488 | | | | | |
| 36 | Honduras | 2 | 464 | 100 | | 12 | 20 | 2,563 | 1,032 | | 168 |
| 37 | Italy | 8 | 19,367 | 43,484 | | 250 | | | | | |
| 38 | Japan | 37 | 178,833 | 76,739 | 6,156 | 3,238 | 14 | 91,913 | 20,505 | 11,011 | 4,594 |
| 39 | Latvia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Mexico | | | | | | 8 | 7,060 | 5,000 | | 161 |
| 42 | Nicaragua | | | | | | 1 | 150 | | | 13 |
| 43 | Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Panama | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Peru | | | | | | 14 | 620 | 135 | | 350 |
| 46 | Porto Rico | | | | | | 12 | 1,321 | 2,140 | | 69 |
| 47 | Portugal | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 25 | | 7 |
| 48 | Saint Pierre | 46 | 6,532 | 3,804 | 251 | 323 | 150 | 21,570 | 7,990 | 192 | 966 |
| 49 | San Domingo | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Sea Fisheries | 323 | 28,272 | 45 | | 4,859 | 229 | 12,574 | 2,102 | | 2,493 |
| 51 | Spain | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Sweden | 1 | 1,872 | 4,431 | | 29 | | | | | |
| 53 | United States | 358 | 1,495,184 | 236,552 | 13,176 | 39,041 | 2,375 | 1,979,148 | 823,792 | 154,547 | 79,589 |
| 54 | Uruguay | 2 | 6,085 | 2,928 | 543 | 97 | | | | | |
| 55 | For Sea | | | | | | 1 | 165 | 150 | | 8 |
| | Total | 2,834 | 8,099,738 | 4,679,350 | 1,083,006 | 195,074 | 3,799 | 2,987,727 | 1,649,822 | 289,816 | 110,218 |

### RECAPITULATION

| With Cargoes—Chargés | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British—Britanniques | 2,834 | 8,099,738 | 4,679,350 | 1,083,006 | 195,074 |
| Canadian—Canadiens | 3,799 | 2,987,727 | 1,649,822 | 289,816 | 110,218 |
| Foreign—Etrangers | 4,833 | 6,551,035 | 5,513,338 | 334,717 | 133,084 |
| Total | 11,466 | 17,638,500 | 10,842,510 | 1,707,539 | 438,376 |

## N° 7.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *déclarés à la sortie*

### RELEVÉ PAR PAYS

| Foreign — Étrangers | | | | | In Ballast—Sur lest | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | British — Britanniques | | | Canadian — Canadiens | | | Foreign — Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| 242 | 602,358 | 583,678 | 44,297 | 8,291 | 17 | 48,277 | 685 | 11 | 24,331 | 272 | 19 | 45,884 | 563 | 1 |
| 25 | 86,098 | 49,987 | 2,323 | 841 | | | | | | | 1 | 3,637 | 32 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 6 | 252 | 49 | | | | 3 |
| 3 | 5,513 | 8,358 | | 86 | 1 | 3,425 | 42 | | | | | | | 4 |
| 1 | 199 | | 443 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 2 | 7,279 | 1,729 | 6,900 | 74 | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 54 | 45,186 | 49,903 | | 1,029 | 15 | 1,721 | 131 | 47 | 5,455 | 301 | 2 | 956 | 28 | 9 |
| 5 | 17,478 | 1,350 | 6,381 | 171 | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 4 | 2,328 | 4,953 | 2,150 | 33 | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 4 | 11,271 | 25,921 | | 123 | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| 1 | 3,640 | 8,216 | | 38 | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| 63 | 84,962 | 136,478 | | 1,732 | 46 | 17,144 | 649 | 46 | 13,104 | 574 | 56 | 141,720 | 1,711 | 15 |
| 3 | 6,758 | 4,035 | 2,116 | 78 | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| 19 | 77,982 | 20,347 | 27 | 611 | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 156 | 5 | 18 |
| 60 | 184,045 | 341,754 | | 2,346 | 1 | 2,991 | 38 | | | | | | | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| 2 | 6,737 | 2,527 | | 82 | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| 71 | 316,851 | 323,957 | | 4,539 | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| 1 | 1,549 | 3,210 | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| 64 | 74,286 | 47,929 | 720 | 1,502 | 3 | 571 | 25 | 24 | 3,456 | 157 | 1 | 1,138 | 23 | 24 |
| 1 | 1,335 | 3,765 | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| 32 | 47,258 | 98,223 | 28 | 817 | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| 1 | 3,659 | 578 | | 35 | 1 | 3,478 | 55 | | | | | | | 27 |
| 2 | 7,478 | 3,183 | | 79 | | | | | | | | | | 28 |
| 4 | 4,934 | 11,281 | | 87 | | | | | | | | | | 29 |
| 46 | 122,416 | 185,165 | 8,884 | 1,738 | | | | | | | 13 | 3,401 | 517 | 30 |
| 91 | 270,621 | 503,034 | 670 | 3,268 | | | | | | | | | | 31 |
| 9 | 23,618 | 58,875 | | 270 | | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 273 | 70 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5,218 | 38 | 34 |
| 59 | 186,387 | 347,878 | 67 | 2,395 | | | | | | | 1 | 2,533 | 26 | 35 |
| 2 | 680 | | | 17 | | | | 2 | 198 | 14 | | | | 36 |
| 64 | 210,599 | 460,570 | | 2,192 | | | | | | | | | | 37 |
| 191 | 850,495 | 604,358 | 38,268 | 13,112 | 22 | 185,781 | 6,025 | 6 | 53,016 | 3,219 | 41 | 218,603 | 5,194 | 38 |
| 1 | 1,924 | 4,874 | | 25 | | | | | | | | | | 39 |
| 1 | 1,427 | 1,200 | | 38 | | | | | | | | | | 40 |
| 7 | 10,184 | 14,235 | | 230 | 11 | 40,690 | 458 | 16 | 51,426 | 462 | 7 | 25,679 | 285 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 42 |
| 32 | 99,383 | 143,426 | 6 | 1,780 | | | | | | | | | | 43 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 23 | 4 | | | | 44 |
| 3 | 10,319 | 4,791 | | 105 | | | | 12 | 75,307 | 508 | | | | 45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 |
| 5 | 2,129 | 5,177 | | 51 | | | | | | | | | | 47 |
| 62 | 14,587 | 20,792 | | 1,253 | 22 | 1,533 | 118 | 76 | 7,700 | 459 | 12 | 1,878 | 217 | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 16,639 | 45 | 49 |
| 735 | 33,321 | 12,485 | | 8,452 | 176 | 16,131 | 2,755 | 1,586 | 51,072 | 11,587 | 547 | 37,048 | 9,152 | 50 |
| 2 | 1,326 | 2,815 | | 34 | | | | | | | | | | 51 |
| 20 | 88,221 | 49,955 | | 1,782 | | | | | | | | | | 52 |
| 2,833 | 3,067,910 | 1,353,865 | 221,237 | 73,512 | 84 | 271,422 | 6,350 | 3,442 | 1,528,200 | 62,041 | 3,461 | 2,227,874 | 67,636 | 53 |
| 5 | 16,288 | 8,472 | 200 | 172 | | | | | | | | | | 54 |
| 1 | 16 | 9 | | 5 | 32 | 30,296 | 1,975 | 2 | 210 | 22 | 11 | 8,929 | 660 | 55 |
| 4,833 | 6,551,035 | 5,513,338 | 334,717 | 133,084 | 431 | 623,460 | 19,306 | 5,277 | 1,813,750 | 79,669 | 4,179 | 2,741,566 | 86,202 | |

### RÉCAPITULATION

| In Ballast — Sur Lest | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British—Britanniques | 431 | 623,460 | | | 19,306 |
| Canadian—Canadiens | 5,277 | 1,813,750 | | | 79,669 |
| Foreign—Étrangers | 4,179 | 2,741,566 | | | 86,202 |
| Total | 9,887 | 5,178,776 | | | 185,177 |
| Grand total | 21,353 | 22,817,276 | 10,842,510 | 1,707,539 | 623,553 |

## No. 8.—Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at each Port and Outport

### RECAPITULATION BY PORTS AND OUTPORTS

## N° 8.—État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des long-courriers à chaque port et port secondaire

### RÉCAPITULATION PAR PORTS ET PORTS SECONDAIRES

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived — Arrivage des navires | | | | | | Vessels Departed — Départ des navires | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British — Britanniques | | Foreign — Étrangers | | Total — Total | | British — Britanniques | | Foreign — Étrangers | | Total — Total | |
| | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes |
| Albert, N.B. | 7 | 1,736 | 3 | 646 | 10 | 2,382 | 15 | 4,619 | 3 | 646 | 18 | 5,265 |
| Alert Bay, B.C. | 7 | 3,531 | 64 | 1,376 | 71 | 4,907 | 14 | 4,383 | 66 | 2,487 | 80 | 6,870 |
| Amherst, N.S. | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Amherst Harbour, Que. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 92 | 1 | 92 |
| Annapolis Royal N.S. | 11 | 1,570 | 5 | 580 | 16 | 2,150 | 10 | 1,406 | 6 | 875 | 16 | 2,281 |
| Anyox, B.C. | 20 | 31,703 | 1 | 4,360 | 21 | 36,063 | 88 | 88,091 | 1 | 4,360 | 89 | 92,451 |
| Arichat, N.S. | 43 | 2,373 | 9 | 261 | 52 | 2,634 | 44 | 1,013 | 9 | 261 | 53 | 1,274 |
| Baddeck, N.S. | 47 | 18,090 | 33 | 41,964 | 80 | 60,054 | 28 | 3,090 | 33 | 41,969 | 61 | 45,059 |
| Bamfield, B.C. | 23 | 1,094 | 2 | 11 | 25 | 1,105 | 28 | 1,303 | 4 | 50 | 32 | 1,353 |
| Barrington Passage, N.S. | 3 | 31 | 9 | 231 | 12 | 262 | 6 | 63 | 11 | 280 | 17 | 343 |
| Bathurst, N.B. | 63 | 1,591 | 4 | 4,729 | 67 | 6,320 | 63 | 1,591 | 4 | 4,737 | 67 | 6,328 |
| Bear River, N.S. | 4 | 724 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 724 | 4 | 494 | 1 | 637 | 5 | 1,131 |
| Belliveau's Cove, N.S. | 7 | 1,499 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1,499 | 9 | 1,395 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1,395 |
| Bonne Esperance, Que. | 35 | 6,062 | 1 | 120 | 36 | 6,182 | 29 | 4,845 | 1 | 120 | 30 | 4,965 |
| Bridgetown, N.S. | 1 | 203 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 203 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bridgewater, N.S. | 5 | 2,035 | 6 | 2,776 | 11 | 4,811 | 22 | 8,625 | 11 | 8,167 | 33 | 16,792 |
| Britannia Beach, B.C. | 66 | 65,105 | 16 | 56,984 | 82 | 122,089 | 68 | 68,648 | 17 | 56,984 | 85 | 125,632 |
| Buctouche, N.B. | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2,795 | 3 | 2,795 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3,153 | 4 | 3,153 |
| Butedale, B.C. | 77 | 2,645 | 64 | 1,188 | 141 | 3,833 | 76 | 546 | 64 | 1,188 | 140 | 1,734 |
| Campbellton, N.B. | 5 | 9,549 | 8 | 7,801 | 13 | 17,350 | 10 | 10,572 | 16 | 16,715 | 26 | 27,287 |
| Campo Bello, N.B. | 295 | 26,328 | 358 | 6,608 | 653 | 32,936 | 202 | 28,409 | 117 | 1,072 | 319 | 29,481 |
| Canning, N.S. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 340 | 1 | 340 |
| Canso, N.S. | 185 | 27,602 | 81 | 4,225 | 266 | 31,827 | 155 | 23,629 | 81 | 4,210 | 236 | 27,839 |
| Caraquet, N.B. | 117 | 2,032 | ..... | ..... | 117 | 2,032 | 117 | 2,032 | 1 | 113 | 118 | 2,145 |
| Cardigan, P.E.I. | 7 | 327 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 327 | 6 | 288 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 288 |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 23 | 7,239 | 15 | 15,739 | 38 | 22,978 | 55 | 33,555 | 8 | 11,650 | 63 | 45,205 |
| Chatham, N.B. | 4 | 6,276 | 7 | 8,415 | 11 | 14,691 | 9 | 14,523 | 11 | 12,396 | 20 | 26,919 |
| Chemainus, B.C. | 66 | 12,428 | 48 | 14,493 | 114 | 26,921 | 61 | 21,057 | 46 | 32,639 | 107 | 53,696 |
| Chester, N.S. | 26 | 345 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 345 | 26 | 366 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 366 |
| Chicoutimi, Que. | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,062 | 2 | 4,062 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,778 | 1 | 2,778 |
| Church Point, N.S. | 2 | 424 | 1 | 358 | 3 | 782 | 3 | 471 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 471 |
| Clark's Harbour, N.S. | 2 | 248 | 24 | 340 | 26 | 588 | 3 | 41 | 18 | 261 | 21 | 302 |
| Clementsport, N.S. | 11 | 1,035 | 2 | 232 | 13 | 1,267 | 10 | 906 | 2 | 232 | 12 | 1,138 |
| Dalhousie, N.B. | 2 | 5,576 | 5 | 4,847 | 7 | 10,423 | 2 | 692 | 7 | 7,852 | 9 | 8,544 |
| Digby, N.S. | 22 | 2,495 | 16 | 213 | 38 | 2,708 | 29 | 2,809 | 24 | 308 | 53 | 3,117 |
| Freeport, N.S. | 8 | 483 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 493 | 7 | 245 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 255 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gaspé, Que. | 15 | 15,976 | 12 | 14,404 | 27 | 30,380 | 13 | 13,554 | 11 | 10,955 | 24 | 24,509 |
| Georgetown, P.E.I. | 10 | 595 | | | 10 | 595 | 11 | 640 | | | 11 | 640 |
| Glace Bay, N.S. | 16 | 711 | | | 16 | 711 | 17 | 651 | | | 17 | 651 |
| Guysboro, N.S. | | | 9 | 8,628 | 9 | 8,628 | | | 12 | 13,080 | 12 | 13,080 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 1,251 | 2,367,838 | 398 | 1,129,738 | 1,649 | 3,497,576 | 1,419 | 2,527,595 | 396 | 1,171,396 | 1,815 | 3,698,991 |
| Hantsport, N.S. | 1 | 1,412 | 17 | 32,973 | 18 | 34,385 | | | 1 | 475 | 1 | 475 |
| Hillsboro, N.S. | | | 13 | 9,225 | 13 | 9,225 | 2 | 1,405 | 14 | 9,829 | 16 | 11,234 |
| Iona, N. S. | 1 | 158 | 1 | 682 | 2 | 840 | 1 | 158 | 3 | 2,046 | 4 | 2,204 |
| Isaac's Harbour, N.S. | 3 | 230 | 11 | 298 | 14 | 528 | 7 | 361 | 22 | 533 | 29 | 894 |
| Joggin Mines, N.S. | 5 | 618 | 1 | 307 | 6 | 925 | 8 | 1,069 | 2 | 614 | 10 | 1,683 |
| Kentville, N.S. | 2 | 247 | | | 2 | 247 | 1 | 149 | | | 1 | 149 |
| Kingsport, N.S. | | | 2 | 1,797 | 2 | 1,797 | | | | | | |
| Ladner, B.C. | 2 | 162 | | | 2 | 162 | 1 | 24 | | | 1 | 24 |
| Ladysmith, B.C. | 212 | 70,915 | 60 | 44,997 | 272 | 115,912 | 201 | 35,337 | 67 | 54,300 | 268 | 89,637 |
| La Have, N.S. | 85 | 13,671 | 3 | 485 | 88 | 14,156 | 86 | 13,112 | 3 | 841 | 89 | 13,953 |
| Levis, Que. | 2 | 4,745 | 4 | 12,305 | 6 | 17,050 | | | | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S. | 66 | 5,244 | 83 | 15,089 | 149 | 20,333 | 77 | 5,688 | 87 | 18,653 | 164 | 24,341 |
| Lockeport, N.S. | 24 | 1,041 | 4 | 103 | 28 | 1,144 | 31 | 1,273 | 13 | 247 | 44 | 1,520 |
| Lord's Cove, N.B. | 483 | 10,370 | 208 | 2,442 | 691 | 12,812 | 449 | 10,351 | 196 | 2,548 | 645 | 12,899 |
| Louisburg, N.S. | 59 | 35,447 | 157 | 10,393 | 216 | 45,840 | 68 | 40,770 | 165 | 17,332 | 233 | 58,102 |
| Lower East Pubnico, N.S. | 5 | 211 | 38 | 2,112 | 43 | 2,323 | 4 | 136 | 36 | 2,030 | 40 | 2,166 |
| Lunenburg, N.S. | 484 | 59,857 | 25 | 3,977 | 509 | 63,834 | 487 | 55,173 | 20 | 2,495 | 507 | 57,668 |
| Mahone Bay, N.S. | 11 | 1,383 | 1 | 70 | 12 | 1,453 | 6 | 582 | 1 | 70 | 7 | 652 |
| Maitland, N.S. | | | | | | | 4 | 1,288 | 1 | 154 | 5 | 1,442 |
| Meteghan River, N.S. | 2 | 786 | | | 2 | 786 | 1 | 393 | | | 1 | 393 |
| Moncton, N.B. | 1 | 282 | | | 1 | 282 | 2 | 171 | 3 | 1,957 | 5 | 2,128 |
| Montague, P.E.I. | 15 | 851 | | | 15 | 851 | 24 | 1,374 | | | 24 | 1,374 |
| Montreal, Que. | 690 | 2,773,750 | 339 | 884,711 | 1,029 | 3,658,461 | 695 | 2,821,464 | 326 | 894,175 | 1,021 | 3,715,639 |
| Moose Factory, Ont. | 1 | 1,497 | | | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | | | 1 | 1,497 |
| Murray Harbour, P.E.I. | 3 | 42 | | | 3 | 42 | 4 | 57 | | | 4 | 57 |
| Nanaimo, B.C. | 73 | 34,528 | 619 | 136,475 | 692 | 171,003 | 202 | 147,187 | 653 | 235,961 | 855 | 383,148 |
| Newcastle, N.B. | | | 9 | 11,583 | 9 | 11,583 | 7 | 8,466 | 23 | 27,663 | 30 | 36,129 |
| New Campbellton, N.S. | 5 | 343 | | | 5 | 343 | 5 | 343 | | | 5 | 343 |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 85 | 220,225 | 84 | 234,578 | 169 | 454,803 | 86 | 224,078 | 86 | 242,603 | 172 | 466,681 |
| North East Harbour, N.S. | 5 | 161 | 2 | 76 | 7 | 237 | 5 | 161 | 2 | 76 | 7 | 237 |
| North Head, N.B. | 253 | 26,088 | 59 | 801 | 312 | 26,889 | 254 | 28,434 | 56 | 662 | 310 | 29,096 |
| North Sydney, N.S. | 636 | 187,240 | 135 | 52,975 | 771 | 240,215 | 605 | 165,893 | 130 | 39,268 | 735 | 205,161 |
| Ocean Falls, B.C. | 1 | 1,238 | 33 | 31,474 | 34 | 32,712 | 58 | 98,558 | 32 | 31,474 | 90 | 130,032 |
| Parrsboro, N.S. | 57 | 19,057 | 37 | 9,786 | 94 | 28,843 | 66 | 23,176 | 36 | 11,288 | 102 | 34,464 |
| Paspebiac, Que. | 4 | 2,518 | | | 4 | 2,518 | 8 | 4,213 | 5 | 4,815 | 13 | 9,028 |
| Pictou, N.S. | 3 | 2,331 | 5 | 5,735 | 8 | 8,066 | 9 | 7,046 | 9 | 9,841 | 18 | 16,887 |
| Plympton, N.S. | 4 | 777 | | | 4 | 777 | 7 | 1,209 | | | 7 | 1,209 |
| Pointe au Pic, Que. | | | 2 | 1,224 | 1 | 1,224 | | | 3 | 1,994 | 3 | 1,994 |
| Port Alberni, B.C. | 4 | 3,422 | 19 | 44,184 | 23 | 47,606 | 12 | 22,622 | 29 | 75,675 | 41 | 98,297 |
| Port Alfred, Que. | 6 | 13,135 | 6 | 12,887 | 12 | 26,022 | 10 | 18,285 | 13 | 25,144 | 23 | 43,429 |
| Port Elgin, N.B. | 1 | 340 | | | 1 | 340 | | | | | | |
| Port George N.S. | 1 | 110 | | | 1 | 110 | 1 | 110 | | | 1 | 110 |
| Port Hastings, N.S. | | | 1 | 814 | 1 | 814 | | | 1 | 814 | 1 | 814 |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | 83 | 8,851 | 5 | 1,171 | 88 | 10,022 | 68 | 9,417 | 7 | 613 | 75 | 10,030 |
| Port La Tour, N.S. | | | 1 | 39 | 1 | 39 | | | 1 | 39 | 1 | 39 |
| Port Mulgrave, N.S. | | | 4 | 4,573 | 4 | 4,573 | 2 | 617 | 5 | 5,021 | 7 | 5,638 |
| Port Renfrew, B.C. | 10 | 44 | 8 | 98 | 18 | 142 | 18 | 135 | 8 | 98 | 26 | 233 |
| Port Wade, N.S. | 7 | 1,044 | 4 | 1,001 | 11 | 2,045 | 16 | 1,454 | 4 | 1,064 | 20 | 2,518 |
| Port Williams, N.S. | 2 | 794 | | | 2 | 794 | 3 | 1,191 | | | 3 | 1,191 |
| Powell River, B.C. | 60 | 51,886 | 109 | 105,105 | 169 | 156,991 | 129 | 88,007 | 113 | 106,856 | 242 | 194,863 |
| Prince Rupert, B.C. | 938 | 157,456 | 1,335 | 72,027 | 2,273 | 229,483 | 950 | 156,288 | 1,333 | 70,522 | 2,283 | 226,810 |
| Pugwash, N.S. | 2 | 203 | | | 2 | 203 | 5 | 2,373 | 2 | 1,993 | 7 | 4,366 |
| Quatsino, B.C. | 6 | 7,180 | 11 | 41,459 | 17 | 48,639 | 4 | 5,636 | 11 | 21,056 | 15 | 26,692 |
| Quebec, Que. | 311 | 1,790,966 | 39 | 98,918 | 350 | 1,889,884 | 183 | 940,118 | 54 | 136,963 | 237 | 1,077,081 |
| Richibucto, N.B. | 1 | 68 | 4 | 5,621 | 5 | 5,689 | 2 | 526 | 5 | 6,332 | 7 | 6,858 |

## No. 8.—Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

### RECAPITULATION BY PORTS AND OUTPORTS

## N° 8.—État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des long-courriers à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

### RÉCAPITULATION PAR PORTS ET PORTS SECONDAIRES

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived — Arrivage des navires | | | | | | Vessels Departed — Départ des navires | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British — Britanniques | | Foreign — Étrangers | | Total — Total | | British — Britanniques | | Foreign — Étrangers | | Total — Total | |
| | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes |
| Rimouski, Que | 16 | 17,959 | 7 | 9,285 | 23 | 27,244 | 16 | 17,959 | 7 | 9,285 | 23 | 27,244 |
| Riverport, N.S | 79 | 10,426 | 2 | 875 | 81 | 11,301 | 60 | 7,293 | | | 60 | 7,293 |
| Salmon River, N.S | 5 | 294 | 2 | 21 | 7 | 315 | 8 | 499 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 510 |
| Sandy Cove, N.S | 3 | 300 | | | 3 | 300 | | | | | | |
| Sandy Point, N.S | 13 | 2,061 | 104 | 7,208 | 117 | 9,269 | 12 | 2,711 | 105 | 7,326 | 117 | 10,037 |
| Sheet Harbour, N.S | | | 8 | 6,837 | 8 | 6,837 | 1 | 396 | 13 | 1,338 | 14 | 1,734 |
| Shelburne, N.S | 30 | 5,283 | 42 | 2,764 | 72 | 8,047 | 42 | 6,505 | 46 | 4,313 | 88 | 10,818 |
| Sherbrooke, N.S | 1 | 375 | 14 | 14,571 | 15 | 14,946 | 6 | 2,763 | 21 | 18,573 | 27 | 21,336 |
| Shippegan, N.B | 31 | 387 | 2 | 461 | 33 | 848 | 34 | 425 | | | 34 | 425 |
| Sidney, B.C | 311 | 173,291 | 497 | 138,011 | 808 | 311,302 | 283 | 175,257 | 498 | 121,937 | 781 | 297,194 |
| Sorel, Que | 1 | 2,717 | 4 | 11,577 | 5 | 14,294 | 1 | 1,197 | 1 | 2,859 | 2 | 4,056 |
| Souris, P.E.I | 11 | 973 | | | 11 | 973 | 17 | 1,261 | | | 17 | 1,261 |
| Steveston, B.C | 24 | 1,035 | 14 | 387 | 38 | 1,422 | 18 | 838 | 14 | 387 | 32 | 1,225 |
| Stewart, B.C | 72 | 50,000 | 9 | 10,108 | 81 | 60,108 | 52 | 70,815 | 8 | 11,234 | 60 | 82,049 |
| St. Andrews, N.B | 700 | 35,761 | 598 | 11,260 | 1,298 | 47,021 | 631 | 35,712 | 590 | 10,316 | 1,221 | 46,028 |
| St. George, N.B | 21 | 5,323 | 58 | 1,694 | 79 | 7,017 | 21 | 6,465 | 58 | 1,694 | 79 | 8,159 |
| St. John, N.B | 452 | 890,091 | 406 | 520,859 | 858 | 1,410,950 | 365 | 693,720 | 401 | 521,116 | 766 | 1,214,836 |
| St. Martins, N.B | 31 | 187,585 | 68 | 202,200 | 99 | 389,785 | 26 | 13,998 | 71 | 15,169 | 97 | 29,167 |
| St. Peters, N.S | 1 | 99 | 9 | 7,741 | 10 | 7,840 | 1 | 99 | 9 | 7,778 | 10 | 7,877 |
| St. Stephen, N.B | 16 | 513 | 17 | 3,936 | 33 | 4,449 | | | 10 | 398 | 10 | 398 |
| Summerside, P.E.I | 3 | 681 | 1 | 840 | 4 | 1,521 | 16 | 8,559 | 1 | 1,195 | 17 | 9,754 |
| Sydney, N.S | 120 | 156,032 | 172 | 231,868 | 292 | 387,900 | 191 | 217,390 | 218 | 315,306 | 409 | 532,696 |
| Three Rivers, Que | 37 | 128,799 | 30 | 69,468 | 67 | 198,267 | 37 | 128,799 | 30 | 69,467 | 67 | 198,266 |
| Truro, N.S | 2 | 703 | | | 2 | 703 | 8 | 1,762 | 1 | 263 | 9 | 2,025 |
| Union Bay, B.C | 24 | 46,005 | 6 | 10,518 | 30 | 56,523 | 66 | 180,387 | 18 | 52,377 | 84 | 232,764 |
| Vancouver, B.C | 1,235 | 2,613,217 | 819 | 2,186,706 | 2,054 | 4,799,923 | 1,311 | 2,540,134 | 811 | 2,170,994 | 2,122 | 4,711,128 |
| Victoria, B.C | 1,199 | 1,484,984 | 1,112 | 2,068,230 | 2,311 | 3,553,214 | 1,107 | 1,437,261 | 1,084 | 2,096,403 | 2,191 | 3,533,664 |
| Wallace, N.S | | | 1 | 605 | 1 | 605 | | | 1 | 605 | 1 | 605 |
| Westport, N.S | 18 | 1,167 | 20 | 207 | 38 | 1,374 | 14 | 378 | 14 | 129 | 28 | 507 |
| Weymouth, N.S | 32 | 4,491 | 10 | 4,688 | 42 | 9,179 | 30 | 4,724 | 14 | 6,531 | 44 | 11,255 |
| White Rock, B.C | 110 | 7,062 | 34 | 1,047 | 144 | 8,109 | 120 | 8,878 | 38 | 1,283 | 158 | 10,161 |
| Windsor, N.S | 37 | 16,147 | 166 | 231,685 | 203 | 247,832 | 72 | 27,368 | 205 | 263,575 | 277 | 290,943 |
| Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet), Man | | | | | | | 1 | 75 | | | 1 | 75 |
| Wolfville, N.S | 3 | 853 | | | 3 | 853 | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth, N.S | 240 | 114,912 | 166 | 107,909 | 406 | 222,821 | 239 | 110,028 | 152 | 102,588 | 391 | 212,616 |
| York Factory, Man | 1 | 1,497 | | | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | | | 1 | 1,497 |
| Total | 12,080 | 14,101,446 | 9,105 | 9,096,274 | 21,185 | 23,197,720 | 12,341 | 13,524,675 | 9,012 | 9,292,601 | 21,353 | 22,817,276 |

## No. 9.—Statement of Nationalities of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared

## N° 9.—État des nationalités des long-courriers, arrivés et partis

### ABSTRACT BY NATIONALITIES—RÉSUMÉ PAR NATIONALITÉS

| Arrived—Arrivés | | | Departed—Partis | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flag—Pavillon | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | Flag—Pavillon | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes |
| Great Britain | 12,080 | 14,101,446 | Great Britain | 12,341 | 13,524,675 |
| Belgium | 7 | 11,346 | Belgium | 8 | 16,921 |
| Cuba | 1 | 312 | China | 15 | 50,217 |
| Danzig | 6 | 30,561 | Cuba | 1 | 311 |
| Denmark | 243 | 512,159 | Danzig | 5 | 25,559 |
| Finland | 2 | 3,886 | Denmark | 244 | 519,123 |
| France | 310 | 281,664 | Finland | 1 | 2,363 |
| Germany | 54 | 192,533 | France | 300 | 251,290 |
| Greece | 15 | 49,376 | Germany | 57 | 206,144 |
| Holland | 110 | 490,365 | Greece | 19 | 62,434 |
| Honduras | 2 | 3,022 | Holland | 111 | 491,415 |
| Italy | 82 | 276,666 | Honduras | 1 | 1,158 |
| Japan | 272 | 1,194,878 | Italy | 97 | 328,331 |
| Latvia | 5 | 8,081 | Japan | 312 | 1,364,884 |
| Mexico | 2 | 529 | Latvia | 5 | 7,477 |
| Norway | 623 | 1,170,749 | Mexico | 3 | 788 |
| Portugal | 10 | 818 | Norway | 679 | 1,238,495 |
| San Domingo | 1 | 197 | Panama | 2 | 278 |
| Spain | 14 | 34,402 | Portugal | 11 | 1,409 |
| Sweden | 102 | 296,334 | Russia | 3 | 3,851 |
| United States | 7,242 | 4,534,393 | Spain | 14 | 35,950 |
| Unregistered | 2 | 4,003 | Sweden | 102 | 299,280 |
| | | | United States | 7,021 | 4,383,939 |
| | | | Unregistered | 1 | 1,284 |
| Total | 21,185 | 23,197,720 | Total | 21,353 | 22,817,276 |

### DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

| Arrived—Arrivés | Steamers — Vapeurs | | Sailing Vessels — Voiliers | | Total — Total | | Departed—Partis | Steamers — Vapeurs | | Sailing Vessels — Voiliers | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes |
| British—Britanniques | 9,484 | 13,535,363 | 2,596 | 566,083 | 12,080 | 14,101,446 | British—Britanniques | 9,865 | 13,149,180 | 2,476 | 375,495 | 12,341 | 13,524,675 |
| Foreign—Étrangers | 8,278 | 8,822,444 | 827 | 273,830 | 9,105 | 9,096,274 | Foreign—Étrangers | 8,181 | 9,018,519 | 831 | 274,082 | 9,012 | 9,292,601 |
| Total | 17,762 | 22,357,807 | 3,423 | 839,913 | 21,185 | 23,197,720 | Total | 18,046 | 22,167,699 | 3,307 | 649,577 | 21,353 | 22,817,276 |

## No. 10.—Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards

## N° 10.—État sommaire des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie

| Nationalities — Nationalités | Sea-going Vessels, Inwards — Long-courriers à l'entrée | | | | | Sea-going Vessels, Outwards — Long-courriers à la sortie | | | | | Total Sea-going Vessels, Inwards and Outwards — Total des long-courriers à l'entrée et à la sortie | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
| British—Britanniques. | 3,250 | 9,025,869 | 1,476,730 | 516,059 | 237,935 | 3,265 | 8,723,198 | 4,679,350 | 1,083,006 | 214,380 | 6,515 | 17,749,067 | 6,156,080 | 1,599,065 | 452,315 |
| Canadian—Canadiens. | 8,830 | 5,075,577 | 1,512,666 | 36,017 | 179,325 | 9,076 | 4,801,477 | 1,649,822 | 289,816 | 189,887 | 17,906 | 9,877,054 | 3,162,488 | 325,833 | 369,212 |
| Foreign—Étrangers... | 9,105 | 9,096,274 | 2,782,761 | 27,639 | 215,041 | 9,012 | 9,292,601 | 5,513,338 | 334,717 | 219,286 | 18,117 | 18,388,875 | 8,296,099 | 362,356 | 434,327 |
| Total..... | 21,185 | 23,197,720 | 5,772,157 | 579,715 | 632,301 | 21,353 | 22,817,276 | 11,842,510 | 1,707,539 | 623,553 | 42,538 | 46,014,996 | 17,614,667 | 2,287,254 | 1,255,854 |

No. 11.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Vessels arrived and departed (exclusive of Coasting Vessels)

N° 11.—ÉTAT SOMMAIRE des arrivages et des départs des navires (à l'exclusion des cabotiers)

| Nationalities — Nationalités | Sea-going Vessels, Inwards and Outwards — Long-courriers, à l'entrée et à la sortie | | | Vessels of the Inland Waters between Canada and the United States — Navires des eaux intérieures, entre le Canada et les États-Unis | | | Total Shipping (Exclusive of Coasting Vessels), Inwards and Outwards — Nombre total des navires (à l'exclusion des cabotiers), à l'entrée et à la sortie | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| British—Britanniques | 6,515 | 17,749,067 | 452,315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,515 | 17,749,067 | 452,315 |
| Canadian—Canadiens | 17,906 | 9,877,054 | 369,212 | 16,104 | 13,445,974 | 515,076 | 34,010 | 23,323,028 | 884,288 |
| Foreign—Étrangers | 18,117 | 18,388,875 | 434,327 | 36,992 | 16,145,857 | 334,799 | 55,109 | 34,534,732 | 769,126 |
| Total | 42,538 | 46,014,996 | 1,255,854 | 53,096 | 29,591,831 | 849,875 | 95,634 | 75,606,827 | 2,105,729 |

TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea* at each of the undermentioned Ports and Outports in Canada from Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Nationality of the Vessels employed in the trade with each Country.

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Albert, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 7 | 1,736 | 3 | 646 | | | | | | |
| Alert Bay, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 4 | 3,508 | 59 | 1,237 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 89 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 3 | 23 | 4 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 3,531 | 64 | 1,376 | | | | | | |
| Amherst., N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Annapolis Royal, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 11 | 1,570 | 5 | 580 | | | | | | |
| Anyox, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 20 | 31,703 | 1 | 4,360 | | | | | | |
| Arichat, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 1 | 1,512 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 98 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 41 | 763 | 9 | 261 | | | | | | |
| Total | 43 | 2,373 | 9 | 261 | | | | | | |
| Baddeck, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 34 | 16,519 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 512 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 2 | 4,782 | 30 | 36,492 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 758 | 1 | 690 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 7 | 202 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 47 | 18,090 | 3 | 5,472 | 30 | 36,492 | | | | |
| Bamfield, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 23 | 1,094 | 2 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Barrington Passage, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 5 | 55 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 3 | 31 | 4 | 176 | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 31 | 9 | 231 | | | | | | |
| Bathurst, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 223 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 480 | 3 | 2,430 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 61 | 888 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63 | 1,591 | 3 | 2,430 | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |
| Bear River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 724 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

COMMERCE AVEC CHAQUE PAYS ET NATIONALITÉ DES NAVIRES

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur déclarés *à l'entrée* à chacun des ports et ports secondaires sous-mentionnés, du Canada, venant des pays étrangers, et de la nationalité des navires employés dans le commerce avec chaque pays.

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 2,382 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 | 4,745 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 73 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 71 | 4,907 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 2,150 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 36,063 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,512 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 98 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 1,024 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52 | 2,634 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 16,519 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 512 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 41,274 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,448 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 202 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 80 | 60,054 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 1,105 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 55 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 207 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 262 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 223 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,299 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2,910 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 | 888 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 67 | 6,320 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 724 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Belliveau's Cove, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 282 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 1,196 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 21 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 1,499 | | | | | | | | |
| Bonne Espérance, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 24 | 5,456 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 11 | 606 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35 | 6,062 | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgetown, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 203 | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgewater, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 2,035 | 5 | 1,835 | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 2,035 | 5 | 1,835 | | | | | | |
| Britannia Beach, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 3,525 | | | | | | | | |
| Chile (a) | 1 | 2,790 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 61 | 56,225 | 6 | 6,793 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 2,565 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 66 | 65,105 | 6 | 6,793 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| Buctouche, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,484 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | 1 | 1,484 | | | | |
| Butedale, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 4 | 2,111 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 73 | 534 | 64 | 1,188 | | | | | | |
| Total | 77 | 2,645 | 64 | 1,188 | | | | | | |
| Campbellton, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 3 | 7,890 | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | 1 | 249 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 999 | | | 2 | 2,668 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | 1 | 932 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 3 | 3,339 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 660 | 1 | 613 | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 9,549 | 1 | 613 | 7 | 7,188 | | | | |
| Campo Bello, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 295 | 26,328 | 358 | 6,608 | | | | | | |
| Canso, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 3 | 373 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 65 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 2 | 202 | 1 | 87 | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 56 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 229 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 566 | 5 | 185 | 1 | 785 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 935 | 1 | 92 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 123 | 18,468 | 73 | 3,076 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 35 | 3,458 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 6 | 2,384 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 9 | 866 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 185 | 27,602 | 80 | 3,440 | 1 | 785 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 282 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,196 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 21 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1,499 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 5,426 |
| 1 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 726 |
| 1 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 6,182 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 203 |
| | | 1 | 941 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 941 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 3,870 |
| | | 1 | 941 | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 4,811 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 5 | 23,127 | 6 | 26,652 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,790 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 4 | 24,287 | 72 | 90,082 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,565 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 47,414 | 82 | 122,089 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,123 | 2 | 2,607 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 188 | 1 | 188 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,311 | 3 | 2,795 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2,111 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 137 | 1,722 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 141 | 3,833 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 7,890 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 249 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3,667 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 932 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3,339 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,273 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 17,350 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 653 | 32,936 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 373 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 65 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 289 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 56 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 229 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1,536 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,027 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 196 | 21,544 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 3,458 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 2,384 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 866 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 266 | 31,827 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Caraquet, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 113 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 116 | 1,919 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 117 | 2,032 | | | | | | | | |
| Cardigan, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 2 | 152 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 4 | 136 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 39 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 327 | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,019 | | | 6 | 5,773 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 1,812 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 5 | 1,399 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 286 | | | 1 | 1,830 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 9 | 968 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | 1 | 934 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 3 | 3,931 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 1,716 | 3 | 1,999 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 3 | 39 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 23 | 7,239 | 3 | 1,999 | 11 | 12,468 | | | | |
| Chatham, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 3,269 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 1,918 | | | 1 | 814 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | 1 | 929 | | | | |
| Spain (b) | | | | | 1 | 219 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 871 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 1,089 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 6,276 | | | 4 | 2,833 | | | | |
| Chemainus, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 60 | 5,852 | 42 | 6,685 | 1 | 293 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 6 | 6,576 | 5 | 7,515 | | | | | | |
| Total | 66 | 12,428 | 47 | 14,200 | 1 | 293 | | | | |
| Chester, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 26 | 345 | | | | | | | | |
| Chicoutimi, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 2,778 | 1 | 1,284 | | | | |
| Church Point, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 424 | 1 | 358 | | | | | | |
| Clark's Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 238 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 24 | 340 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 248 | 24 | 340 | | | | | | |
| Clementsport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 11 | 1,035 | 2 | 232 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 113 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 116 | 1,919 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 117 | 2,032 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 152 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 136 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 39 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 327 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 6,792 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,812 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,399 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2,116 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 968 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 934 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,272 | 4 | 5,203 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 3,715 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 39 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,272 | 38 | 22,978 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,950 | 2 | 5,219 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,830 | 1 | 1,830 |
| 1 | 1,802 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4,534 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 929 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 219 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 871 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,089 |
| 1 | 1,802 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3,780 | 11 | 14,691 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 103 | 12,830 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 14,091 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 114 | 26,921 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 345 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4,062 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 782 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 238 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 340 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 588 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 1,267 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Dalhousie, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | 1 | 895 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (b) | 1 | 1,885 | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (b) | | | | | 1 | 244 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 3,691 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 826 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 5,576 | 1 | 826 | 2 | 1,139 | | | | |
| Digby, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 3 | 153 | 16 | 213 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 856 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 6 | 690 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 9 | 796 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 22 | 2,495 | 16 | 213 | | | | | | |
| Freeport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 238 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 7 | 245 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Total | 8 | 483 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Gaspé, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 2,348 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 12 | 9,571 | | | 1 | 1,123 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | 1 | 1,456 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 2,601 | | | 5 | 8,551 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 2 | 1,098 | | | | | | |
| Total | 15 | 15,976 | 2 | 1,098 | 6 | 9,674 | | | | |
| Georgetown, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 5 | 274 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 4 | 302 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 19 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10 | 595 | | | | | | | | |
| Glace Bay, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 29 | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | 15 | 682 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 711 | | | | | | | | |
| Guysboro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 2 | 1,557 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 2 | 1,374 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 2 | 1,374 | 2 | 1,557 | | | | |
| Halifax, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 96 | 532,402 | 1 | 3,530 | 13 | 13,703 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | 1 | 397 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 48 | 108,458 | | | 1 | 587 | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 7 | 939 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 131 | 122,875 | 10 | 16,976 | 4 | 3,626 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 38 | 3,955 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 29 | 186,031 | | | 1 | 838 | | | 1 | 663 |
| Brazil (b) | 1 | 233 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 2 | 1,358 | | | 2 | 2,072 | | | | |
| France (a) | 3 | 27,039 | 1 | 6,160 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 895 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Finnish | 1 | 1,523 | 1 | 1,523 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,885 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 244 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,359 | 2 | 5,050 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 826 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2,882 | 7 | 10,423 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 366 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 856 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 690 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 796 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 2,708 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 238 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 255 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 493 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,348 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 10,694 |
| | | 1 | 259 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 259 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,456 |
| 1 | 650 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 650 |
| 2 | 2,723 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 13,875 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,098 |
| 3 | 3,373 | 1 | 259 | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 30,380 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 274 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 302 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 595 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 29 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 682 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 711 |
| 5 | 5,697 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 7,254 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,374 |
| 5 | 5,697 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 8,628 |
| | | | | 1 | 813 | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,020 | 112 | 551,468 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 397 |
| | | | | 1 | 291 | | | | | Swedish | 21 | 24,968 | 71 | 134,304 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 939 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,367 | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 711 | 147 | 145,555 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 3,955 |
| | | 1 | 1,183 | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 188,715 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 233 |
| 2 | 2,125 | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,085 | 7 | 6,640 |
| | | 12 | 60,833 | | | | | | | Swedish<br>Dutch | 1<br>1 | 1,311<br>2,702 | 18 | 98,045 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Germany (a) | 17 | 140,60 | 5 | 23,636 | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 2 | 3,0.8 | | | 1 | 2,832 | | | | |
| Holland (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | 2 | 11,836 | 1 | 956 | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 16 | 117,015 | | | | |
| Peru (a) | 6 | 31,842 | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 1 | 5,960 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 12 | 2,239 | | | 1 | 1,177 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 9 | 1,152 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | 3 | 6,474 | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 218 | 960,443 | 43 | 70,312 | 26 | 26,074 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 28 | 8,830 | 15 | 9,287 | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar (a) | 2 | 9,289 | | | | | | | | |
| India (a) | 17 | 71,683 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 77 | 35,475 | | | 2 | 1,676 | | | 3 | 3,708 |
| From Sea (b) | 198 | 38,777 | | | | | | | | |
| Dutch East Indies (a) | 1 | 3,277 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 231 | 29,830 | | | 1 | 59 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 63 | 2,501 | 6 | 398 | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 9 | 31,833 | | | | | | | | |
| San Domingo (a) | 1 | 894 | | | 9 | 7,903 | | | | |
| Total | 1,251 | 2,367,838 | 83 | 112,135 | 78 | 178,518 | | | 4 | 4,371 |
| Hantsport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 1,412 | 16 | 31,451 | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 1,412 | 16 | 31,451 | | | | | | |
| Hillsboro, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 6 | 4,324 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 7 | 4,901 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 7 | 4,901 | 6 | 4,324 | | | | |
| Iona, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 158 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 682 | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 158 | | | 1 | 682 | | | | |
| Isaacs Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 10 | 11 | 298 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 2 | 220 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 230 | 11 | 298 | | | | | | |
| Joggin Mines, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 5 | 618 | 1 | 307 | | | | | | |
| Kentville, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 247 | | | | | | | | |
| Kingsport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 340 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 1 | 340 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | 17 | 108,116 | | | | | | | | 39 | 272,356 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,797 | | | | | Dutch | 21 | 198,058 | 26 | 210,737 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigian | 1 | 5,002 | | |
| | | 1 | 349 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 349 |
| 1 | 1,195 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 13,987 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 117,015 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 31,842 |
| 26 | 133,496 | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 133,496 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5,960 |
| | | 26 | 6,576 | | | | | | | | | | 39 | 9,992 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1,152 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 1,330 | | | | | | 4 | 7,804 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 17 | 121,532 | 17 | 121,532 |
| 10 | 31,805 | 1 | 99 | 1 | 7,771 | | | | | Swedish | 11 | 60,937 | 313 | 1,160,709 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dominican | 1 | 197 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Honduran | 1 | 1,158 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian | 1 | 1,913 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43 | 18,117 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 9,289 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 71,683 |
| | | 15 | 11,245 | 5 | 2,863 | | | | | Swedish | 5 | 2,806 | 107 | 57,773 |
| | | 12 | 1,915 | | | | | | | | | | 210 | 40,692 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,277 |
| | | 10 | 2,921 | | | | | | | | | | 242 | 32,810 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 69 | 2,899 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 31,833 |
| 1 | 1,035 | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 3 | 2,189 | 14 | 12,021 |
| 40 | 169,656 | 78 | 85,121 | 27 | 123,018 | 1 | 1,330 | | | | 87 | 425,589 | 1,649 | 3,497,576 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 1,522 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,522 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 32,863 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,522 | | | | | | | | 18 | 34,385 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 4,324 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 4,901 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 9,225 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 158 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 682 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 840 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 308 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 220 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 528 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 925 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 247 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1,457 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,457 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 340 |
| 1 | 1,457 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,797 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Ladner, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 162 | | | | | | | | |
| Ladysmith, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 105 | 31,729 | 43 | 41,668 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 107 | 39,186 | 17 | 3,329 | | | | | | |
| Total | 212 | 70,915 | 60 | 44,997 | | | | | | |
| La Have, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 9 | 1,873 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 11 | 4,042 | 2 | 457 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 11 | 1,014 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 21 | 3,698 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 2 | 156 | 1 | 28 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 31 | 2,888 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 85 | 13,671 | 3 | 485 | | | | | | |
| Lévis, Que— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 1,384 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 3,361 | | | 1 | 3,252 | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 4,745 | | | 1 | 3,252 | | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 95 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 96 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 1 | 147 | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 298 | 28 | 1,444 | 3 | 1,761 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 1,320 | 4 | 2,688 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 28 | 693 | 33 | 1,873 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 13 | 780 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 15 | 1,735 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 66 | 5,244 | 65 | 6,005 | 3 | 1,761 | | | | |
| Lockeport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 3 | 37 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 94 | 1 | 66 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 17 | 690 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 6 | 257 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 24 | 1,041 | 4 | 103 | | | | | | |
| Lords Cove, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 483 | 10,370 | 208 | 2,442 | | | | | | |
| Louisburg, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 6 | 14,971 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 15 | 14,619 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 9 | 838 | 1 | 92 | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 136 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 3,942 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 103 | 5 | 443 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 2 | 206 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 2 | 291 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 19 | 341 | 140 | 4,212 | | | | | | |
| Total | 59 | 35,447 | 146 | 4,747 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 162 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 148 | 73,397 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 124 | 42,515 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 272 | 115,912 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1,873 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 4,499 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 1,014 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 3,698 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 184 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 2,888 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88 | 14,156 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,384 |
| 1 | 1,959 | 1 | 3,184 | | | 1 | 3,910 | | | | | | 5 | 15,666 |
| 1 | 1,959 | 1 | 3,184 | | | 1 | 3,910 | | | | | | 6 | 17,050 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 80 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 95 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 96 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 147 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 1 | 70 | 1 | 70 |
| 11 | 7,043 | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 10,546 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 4,008 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 | 2,566 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 3 | 210 | 16 | 990 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 1,735 |
| 11 | 7,043 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 280 | 149 | 20,333 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 37 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 160 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 690 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 257 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 1,144 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 691 | 12,812 |
| | | 3 | 1,123 | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 16,094 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 14,619 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 930 |
| | | 5 | 879 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 879 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 136 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish..... | 1 | 350 | 1 | 350 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 1 | 1,309 | 1 | 1,309 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 5,927 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 546 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 206 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 291 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 159 | 4,553 |
| 1 | 1,985 | 8 | 2,002 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,659 | 216 | 45,840 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Lower East Pubnico, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 4 | 197 | 2 | 92 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 14 | 36 | 2,020 | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 211 | 38 | 2,112 | | | | | | |
| Lunenburg, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 38 | 8,481 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 81 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 360 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 5 | 287 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 365 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 8 | 2,601 | 3 | 1,395 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 92 | 8,122 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 173 | 25,175 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 28 | 759 | 9 | 734 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 133 | 13,626 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 484 | 59,857 | 12 | 2,129 | | | | | | |
| Mahone Bay, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 363 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 4 | 434 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 6 | 586 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 1,383 | | | | | | | | |
| Meteghan River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 786 | | | | | | | | |
| Moncton, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 282 | | | | | | | | |
| Montague, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 15 | 851 | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 430 | 1,966,871 | | | 28 | 41,248 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 36 | 82,943 | | | 1 | 998 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 47 | 51,076 | | | 3 | 4,597 | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 32 | 144,752 | | | 7 | 10,443 | | | 1 | 3,181 |
| Argentina (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil (a) | 1 | 2,353 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 4 | 8,791 | 1 | 2,043 | 7 | 9,848 | | | | |
| France (a) | 7 | 41,962 | | | 4 | 10,896 | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 8 | 29,233 | | | 14 | 39,025 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 9 | 28,971 | | | 21 | 60,295 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | 15 | 43,330 | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark (b) | | | | | 2 | 2,466 | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 2 | 7,357 | | | | |
| San Domingo (b) | 2 | 2,327 | | | 2 | 2,549 | | | | |
| Porto Rico (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,138 | | | | |
| Gibraltar (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal (a) | 2 | 4,904 | | | | | | | | |
| Irish Free State (a) | 2 | 5,791 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | 1 | 200 | | | | | | |
| Peru (b) | 12 | 77,764 | 1 | 5,934 | | | | | | |
| British West Africa (a) | 8 | 33,980 | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt (b) | 3 | 9,785 | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | 1 | 573 | | | | |
| Greece (b) | | | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à vapeur et à voiles, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 289 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 2,034 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43 | 2,323 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 8,481 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 81 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 360 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 287 |
| | | 1 | 87 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 452 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 3,996 |
| | | 7 | 1,190 | 1 | 291 | | | | | Portuguese.. | 4 | 280 | 104 | 9,883 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 173 | 25,175 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 1,493 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 133 | 13,626 |
| | | 8 | 1,277 | 1 | 291 | | | | | | 4 | 280 | 509 | 63,834 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 363 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 434 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 1 | 70 | 1 | 70 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 586 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 70 | 12 | 1,453 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 786 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 282 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 851 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 17 | 37,643 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish | 8 | 26,360 | | |
| 6 | 7,138 | 7 | 14,033 | 3 | 6,953 | 3 | 8,700 | | | Grecian | 7 | 22,818 | 515 | 2,140,259 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian | 1 | 1,348 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 5 | 7,147 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 83,941 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 55,673 |
| 1 | 2,456 | | | 1 | 2,637 | 1 | 3,640 | | | Dutch | 1 | 3,205 | 44 | 170,314 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 6,712 | | | Dutch | 1 | 3,809 | 3 | 10,521 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 3,508 | 2 | 5,861 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,203 | | |
| 7 | 8,937 | | | 1 | 1,485 | | | | | Swedish | 2 | 3,117 | 23 | 35,424 |
| | | 2 | 5,079 | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 57,937 |
| | | | | | | 4 | 14,661 | | | Dutch | 2 | 4,911 | 28 | 87,830 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian | 2 | 6,890 | | |
| | | | | | | 3 | 11,442 | | | Dutch | 21 | 77,187 | 56 | 184,785 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,175 | | |
| 1 | 2,456 | | | | | 17 | 57,808 | | | Spanish | 1 | 3,409 | 35 | 109,178 |
| 3 | 5,435 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 7,901 |
| 1 | 2,876 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 10,233 |
| 6 | 8,824 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 13,700 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,138 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,630 | | | Spanish | 1 | 3,389 | 2 | 7,019 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 7,012 | | | Dutch | 2 | 4,311 | 6 | 16,227 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,791 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 200 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 83,698 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 33,980 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 6,507 | | | | | | 5 | 16,292 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 573 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 2,995 | | | | | | 1 | 2,995 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| United States (a) | 48 | 143,216 | 16 | 53,995 | 23 | 51,760 | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 12 | 54,438 | 4 | 23,248 | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 5 | 18,799 | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 6 | 19,980 | | | | | | | | |
| French Africa (a) | 1 | 2,484 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 690 | 2,773,750 | 23 | 85,420 | 116 | 243,193 | | | 1 | 3,181 |
| Moose Factory, Ont.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | |
| Murray Harbour, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 3 | 42 | | | | | | | | |
| Nanaimo, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 60 | 26,520 | 499 | 71,367 | 3 | 6,702 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 12 | 5,048 | 91 | 27,584 | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 2,960 | 1 | 3,729 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | | | 17 | 325 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | | | 1 | 14 | | | | | | |
| Total | 73 | 34,528 | 609 | 103,019 | 3 | 6,702 | | | | |
| New Campbellton, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 5 | 343 | | | | | | | | |
| Newcastle, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 3 | 4,302 | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,317 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 931 | | | | |
| Total | | | | | 5 | 6,550 | | | | |
| New Westminster, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 11 | 36,618 | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 1 | 3,697 | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | 1 | 4,268 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 69 | 166,542 | 29 | 67,961 | 20 | 73,720 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 9 | 2,335 | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 3 | 9,100 | | | | | | | | |
| Peru (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 85 | 220,225 | 38 | 70,296 | 20 | 73,720 | | | | |
| North East Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 5 | 161 | 2 | 76 | | | | | | |
| North Head, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 4 | 1,465 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 249 | 24,623 | 59 | 801 | | | | | | |
| Total | 253 | 26,088 | 59 | 801 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 2 | 3,659 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 4,293 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian | 1 | 3,445 | | |
| 11 | 23,014 | 3 | 9,582 | 2 | 3,811 | 18 | 57,006 | ..... | ..... | Finnish | 1 | 2,363 | 130 | 369,480 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigian | 1 | 5,107 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 3 | 8,229 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigian | 4 | 20,452 | 20 | 98,138 |
| 1 | 1,985 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 20,784 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 19,980 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,955 | ..... | ..... | Dutch | 1 | 2,170 | 3 | 8,609 |
| 37 | 63,121 | 12 | 28,694 | 7 | 14,886 | 55 | 184,068 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88 | 262,148 | 1,029 | 3,658,461 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,497 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese | 5 | 18,150 | 567 | 122,739 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 | 32,632 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese | 2 | 8,604 | 4 | 15,293 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 325 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 26,754 | 692 | 171,003 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 343 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish | 2 | 2,311 | 2 | 2,311 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4,302 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish | 1 | 870 | 1 | 870 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,317 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish | 1 | 1,852 | 2 | 2,783 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5,033 | 9 | 11,583 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish | 1 | 3,299 | 12 | 39,917 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,697 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4,268 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 2 | 4,762 | | |
| 2 | 4,848 | 2 | 7,842 | 2 | 5,211 | 1 | 3,383 | ..... | ..... | Grecian | 3 | 9,779 | 137 | 370,454 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 7 | 26,406 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2,335 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese | 5 | 23,047 | 8 | 32,147 |
| 1 | 1,985 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,985 |
| 3 | 6,833 | 2 | 7,842 | 2 | 5,211 | 1 | 3,383 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 67,293 | 169 | 454,803 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 237 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1,465 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 308 | 25,424 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 312 | 26,889 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| North Sydney, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,216 | | | 1 | 742 | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 3 | 240 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 224 | 158,397 | 1 | 19 | 11 | 8,443 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 300 | 21,000 | 6 | 453 | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 2 | 572 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 36 | 2,212 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (b) | | | | | 1 | 509 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 827 | 1 | 129 | 3 | 4,809 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 99 | 3 | 257 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 284 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 67 | 2,393 | 1 | 82 | | | | | | |
| Total | 636 | 187,240 | 12 | 940 | 16 | 14,503 | | | | |
| Ocean Falls, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 1,238 | 33 | 31,474 | | | | | | |
| Parrsboro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,779 | | | 2 | 2,566 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 2 | 3,127 | | | 1 | 1,108 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 5 | 1,352 | 20 | 1,820 | 1 | 944 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 49 | 12,799 | 13 | 3,348 | | | | | | |
| Total | 57 | 19,057 | 33 | 5,168 | 4 | 4,618 | | | | |
| Paspebiac, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,115 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 2 | 1,040 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 363 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 2,518 | | | | | | | | |
| Pictou, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 1,949 | | | 2 | 2,918 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 86 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 296 | 1 | 295 | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 2,331 | 1 | 295 | 2 | 2,918 | | | | |
| Plympton, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 777 | | | | | | | | |
| Pointe au Pic, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 587 | | | | |
| Port Alberni, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 3 | 3,385 | 11 | 21,391 | 3 | 11,481 | | | | |
| Japan (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 37 | 1 | 15 | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 3,422 | 12 | 21,406 | 3 | 11,481 | | | | |
| Port Alfred, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 3 | 6,588 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,230 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,825 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 3 | 6,547 | 2 | 6,431 | 2 | 2,401 | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 13,135 | 2 | 6,431 | 4 | 6,456 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,958 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 240 |
| 1 | 119 | | | | | | | | | | | | 237 | 166,978 |
| 5 | 538 | | | | | | | | | | | | 311 | 21,991 |
| | | 1 | 108 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 108 |
| 1 | 3,232 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,232 |
| | | 56 | 12,488 | | | | | | | | | | 58 | 13,060 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 2,212 |
| 1 | 289 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 289 |
| 1 | 650 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,159 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5,765 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 356 |
| | | 41 | 20,108 | | | | | | | | | | 42 | 20,392 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 68 | 2,475 |
| 9 | 4,828 | 98 | 32,704 | | | | | | | | | | 771 | 240,215 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 32,712 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4,345 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4,235 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 4,116 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 | 16,147 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 94 | 28,843 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,115 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,040 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 363 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2,518 |
| | | 1 | 1,202 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,202 |
| 1 | 1,320 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 6,187 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 86 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 591 |
| 1 | 1,320 | 1 | 1,202 | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8,066 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 777 |
| 1 | 637 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,224 |
| 1 | 1,444 | | | | | | | | | Grecian | 2 | 6,444 | 20 | 44,145 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,409 | 1 | 3,409 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 52 |
| 1 | 1,444 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 9,853 | 23 | 47,606 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 6,588 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,230 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,825 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 15,379 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 26,022 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Port Elgin, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 340 | | | | | | | | |
| Port George, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 110 | | | | | | | | |
| Port Hastings, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 814 | | | | |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 145 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 125 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 22 | 1,402 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 539 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 152 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 468 | 3 | 942 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 1 | 91 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 6 | 614 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 38 | 4,922 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 6 | 545 | 1 | 77 | | | | | | |
| Total | 83 | 8,851 | 5 | 1,171 | | | | | | |
| Port La Tour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | | | 1 | 39 | | | | | | |
| Port Mulgrave, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 2 | 2,181 | 2 | 2,392 | | | | |
| Port Renfrew, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 10 | 44 | 8 | 98 | | | | | | |
| Port Wade, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 7 | 1,044 | 4 | 1,001 | | | | | | |
| Port Williams, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 794 | | | | | | | | |
| Powell River, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji Islands (a) | 2 | 7,110 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | | | 1 | 3,253 | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 4 | 15,025 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 49 | 27,465 | 96 | 87,051 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 2,286 | 8 | 1,038 | | | | | | |
| Total | 60 | 51,886 | 105 | 91,342 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| Prince Rupert, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 110 | 143,063 | 176 | 25,541 | 3 | 11,314 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 20 | 5 | 76 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 810 | 7,722 | 1,149 | 28,546 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 12 | 87 | | | | | | | | |
| China (a) | 1 | 3,380 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 3,184 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 938 | 157,456 | 1,330 | 54,163 | 3 | 11,314 | | | | |
| Pugwash, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 2 | 203 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 340 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 110 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 814 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 145 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 125 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 1,402 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 539 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 152 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 1,410 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 91 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 614 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 4,922 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 622 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88 | 10,022 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 39 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4,573 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 142 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 2,045 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 794 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7,110 |
| | | 1 | 3,499 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,499 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,253 |
| | | 1 | 4,268 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4,268 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 15,025 |
| | | 1 | 3,219 | | | | | | | | | | 147 | 120,512 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 3,324 |
| | | 3 | 10,986 | | | | | | | | | | 169 | 156,991 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 2,530 | 290 | 182,448 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 96 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,959 | 36,268 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,380 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 4,020 | 2 | 7,204 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6,550 | 2,273 | 229,483 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 203 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Quatsino, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 6 | 7,180 | 3 | 6,674 | 1 | 4,046 | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 7,180 | 3 | 6,674 | 1 | 4,046 | | | | |
| Québec, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 205 | 1,398,062 | | | 1 | 2,293 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 25 | 58,403 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 23 | 19,672 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 30 | 156,103 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 10 | 111,631 | | | 3 | 7,174 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | | | | | 1 | 3,990 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 14 | 35,132 | 9 | 34,734 | 5 | 9,181 | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 1 | 3,321 | | | | | | | | |
| Dutch West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,478 | | | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar (a) | 1 | 1,946 | | | | | | | | |
| Greece (a) | 1 | 3,218 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 311 | 1,790,966 | 9 | 34,734 | 10 | 22,638 | | | | |
| Richibucto, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 2 | 2,751 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 68 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 2 | 2,870 | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 68 | | | 4 | 5,621 | | | | |
| Rimouski, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 16 | 17,959 | 1 | 1,141 | 4 | 4,760 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | 1 | 1,972 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,412 | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 17,959 | 1 | 1,141 | 6 | 8,144 | | | | |
| Riverport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 2 | 340 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 218 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 497 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 9 | 1,207 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 29 | 4,380 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 36 | 3,784 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 79 | 10,426 | | | | | | | | |
| Salmon River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 10 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 4 | 284 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 294 | 2 | 21 | | | | | | |
| Sandy Cove, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 300 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 5 | 21,731 | 5 | 21,731 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 2 | 9,008 | 12 | 26,908 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 30,739 | 17 | 48,639 |
| 4 | 6,347 | 1 | 1,904 | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,951 | 213 | 1,411,885 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian | 1 | 1,328 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 58,403 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 19,672 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,388 | | | | | | 31 | 159,491 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,511 | | | | | | 1 | 3,511 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 118,805 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,180 | 2 | 6,170 |
| | | 1 | 226 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 226 |
| 3 | 4,985 | | | | | 3 | 9,629 | | | Latvian | 1 | 1,746 | 36 | 96,118 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 711 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,640 | | | | | | 1 | 3,640 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,321 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,478 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,946 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,218 |
| 7 | 11,332 | 2 | 2,130 | | | 6 | 20,168 | | | | 5 | 7,916 | 350 | 1,889,884 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2,751 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 68 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2,870 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5,689 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 23,860 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,972 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,412 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 27,244 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 340 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 218 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 497 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1,207 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Cuban | 1 | 312 | 31 | 5,255 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 563 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 3,784 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 875 | 81 | 11,301 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 284 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 315 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 300 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Concluded*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Sandy Point, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 155 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | | | 1 | 87 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 627 | 41 | 2,820 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 3 | 279 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 6 | 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | | | 62 | 4,301 | | | | | | |
| Total | 13 | 2,061 | 104 | 7,208 | | | | | | |
| Shelburne, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 183 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 61 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 4 | 378 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 2,382 | 1 | 152 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 28 | 1,721 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 3 | 417 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 17 | 1,819 | 2 | 84 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 43 | 11 | 807 | | | | | | |
| Total | 30 | 5,283 | 42 | 2,764 | | | | | | |
| Sheet Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 928 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | 1 | 883 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 5 | 4,392 | | | | |
| Total | | | | | 7 | 6,203 | | | | |
| Sherbrooke, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 956 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 448 | 8 | 6,888 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 375 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 375 | 1 | 448 | 9 | 7,844 | | | | |
| Shippegan, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 20 | 216 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 11 | 171 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31 | 387 | | | | | | | | |
| Sidney, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,307 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 286 | 168,599 | 485 | 126,512 | 2 | 5,402 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 25 | 4,692 | 8 | 498 | | | | | | |
| Total | 311 | 173,291 | 493 | 127,010 | 3 | 7,709 | | | | |
| Sorel, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,618 | | | | |
| Chile (a) | | | | | 2 | 6,568 | | | | |
| France (a) | 1 | 2,717 | | | 1 | 2,391 | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 2,717 | | | 4 | 11,577 | | | | |
| Souris, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 270 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 266 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 437 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 973 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Fin*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 155 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 3,447 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 279 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 1,000 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 | 4,301 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 117 | 9,269 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 183 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 61 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 378 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,534 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 1,721 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 417 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 1,903 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 850 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 72 | 8,047 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 928 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 883 |
| 1 | 634 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 5,026 |
| 1 | 634 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 6,837 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 956 |
| 4 | 6,279 | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 13,615 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 375 |
| 4 | 6,279 | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 14,946 |
| 1 | 218 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 218 |
| 1 | 243 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 243 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 216 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 171 |
| 2 | 461 | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 848 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,307 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,292 | 774 | 303,805 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 5,190 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,292 | 808 | 311,302 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,618 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6,568 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 14,294 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 270 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 266 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 437 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 973 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navres | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Steveston, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 24 | 1,035 | 14 | 387 | | | | | | |
| Stewart, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 72 | 50,000 | 9 | 10,108 | | | | | | |
| St. Andrews, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 700 | 35,761 | 598 | 11,260 | | | | | | |
| St. George, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 8 | 61 | 58 | 1,694 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 13 | 5,262 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 21 | 5,323 | 58 | 1,694 | | | | | | |
| St. John, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 128 | 547,391 | 1 | 3,760 | 7 | 6,387 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 41 | 98,310 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 2 | 1,739 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 11 | 47,237 | | | 1 | 3,990 | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 3 | 3,769 | | | 8 | 9,515 | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | 1 | 4,094 | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 4 | 15,346 | | | 7 | 19,446 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 4 | 11,204 | | | 3 | 9,168 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | 2 | 5,120 | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 177 | 128,256 | 240 | 286,010 | 26 | 33,661 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 62 | 22,273 | 30 | 14,042 | | | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 3 | 7,496 | | | | | | | | |
| Azores and Madeira (a) | 1 | 2,754 | | | | | | | | |
| San Domingo (a) | | | | | 18 | 17,993 | | | | |
| Hayti (a) | | | | | 2 | 1,301 | | | | |
| Honduras (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 15 | 222 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 452 | 890,091 | 271 | 303,812 | 74 | 106,581 | | | | |
| St. Martin's, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 33 | 2,607 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 31 | 13,585 | 35 | 13,593 | | | | | | |
| Total | 31 | 13,585 | 68 | 16,200 | | | | | | |
| St. Peters, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,802 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 8 | 5,939 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 99 | | | 9 | 7,741 | | | | |
| St. Stephen, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 14 | 174 | 9 | 194 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 339 | 8 | 3,742 | | | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 513 | 17 | 3,936 | | | | | | |
| Summerside, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 286 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 395 | 1 | 840 | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 681 | 1 | 840 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 1,422 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 81 | 60,108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,298 | 47,021 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 66 | 1,755 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 5,262 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 | 7,017 |
| 1 | 2,697 | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,168 | 138 | 561,403 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 41 | 98,310 |
| 1 | 1,178 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,917 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 51,227 |
| 8 | 10,334 | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 23,618 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 2 | 2,921 | 2 | 2,921 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,310 | | | | | | 2 | 7,404 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,522 | | | | | | | | 12 | 36,314 |
| 1 | 2,697 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 23,069 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,120 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 2,730 | | | | | | 1 | 2,730 |
| 19 | 33,632 | | | 3 | 2,517 | 4 | 13,437 | | | Swedish<br>Dutch | 5<br>5 | 7,821<br>10,126 | 479 | 515,460 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,415 | 93 | 39,730 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,078 | | | | | | 4 | 10,574 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,754 |
| 2 | 2,758 | | | 1 | 813 | | | | | Dutch | 2 | 2,448 | 23 | 24,012 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,301 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Honduran | 1 | 1,864 | 1 | 1,864 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 222 |
| 32 | 53,296 | | | 5 | 4,852 | 7 | 22,555 | | | | 17 | 29,763 | 858 | 1,410,950 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 2,607 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 66 | 27,178 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 99 | 29,785 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,802 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 5,939 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 7,840 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 368 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 4,081 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 4,449 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 286 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,235 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,521 |

## No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Sydney, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 20 | 51,286 | | | 3 | 3,949 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,367 | | | 1 | 1,447 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 57 | 44,127 | | | 49 | 152,651 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 8 | 1,257 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | 1 | 1,947 | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 1 | 551 | | | 2 | 5,992 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | 2 | 4,663 | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 1 | 3,184 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 6 | 1,570 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 17 | 46,050 | 3 | 5,805 | 5 | 10,399 | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 1 | 751 | | | | | | | | |
| Greenland (a) | | | 2 | 245 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 4 | 431 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 2 | 32 | 16 | 295 | | | | | | |
| Total | 120 | 156,032 | 21 | 6,345 | 61 | 177,622 | | | | |
| Three Rivers, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 29 | 97,873 | | | 13 | 13,999 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 8 | 30,926 | 6 | 27,919 | 4 | 6,858 | | | | |
| Total | 37 | 128,799 | 6 | 27,919 | 17 | 20,857 | | | | |
| Truro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 703 | | | | | | | | |
| Union Bay, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil (a) | 1 | 3,207 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 19 | 35,851 | 4 | 3,188 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 516 | | | | | | | | |
| China (a) | 1 | 3,226 | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | 1 | 3,205 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 24 | 46,005 | 4 | 3,188 | | | | | | |
| Vancouver, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 66 | 231,920 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 3 | 7,763 | | | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| Egypt (a) | 1 | 3,205 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 15 | 42,786 | | | | | | | 2 | 3,794 |
| Brazil (a) | 1 | 3,667 | 1 | 3,526 | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 3 | 9,959 | 3 | 7,903 | | | | | | |
| Peru (a) | 6 | 26,380 | 1 | 3,636 | 1 | 2,950 | | | | |
| France (a) | 5 | 15,414 | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | | | 3 | 11,353 | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 13 | 75,656 | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile (a) | 2 | 4,763 | | | 1 | 2,335 | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 2 | 6,108 | | | | |
| Panama (a) | 1 | 2,670 | | | | | | | | |
| Russia (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay (a) | 2 | 7,652 | 1 | 3,634 | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 907 | 1,527,098 | 562 | 1,143,400 | 1 | 3,476 | | | | |
| China (a) | 34 | 314,282 | 11 | 55,973 | 1 | 2,957 | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 21 | 96,967 | | | 4 | 15,336 | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 34 | 194,190 | 2 | 7,094 | 1 | 5,912 | | | | |
| Salvador (a) | 4 | 3,505 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 3 | 8,113 | 1 | 5,107 | | | | | | |
| Colombia (a) | 1 | 344 | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji Islands (a) | 2 | 7,110 | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji Islands (b) | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 103 | 1,411 | 3 | 180 | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | 4 | 14,654 | 2 | 7,075 | | | | | | |
| Philippines (a) | 1 | 7,172 | 1 | 3,770 | | | | | | |
| Hawaii (a) | 2 | 5,039 | | | 1 | 4,479 | | | | |
| Total | 1,235 | 2,613,217 | 591 | 1,252,651 | 13 | 46,330 | | | 2 | 3,794 |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,987 | 24 | 58,222 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4,814 |
| 2 | 4,446 | | | | | | | | | Latvian | 1 | 1,746 | 109 | 202,970 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 1,257 |
| 4 | 4,884 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4,884 |
| | | 2 | 316 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,263 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,789 | 4 | 9,332 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,663 | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,175 | 4 | 10,501 |
| | | | | 1 | 2,874 | | | | | | | | 2 | 6,058 |
| | | 36 | 8,375 | | | | | | | | | | 42 | 9,945 |
| 2 | 4,744 | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 66,998 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 751 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 245 |
| | | 35 | 8,008 | | | | | | | Spanish | 3 | 894 | 42 | 9,333 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 327 |
| 8 | 14,074 | 73 | 16,699 | 1 | 2,874 | 1 | 3,663 | | | | 7 | 10,591 | 292 | 387,900 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 42 | 111,872 |
| 2 | 3,604 | | | | | 4 | 12,795 | | | Japanese | 1 | 4,293 | 25 | 86,395 |
| 2 | 3,604 | | | | | 4 | 12,795 | | | | 1 | 4,293 | 67 | 198,267 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 703 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,207 |
| 1 | 4,028 | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,302 | 25 | 46,369 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 516 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,226 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,205 |
| 1 | 4,028 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,302 | 30 | 56,523 |
| 1 | 4,246 | | | | | | | | | | | | 67 | 236,166 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 10,540 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,205 |
| 5 | 21,328 | 1 | 3,499 | 2 | 9,766 | | | | | Dutch | 4 | 19,254 | 29 | 100,427 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7,193 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 17,862 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 34,951 |
| | | 19 | 76,550 | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 91,964 |
| | | | | 8 | 30,113 | | | | | | | | 11 | 41,466 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 14 | 73,183 | 27 | 148,839 |
| 2 | 8,470 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8,470 |
| | | | | | | 6 | 24,794 | | | | | | 6 | 24,794 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 7,098 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6,108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,670 |
| 1 | 5,223 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5,223 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 11,286 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 9 | 27,275 | 9 | 27,275 |
| 1 | 1,423 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,471 | 2675,397 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 17 | 92,166 | 63 | 465,378 |
| 2 | 9,769 | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 116 | 463,202 | 143 | 585,274 |
| 1 | 5,223 | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,793 | 39 | 216,212 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3,505 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican | 1 | 139 | 5 | 13,359 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 344 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7,110 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,497 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 106 | 1,591 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 21,729 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 2,530 | 3 | 13,472 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 9,518 |
| 14 | 57,667 | 20 | 80,049 | 10 | 39,879 | 6 | 24,794 | | | | 163 | 681,542 | 2,054 | 4799,923 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Concluded*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Victoria, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 19 | 78,489 | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 12 | 113,020 | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 1 | 7,582 | | | | | | | | |
| China (a) | 9 | 87,176 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 32 | 275,577 | 27 | 221,344 | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 2 | 8,988 | | | | | | | | |
| Chile (a) | 1 | 2,670 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 8 | 7,800 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 1 | 520 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 863 | 861,717 | 912 | 1,319,246 | 7 | 24,400 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 251 | 41,445 | 59 | 8,958 | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,199 | 1,484,984 | 998 | 1,549,548 | 7 | 24,400 | | | | |
| Wallace, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | | | 1 | 605 | | | | | | |
| Westport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 706 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 16 | 461 | 20 | 207 | | | | | | |
| Total | 18 | 1,167 | 20 | 207 | | | | | | |
| Weymouth, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 2 | 1,686 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 22 | 3,789 | 4 | 454 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 2 | 95 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 8 | 607 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 32 | 4,491 | 4 | 454 | 2 | 1,686 | | | | |
| White Rock, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 110 | 7,062 | 34 | 1,047 | | | | | | |
| Windsor, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 11 | 9,768 | | | 58 | 54,251 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 26 | 6,379 | 58 | 94,117 | | | | | | |
| Total | 37 | 16,147 | 58 | 94,117 | 58 | 54,251 | | | | |
| Wolfville, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 853 | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 469 | 1 | 484 | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 123 | 100,870 | 102 | 97,215 | 1 | 883 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 10 | 3,650 | 14 | 6,546 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 90 | 9,029 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 15 | 894 | 48 | 2,781 | | | | | | |
| Total | 240 | 114,912 | 165 | 107,026 | 1 | 883 | | | | |
| York Factory, Man.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Fin*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 2 | 9,663 | 22 | 90,871 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Undocumented | 1 | 2,719 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 113,020 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 7,582 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 5,935 | 10 | 93,111 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 57 | 265,424 | 116 | 762,345 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8,988 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,670 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Undocumented | 1 | 1,284 | 9 | 9,084 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 520 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican | 1 | 390 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 38 | 183,974 | | |
| 1 | 3,425 | 2 | 8,574 | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 3,299 | 1,827 | 2,414,620 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 2 | 9,595 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 310 | 50,403 |
| 1 | 3,425 | 2 | 8,574 | | | | | | | | 104 | 482,283 | 2,311 | 3,553,214 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 605 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 706 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 668 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 1,374 |
| 4 | 2,548 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 4,234 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 4,243 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 95 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 607 |
| 4 | 2,548 | | | | | | | | | | | | 42 | 9,179 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 144 | 8,109 |
| 50 | 83,317 | | | | | | | | | | | | 119 | 147,336 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 84 | 100,496 |
| 50 | 83,317 | | | | | | | | | | | | 203 | 247,832 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 853 |
| * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 953 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 226 | 198,968 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 10,196 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | 9,029 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 | 3,675 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 406 | 222,821 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,497 |

## No. 13.—Summary Statement of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, from each Country

| No. | Countries from which arrived — Pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| 1 | Great Britain | 1,061 | 5,003,686 | 3 | 8,431 | 81 | 98,536 | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | 65 | 376,188 | 2 | 7,094 | 1 | 5,912 | | | | |
| 3 | British South Africa | 3 | 7,496 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | British West Africa | 8 | 33,980 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | British India | 17 | 71,683 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | British West Indies | 236 | 378,797 | 1 | 484 | 4 | 5,809 | | | | |
| 7 | Fiji Islands | 5 | 15,717 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Gibraltar | 3 | 11,235 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Irish Free State | 2 | 5,791 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Newfoundland | 1,025 | 489,306 | 21 | 18,319 | 87 | 195,457 | | | | |
| 11 | New Zealand | 7 | 27,562 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Argentina | 5 | 17,859 | 3 | 10,328 | | | | | | |
| 13 | Azores and Madeira | 1 | 2,754 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Belgium | 117 | 576,909 | | | 10 | 17,889 | | | 4 | 7,638 |
| 15 | Brazil | 4 | 9,460 | 1 | 3,526 | | | | | | |
| 16 | Chile | 4 | 10,223 | | | 4 | 11,210 | | | | |
| 17 | China | 45 | 408,064 | 11 | 55,973 | 1 | 2,957 | | | | |
| 18 | Colombia | 1 | 344 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Cuba | 16 | 25,876 | 4 | 9,946 | 17 | 21,435 | | | | |
| 20 | Denmark | | | | | 2 | 2,466 | | | | |
| 21 | Dutch East Indies | 1 | 3,277 | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Dutch West Indies | 1 | 3,478 | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Egypt | 4 | 12,990 | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | France | 18 | 93,173 | 1 | 6,160 | 5 | 13,287 | | | | |
| 25 | French Africa | 1 | 2,484 | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Germany | 39 | 296,814 | 8 | 34,989 | 24 | 65,645 | | | | |
| 27 | Greece | 1 | 3,218 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Greenland | | | 2 | 245 | | | | | | |
| 29 | Hawaii | 2 | 5,039 | | | 1 | 4,479 | | | | |
| 30 | Hayti | | | | | 2 | 1,301 | | | | |
| 31 | Holland | 33 | 134,000 | | | 30 | 86,419 | | | | |
| 32 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Italy | 17 | 47,993 | 2 | 11,836 | 3 | 6,076 | | | | |
| 34 | Japan | 59 | 391,313 | 28 | 225,073 | 4 | 15,336 | | | | |
| 35 | Mexico | 17 | 69,031 | 5 | 28,355 | | | | | | |
| 36 | Norway | 1 | 4,268 | | | 22 | 133,908 | | | | |
| 37 | Panama | 1 | 2,670 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Peru | 24 | 135,986 | 2 | 9,570 | 1 | 2,950 | | | | |
| 39 | Philippines | 1 | 7,172 | 1 | 3,770 | | | | | | |
| 40 | Porto Rico | | | | | 1 | 1,138 | | | | |
| 41 | Portugal | 2 | 4,904 | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Russia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | St. Pierre | 99 | 10,795 | 1 | 200 | 4 | 3,921 | | | | |
| 44 | Salvador | 4 | 3,505 | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | San Domingo | 3 | 3,221 | | | 29 | 28,445 | | | | |
| 46 | Sea Fisheries | 2,216 | 103,396 | 1,703 | 51,852 | 1 | 59 | | | | |
| 47 | Spain | 4 | 7,930 | | | 2 | 1,443 | | | | |
| 48 | Sweden | | | | | 1 | 573 | | | | |

N° 13.—ÉTAT sommaire des nationalités des long-courriers de chaque pays, *déclarés à l'entrée*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | No. |
| 12 | 20,428 | 12 | 18,262 | 4 | 7,766 | 3 | 8,700 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 22 | 54,194 | 1,227 | 5,291,044 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Finnish... | 1 | 1,523 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 7 | 22,818 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian... | 2 | 2,676 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish... | 8 | 26,360 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 10 | 14,945 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Undocumented. | 1 | 2,719 | | | |
| 2 | 7,208 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.. | 1 | 3,793 | 71 | 400,195 | 2 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,078 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 10,574 | 3 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 33,980 | 4 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 71,683 | 5 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 291 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 1,830 | 264 | 412,179 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 21 | 24,968 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 15,717 | 7 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,630 | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 1 | 3,389 | 5 | 18,254 | 8 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5,791 | 9 |
| 12 | 9,523 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,367 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 1,123 | 1,149 | 717,552 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian... | 1 | 1,746 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 1 | 711 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 27,562 | 11 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 10,352 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 3,809 | 12 | 42,348 | 12 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,754 | 13 |
| 6 | 23,784 | 3 | 8,181 | 3 | 12,403 | 2 | 7,028 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 5 | 22,459 | 150 | 676,291 | 14 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 3,508 | 6 | 16,494 | 15 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 21,433 | 16 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.. | 18 | 98,101 | 75 | 565,095 | 17 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 344 | 18 |
| 21 | 26,280 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,485 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 1,203 | 65 | 93,348 | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 5 | 7,123 | | | |
| 31 | 147,401 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 149,867 | 20 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,277 | 21 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,478 | 22 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,507 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 19,497 | 23 |
| .... | ..... | 37 | 147,154 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,821 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 2,702 | 66 | 271,478 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 2 | 2,181 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,955 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 2,170 | 3 | 8,609 | 25 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 141,273 | 4 | 14,661 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 2 | 4,911 | 104 | 558,293 | 26 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,995 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,213 | 27 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 245 | 28 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 9,518 | 29 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,301 | 30 |
| 1 | 2,697 | 1 | 349 | 1 | 1,797 | 3 | 11,442 | ..... | ..... | Danzigan. | 1 | 5,002 | 130 | 601,993 | 31 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 58 | 353,397 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 2 | 6,890 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Honduran | 1 | 1,864 | 1 | 1,864 | 32 |
| 3 | 6,883 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 86,265 | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 1 | 3,409 | 52 | 166,812 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 2 | 4,350 | | | |
| 2 | 9,769 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.. | 192 | 812,564 | 285 | 1,454,055 | 34 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Danzigan. | 4 | 20,452 | 27 | 117,977 | 35 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican.. | 1 | 139 | | | |
| 1 | 2,876 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,874 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 143,926 | 36 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,670 | 37 |
| 2 | 3,970 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 152,476 | 38 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 1 | 2,530 | 3 | 13,472 | 39 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,138 | 40 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,012 | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 1 | 70 | 7 | 16,297 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 2 | 4,311 | | | |
| 1 | 5,223 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5,223 | 42 |
| .... | ..... | 127 | 29,831 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 1 | 188 | 232 | 44,935 | 43 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3,505 | 44 |
| 9 | 12,617 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 813 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 2 | 2,448 | 47 | 49,733 | 45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 3 | 2,189 | | | |
| .... | ..... | 86 | 31,037 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 3 | 894 | 4,010 | 187,308 | 46 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 70 | | | |
| 6 | 2,269 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. 2 | 4,060 | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 1 | 350 | 15 | 16,052 | 47 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 27 | 150,116 | 28 | 150,689 | 48 |

No. 13.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, from each Country—*Concluded*

| No. | Countries from which arrived — Pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| 49 | United States | 6,082 | 5,051,990 | 5,440 | 3,858,524 | 284 | 442,422 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | Uruguay | 2 | 7,652 | 1 | 3,634 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 51 | For Sea | 823 | 148,217 | 2 | 84 | 2 | 1,676 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3,708 |
| | Total | 12,080 | 13,927,446 | 7,242 | 4,344,393 | 623 | 1,170,749 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 11,346 |

N° 13.—ÉTAT sommaire des nationalités des long-courriers de chaque pays, *déclarés à l'entrée—Fin*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | No. |
| 134 | 231,231 | 10 | 32,500 | 8 | 19,310 | 31 | 100,160 | ..... | ..... | Japanese.. | 61 | 280,420 | 12,099 | 10,065,251 | 49 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 26 | 88,202 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dominican..... | 1 | 197 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Honduran | 1 | 1,158 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian... | 2 | 3,659 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.. | 6 | 19,668 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Finnish... | 1 | 2,363 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigan. | 1 | 5,107 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 10 | 27,950 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican.. | 1 | 390 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 11,286 | 50 |
| .... | ..... | 34 | 14,350 | 6 | 3,154 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Undocumented. | 1 | 1,284 | 885 | 176,644 | 51 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 6 | 3,369 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 7 | 490 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Cuban.... | 1 | 312 | | | |
| 243 | 512,159 | 310 | 281,664 | 54 | 192,533 | 82 | 276,666 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 544 | 2,116,764 | 21,185 | 22,837,720 | |

TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards *for Sea*, at each of the undermentioned Ports and Outports in Canada, for foreign countries distinguishing the Nationality of the Vessels employed in the trade with each country.

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Albert, N.B. — | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 15 | 4,619 | 3 | 646 | | | | | | |
| Alert Bay, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 3,341 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 9 | 1,000 | 39 | 615 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 89 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 4 | 42 | 25 | 667 | | | | | | |
| Total | 14 | 4,383 | 65 | 1,371 | | | | | | |
| Amherst, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Amherst Harbour, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 92 | | | | | | |
| Annapolis Royal, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 10 | 1,406 | 6 | 875 | | | | | | |
| Anyox, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 75 | 63,926 | 1 | 4,360 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 13 | 24,165 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 88 | 88,091 | 1 | 4,360 | | | | | | |
| Arichat, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 125 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 87 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 42 | 801 | 9 | 261 | | | | | | |
| Total | 44 | 1,013 | 9 | 261 | | | | | | |
| Baddeck, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 8 | 1,378 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 2 | 4,782 | 30 | 36,497 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 1,258 | 1 | 690 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 15 | 355 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 28 | 3,090 | 3 | 5,472 | 30 | 36,497 | | | | |
| Bamfield, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 28 | 1,303 | 4 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Barrington Passage, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 6 | 69 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 6 | 63 | 5 | 211 | | | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 63 | 11 | 280 | | | | | | |
| Bathurst, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden (b) | | | | | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 703 | 3 | 2,438 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 61 | 888 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63 | 1,591 | 3 | 2,438 | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

COMMERCE AVEC CHACUN DES PAYS ET NATIONALITÉ DES NAVIRES

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés à la sortie à chacun des ports et ports secondaires du Canada mentionnés ci-après, à destination étrangère, et de la nationalité des long-courriers employés dans le commerce avec chaque pays.

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 5,265 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,341 |
| 1 | 1,116 | | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | 2,731 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | 709 |
| 1 | 1,116 | | | | | | | | | | | | 80 | 6,870 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 92 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 2,281 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 76 | 68,286 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 24,165 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89 | 92,451 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 125 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 51 | 1,062 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 53 | 1,274 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 1,378 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 41,279 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,948 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 355 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 | 45,059 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 1,353 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 69 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 274 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 343 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,299 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 3,141 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 | 888 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 67 | 6,328 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Bear River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 637 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 494 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 494 | | | 1 | 637 | | | | |
| Belliveau's Cove, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 3 | 830 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 6 | 565 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9 | 1,395 | | | | | | | | |
| Bonne Espérance, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 18 | 4,236 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 11 | 609 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29 | 4,845 | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgewater, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 4 | 1,332 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 2 | 1,861 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 18 | 7,293 | 8 | 4,621 | | | | | | |
| Total | 22 | 8,625 | 8 | 4,621 | 2 | 1,861 | | | | |
| Britannia Beach, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 4 | 12,840 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 63 | 53,760 | 6 | 6,793 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 2,048 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 68 | 68,648 | 6 | 6,793 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| Buctouche, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,484 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 358 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 1 | 358 | 1 | 1,484 | | | | |
| Butedale, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 75 | 532 | 64 | 1,188 | | | | | | |
| Total | 76 | 546 | 64 | 1,188 | | | | | | |
| Campbellton, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,456 | | | 7 | 7,190 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | 2 | 492 | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 594 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 223 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 999 | | | 4 | 5,561 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 1,140 | 1 | 758 | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | 2 | 4,275 | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (b) | | | | | 1 | 1,569 | | | | |
| Australia (b) | 1 | 1,885 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10 | 10,572 | 1 | 758 | 14 | 14,812 | | | | |
| Campobello, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 202 | 28,409 | 117 | 1,072 | | | | | | |
| Canning, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 340 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés à la sortie, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 637 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 494 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,131 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 830 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 565 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1,395 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 4,236 |
| 1 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 729 |
| 1 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 4,965 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,332 |
| 1 | 1,685 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3,546 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 11,914 |
| 1 | 1,685 | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 16,792 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 10 | 47,414 | 14 | 60,254 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 70 | 63,330 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,048 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 47,414 | 85 | 125,632 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 188 | 1 | 188 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,123 | 2 | 2,607 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 358 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,311 | 4 | 3,153 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 139 | 1,720 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 140 | 1,734 |
| 1 | 1,145 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9,791 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 492 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 594 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 223 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6,560 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,898 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4,275 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,569 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,885 |
| 1 | 1,145 | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 27,287 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 319 | 29,481 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 340 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Canso, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 2 | 86 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 8 | 823 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 3 | 96 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 279 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 2 | 115 | 1 | 785 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 6 | 1,979 | 1 | 87 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 98 | 14,771 | 77 | 3,223 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 34 | 3,438 | | | | | | | | |
| For Sea (a) | 1 | 2,157 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 155 | 23,629 | 80 | 3,425 | 1 | 785 | | | | |
| Caraquet, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 117 | 2,032 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 117 | 2,032 | | | | | | | | |
| Cardigan, P.E.I,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 2 | 152 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 4 | 136 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 288 | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 40 | 32,271 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 9 | 910 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,119 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 255 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 4 | 6,908 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 95 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 2 | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 55 | 33,555 | | | 5 | 8,027 | | | | |
| Chatham, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 7 | 13,434 | | | 2 | 1,905 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | 1 | 243 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 5 | 4,814 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 1,089 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9 | 14,523 | | | 8 | 6,962 | | | | |
| Chemainus, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,375 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 53 | 6,153 | 37 | 10,972 | 2 | 8,530 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 5,480 | 5 | 7,515 | | | | | | |
| British Oceania (a) | 2 | 6,049 | | | 1 | 3,637 | | | | |
| Total | 61 | 21,057 | 42 | 18,487 | 3 | 12,167 | | | | |
| Chester, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 26 | 366 | | | | | | | | |
| Chicoutimi, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 2,778 | | | | | | |
| Church Point, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 471 | | | | | | | | |
| Clark's Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 21 | 18 | 261 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 2 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 41 | 18 | 261 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 86 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 823 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 96 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 279 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 900 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 2,066 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 175 | 17,994 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 3,438 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,157 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 236 | 27,839 |
| 1 | 113 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 113 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 117 | 2,032 |
| 1 | 113 | | | | | | | | | | | | 118 | 2,145 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 152 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 136 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 288 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40 | 32,271 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 910 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,273 | 2 | 2,392 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 255 |
| 2 | 2,350 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 9,258 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 95 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 24 |
| 2 | 2,350 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,273 | 63 | 45,205 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,830 | 10 | 17,169 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 243 |
| 2 | 3,604 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 8,418 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,089 |
| 2 | 3,601 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,830 | 20 | 26,919 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,375 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | 93 | 27,640 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 12,995 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 9,686 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | 107 | 53,696 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 366 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,778 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 471 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 282 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 302 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Clementsport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 10 | 906 | 2 | 232 | | | | | | |
| Dalhousie, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | 3 | 2,685 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,236 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 692 | 1 | 826 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 692 | 1 | 826 | 4 | 3,921 | | | | |
| Digby, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 3 | 503 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 6 | 590 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 11 | 324 | 24 | 308 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 702 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 6 | 690 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29 | 2,809 | 24 | 308 | | | | | | |
| Freeport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 7 | 245 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Gaspé, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,519 |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 698 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 56 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| France (b) | 2 | 162 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 4 | 11,210 | | | 5 | 5,603 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 1,428 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 13 | 13,554 | | | 5 | 5,603 | | | 1 | 1,519 |
| Georgetown, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 7 | 346 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 4 | 294 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 640 | | | | | | | | |
| Glace Bay, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 61 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 16 | 590 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 17 | 651 | | | | | | | | |
| Guysboro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 5 | 3,981 | | | | |
| Halifax, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 150 | 950,731 | | | 6 | 5,422 | | | 2 | 1,757 |
| Great Britain (b) | 1 | 397 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 103 | 23,151 | | | 2 | 1,402 | | | 1 | 1,094 |
| Newfoundland (a) | 134 | 119,830 | 9 | 15,105 | 7 | 6,471 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 56 | 6,967 | 1 | 88 | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 1 | 7,335 | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil (b) | 1 | 295 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 115 | 45,017 | 6 | 12,535 | 2 | 1,976 | | | | |
| British Honduras (a) | 9 | 15,682 | | | | | | | | |
| British Guiana (a) | 37 | 87,855 | | | | | | | | |
| British Guiana (b) | 5 | 411 | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru (a) | 21 | 43,521 | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bermuda (a) | 11 | 657 | | | | | | | | |
| San Domingo (a) | | | | | 2 | 16,639 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 1,138 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 2 | 3,105 | 5 | 5,790 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,236 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,518 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3,105 | 9 | 8,544 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 503 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 590 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 632 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 702 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 690 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 53 | 3,117 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 255 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,519 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 698 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 56 |
| | | 1 | 216 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 216 |
| | | 1 | 259 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 421 |
| 3 | 3,358 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 20,171 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,428 |
| 3 | 3,358 | 2 | 475 | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 24,509 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 346 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 294 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 640 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 61 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 590 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 651 |
| 7 | 9,099 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 13,080 |
| 1 | 1,475 | 1 | 941 | 2 | 1,379 | | | 1 | 1,319 | Swedish | 1 | 1,020 | 164 | 964,044 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,367 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,764 |
| 1 | 2,460 | 10 | 2,568 | 6 | 3,154 | | | | | Swedish | 27 | 25,726 | 150 | 59,555 |
| | | 1 | 1,116 | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 711 | 152 | 143,233 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 57 | 7,055 |
| | | 1 | 1,183 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8,518 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 295 |
| 1 | 1,145 | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 3 | 1,683 | 127 | 62,356 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 15,682 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 87,855 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 411 |
| 1 | 2,533 | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 10,497 | 2 | 13,030 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 43,521 |
| 4 | 23,918 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 23,918 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 657 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 16,639 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Mexico (a) | 4 | 9,363 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 74 | 14,531 | | | 3 | 2,514 | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | | | 1 | 3,039 | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 231 | 1,079,496 | 44 | 109.268 | 59 | 165,762 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 41 | 14,439 | 19 | 14,808 | | | | | | |
| For Sea (a) | 25 | 27,518 | 1 | 880 | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 11 | 41,089 | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua (a) | 1 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
| Azores and Madeira (a) | 2 | 198 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 342 | 34,104 | 2 | 282 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 28 | 2,484 | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,832 | | | | |
| Honduras (a) | 16 | 2,374 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,419 | 2,527,595 | 83 | 156,005 | 82 | 203,018 | | | 3 | 2,851 |
| Hantsport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 475 | | | | | | |
| Hillsboro, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 4 | 2,996 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 1,405 | 10 | 6,833 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 1,405 | 10 | 6,833 | 4 | 2,996 | | | | |
| Iona, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 3 | 2,046 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 158 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 158 | | | 3 | 2,046 | | | | |
| Isaacs Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 32 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 121 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 8 | 124 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 78 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 3 | 31 | 14 | 409 | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 361 | 22 | 533 | | | | | | |
| Joggin Mines, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 8 | 1,069 | 2 | 614 | | | | | | |
| Kentville, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 149 | | | | | | | | |
| Ladner, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| Ladysmith, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 88 | 10,029 | 49 | 48,161 | 1 | 2,618 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 113 | 25,308 | 17 | 3,521 | | | | | | |
| Total | 201 | 35,337 | 66 | 51,682 | 1 | 2,618 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

## N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 9,363 |
| ..... | ..... | 31 | 5,952 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108 | 22,997 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,039 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 8 | 61,304 | 8 | 61,304 |
| 32 | 138,288 | 13 | 61,949 | 18 | 124,294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch..... | 21 | 191,530 | 438 | 2,000,869 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 19 | 129,124 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Hondurian | 1 | 1,158 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 29,247 |
| ..... | ..... | 6 | 6,696 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 35,094 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 41,089 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,204 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 150 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese.. | 1 | 156 | 3 | 354 |
| ..... | ..... | 11 | 2,992 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 355 | 37,378 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 2,484 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,832 |
| ..... | ..... | 2 | 680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 3,054 |
| 40 | 169,819 | 76 | 84,077 | 27 | 130,194 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2,523 | ..... | 83 | 422,909 | 1,815 | 3,698,991 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 475 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2,996 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 8,238 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 11,234 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2,046 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 158 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2,204 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 99 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 121 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 124 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 78 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 440 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 894 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1,683 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 149 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 138 | 60,808 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130 | 28,829 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 268 | 89,637 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| La Have, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 6 | 306 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 19 | 3,131 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 57 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 419 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 2 | 264 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 12 | 1,770 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 1,976 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 205 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 7 | 2,176 | 1 | 779 | | | | | | |
| Honduras (b) | 2 | 231 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 6 | 88 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 25 | 2,489 | 2 | 62 | | | | | | |
| Total | 86 | 13,112 | 3 | 841 | | | | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | 1 | 942 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 8 | 693 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 7 | 1,147 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 91 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 2 | 173 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 4 | 264 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 1 | 121 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | 1 | 943 | | | | |
| Portugal (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 4 | 158 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 395 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 5 | 688 | 9 | 360 | 3 | 1,761 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 997 | 5 | 3,593 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 37 | 864 | 52 | 2,954 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 97 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 77 | 5,688 | 66 | 6,907 | 5 | 3,646 | | | | |
| Lockeport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 6 | 257 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 33 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 12 | 181 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 38 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 22 | 922 | 1 | 66 | | | | | | |
| Panama (b) | 1 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31 | 1,273 | 13 | 247 | | | | | | |
| Lord's Cove, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 449 | 10,351 | 196 | 2,548 | | | | | | |
| Louisburg, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 2 | 1,776 | | | 5 | 5,134 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | | | | | 1 | 861 | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 136 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 19 | 17,651 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 287 | 5 | 461 | | | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | 1 | 827 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 3 | 102 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 4 | 385 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 4 | 5,659 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 762 | 2 | 120 | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 1 | 3,115 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 2 | 8,649 | | | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar (a) | | | | | 1 | 943 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 8 | 1,018 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 14 | 403 | 140 | 4,167 | | | | | | |
| Total | 68 | 40,770 | 147 | 4,748 | 7 | 6,938 | | | | |
| Lower East Pubnico, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 4 | 136 | 36 | 2,030 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage renegistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 306 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 3,131 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 57 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 419 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 264 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 1,770 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,976 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 205 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 2,955 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 231 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 88 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 2,551 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89 | 13,953 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 942 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 1 | 70 | 9 | 763 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1,147 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 91 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 173 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 264 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 121 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 943 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 3 | 210 | 3 | 210 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 158 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 395 |
| 11 | 7,007 | | | 1 | 813 | | | | | | | | 29 | 10,629 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 4,590 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89 | 3,818 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 97 |
| 11 | 7,007 | | | 1 | 813 | | | | | | 4 | 280 | 164 | 24,341 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 257 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 181 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 38 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 988 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 1,520 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 645 | 12,899 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 6,910 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 861 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 136 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 17,651 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 748 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 827 |
| | | 1 | 227 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 329 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 385 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 1 | 1,309 | 5 | 6,968 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 882 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8,649 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 943 |
| | | 7 | 1,775 | | | | | | | Spanish..... | 1 | 350 | 16 | 3,143 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 154 | 4,570 |
| 1 | 1,985 | 8 | 2,002 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,659 | 233 | 58,102 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40 | 2,166 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Lunenburg, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 67 | 5,028 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 77 | 10,346 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 7 | 597 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 9 | 1,579 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 12 | 2,015 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 32 | 6,127 | | | | | | | | |
| Porto Rico (b) | 12 | 1,321 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 14 | 1,291 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 44 | 6,198 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 9 | 2,653 | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras (a) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras (b) | 3 | 343 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 35 | 931 | 9 | 734 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 165 | 16,645 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 487 | 55,173 | 9 | 734 | | | | | | |
| Mahone Bay, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 116 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 218 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 70 | | | | | | | | |
| Greece (a) | 1 | 81 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 97 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 582 | | | | | | | | |
| Maitland, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 1,288 | 1 | 154 | | | | | | |
| Meteghan River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 393 | | | | | | | | |
| Moncton, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,002 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 171 | 2 | 955 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 171 | 2 | 955 | 1 | 1,002 | | | | |
| Montague, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 24 | 1,374 | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 365 | 1,822,624 | | | 9 | 12,625 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 35 | 80,616 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 61 | 60,652 | | | 4 | 5,461 | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 31 | 92,741 | | | 5 | 14,244 | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | 4 | 11,830 | | | 2 | 4,317 | | | | |
| Peru (a) | 5 | 32,406 | | | | | | | | |
| Irish Free State (a) | 10 | 28,711 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | 27 | 171,419 | | | 5 | 12,694 | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 31 | 84,578 | | | 26 | 69,688 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 32 | 101,119 | | | 18 | 53,239 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | 7 | 17,363 | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 18 | 46,422 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 291 | | | | | | | | 68 | 5,319 |
| | | 4 | 711 | | | | | | | | | | 81 | 11,057 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 597 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1,579 |
| | | 3 | 543 | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 3 | 216 | 18 | 2,774 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 6,172 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 1,321 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 1,291 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 6,198 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 2,653 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 343 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 1,665 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 165 | 16,645 |
| | | 7 | 1,254 | 1 | 291 | | | | | | 3 | 216 | 507 | 57,668 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 116 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 218 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 70 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 1 | 70 | 2 | 151 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 97 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 70 | 7 | 652 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,442 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 393 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,002 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,126 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 2,128 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 1,374 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 2 | 4,015 | | |
| 3 | 6,718 | | | | | 1 | 3,422 | | | Spanish.... | 3 | 9,476 | 384 | 1,860,607 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 1,727 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 80,616 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,177 | | | Dutch..... | 2 | 5,286 | 68 | 74,576 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 15 | 44,648 | | |
| 3 | 6,394 | 2 | 6,398 | 1 | 2,443 | 7 | 24,509 | | | Spanish.... | 1 | 3,475 | 66 | 199,060 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 1 | 4,208 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 16,147 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 32,406 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 28,711 |
| 1 | 2,876 | 1 | 2,534 | | | 5 | 16,783 | | | Dutch..... | 3 | 7,737 | 43 | 218,336 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese... | 1 | 4,293 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish.... | 1 | 2,877 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 4 | 14,264 | | |
| 1 | 2,366 | 2 | 5,729 | | | 13 | 43,116 | | | Dutch..... | 11 | 32,959 | 91 | 259,093 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian.... | 1 | 1,746 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 1,770 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 3 | 8,353 | | |
| | | | | 1 | 1,368 | 4 | 14,958 | | | Dutch..... | 17 | 51,645 | 76 | 233,045 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Finnish.... | 1 | 2,363 | | |
| 1 | 2,461 | | | | | 28 | 92,172 | | | Spanish.... | 5 | 17,330 | 42 | 131,277 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 1,951 | | |
| 1 | 2,876 | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 49,298 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Montreal, Que.—*Concluded* | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Africa (a) | 3 | 12,969 | | | | | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 6 | 24,538 | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danzig (a) | 1 | 3,161 | | | | | | | | |
| Greece (a) | 4 | 9,536 | | | | | | | 1 | 3,181 |
| Malta (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,549 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 16 | | | | | | | | |
| Finland (a) | 1 | 1,190 | | | 1 | 1,274 | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | 1 | 663 | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | 1 | 1,872 | | | 3 | 5,597 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 30 | 115,886 | 17 | 72,690 | 14 | 19,235 | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 17 | 78,056 | 1 | 5,920 | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 12 | 39,101 | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 9 | 27,134 | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | 2 | 3,946 | | | 4 | 4,771 | | | | |
| Total | 695 | 2,821,464 | 18 | 78,610 | 111 | 251,779 | | | 1 | 3,181 |
| Moose Factory, Ont.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | |
| Murray Harbour, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 4 | 57 | | | | | | | | |
| Nanaimo, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 6 | 19,593 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,375 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 154 | 95,204 | 137 | 72,010 | 6 | 19,543 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 31 | 5,997 | 94 | 28,725 | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 1 | 1,472 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 6 | 18,200 | 1 | 3,729 | | | | | | |
| British Oceania (a) | 1 | 3,207 | | | 2 | 6,479 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 2 | 139 | 388 | 7,833 | | | | | | |
| Total | 202 | 147,187 | 620 | 112,297 | 8 | 26,022 | | | | |
| Newcastle, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 5 | 6,970 | | | 6 | 6,463 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 11 | 14,487 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 1,496 | 2 | 1,680 | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 8,466 | 2 | 1,680 | 17 | 20,950 | | | | |
| New Campbellton, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 5 | 343 | | | | | | | | |
| New Westminster, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 29 | 97,445 | 3 | 12,786 | 3 | 10,931 | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 54 | 115,808 | 26 | 59,407 | 18 | 64,530 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 9 | 2,335 | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 3 | 10,825 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexcio (a) | | | 1 | 1,334 | | | | | | |
| Total | 86 | 224,078 | 39 | 75,862 | 21 | 75,461 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

## N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 12,969 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 24,538 |
| 1 | 1,924 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,924 |
| 1 | 1,335 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,496 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,116 | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 1 | 1,806 | 10 | 26,967 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.. | 2 | 6,328 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,640 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,640 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,549 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 16 |
| 1 | 1,152 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 1 | 1,356 | 4 | 4,972 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 663 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 8,438 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 2 | 4,364 | 10 | 20,271 |
| 6 | 7,211 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,637 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Danzigian.. | 2 | 10,226 | 70 | 227,885 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Danzigian.. | 3 | 15,333 | 21 | 99,309 |
| 1 | 1,985 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 41,086 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 27,134 |
| 15 | 23,692 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Latvian.... | 1 | 1,328 | 23 | 35,048 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 1,311 | | |
| 35 | 60,990 | 5 | 14,661 | 7 | 14,886 | 62 | 207,893 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 87 | 262,175 | 1,021 | 3,715,639 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,497 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 57 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 19,593 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,375 |
| 1 | 2,999 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Grecian.... | 1 | 3,335 | 302 | 203,173 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese... | 3 | 10,082 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 | 34,722 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,472 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.... | 20 | 81,226 | 27 | 103,155 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 9,686 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 390 | 7,972 |
| 1 | 2,999 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 94,643 | 855 | 383,148 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 4 | 5,033 | 15 | 18,466 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 14,487 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3,176 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5,033 | 30 | 36,129 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 343 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 2,729 | | |
| 1 | 3,425 | 1 | 4,287 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese... | 3 | 11,329 | 42 | 146,267 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 1 | 3,335 | | |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,555 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,555 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 2 | 6,449 | | |
| 1 | 1,985 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5,211 | 1 | 3,383 | ..... | ..... | Japanese... | 5 | 21,873 | 111 | 285,090 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 2 | 6,444 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2,335 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese... | 4 | 15,242 | 8 | 28,100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 2,033 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,334 |
| 2 | 5,410 | 2 | 7,842 | 2 | 5,211 | 1 | 3,383 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 69,434 | 172 | 466,681 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| North East Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 99 | 1 | 33 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 4 | 62 | 1 | 43 | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 161 | 2 | 76 | | | | | | |
| North Head, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 794 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 252 | 27,640 | 56 | 662 | | | | | | |
| Total | 254 | 28,434 | 56 | 662 | | | | | | |
| North Sydney, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | 2 | 198 | | | | | | | | |
| British W. Indies (a) | 1 | 551 | | | | | | | | |
| British W. Indies (b) | 15 | 1,162 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 203 | 132,369 | 1 | 19 | 16 | 16,131 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 253 | 17,433 | 5 | 373 | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 1 | 2,991 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 1 | 121 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 2 | 606 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 47 | 2,783 | 1 | 44 | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 10 | 4,955 | | | 1 | 742 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 4 | 337 | | | | | | |
| Greenland (a) | | | 1 | 129 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 136 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 69 | 2,588 | 4 | 82 | | | | | | |
| Total | 605 | 165,893 | 16 | 984 | 17 | 16,873 | | | | |
| Ocean Falls, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 58 | 98,558 | 32 | 31,474 | | | | | | |
| Parrsboro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 4 | 6,001 | | | 5 | 5,847 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 52 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 6 | 391 | 20 | 1,820 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 55 | 16,732 | 11 | 3,621 | | | | | | |
| Total | 66 | 23,176 | 31 | 5,441 | 5 | 5,847 | | | | |
| Paspebiac, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 2 | 2,641 | | | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 405 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 1,167 | 1 | 319 | | | | | | |
| Total | 8 | 4,213 | 1 | 319 | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |
| Pictou, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 4 | 5,793 | | | 2 | 2,094 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 3 | 858 | | | 2 | 2,918 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 296 | 1 | 295 | | | | | | |
| Total | 9 | 7,046 | 1 | 295 | 4 | 5,012 | | | | |
| Plympton, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 7 | 1,209 | | | | | | | | |
| Pointe au Pic, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 587 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 132 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 105 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 237 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 794 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 308 | 28,302 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 310 | 29,096 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 198 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 551 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 1,162 |
| 6 | 658 | | | | | | | | | | | | 226 | 149,177 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 258 | 17,806 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,991 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 121 |
| | | 13 | 3,401 | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 3,401 |
| | | 30 | 6,183 | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 6,789 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | 2,827 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 5,697 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 337 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 129 |
| | | 48 | 11,169 | | | | | | | | | | 49 | 11,305 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 73 | 2,670 |
| 6 | 658 | 91 | 20,753 | | | | | | | | | | 735 | 205,161 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | 130,032 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 11,848 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 52 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 2,211 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 66 | 20,353 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 102 | 34,464 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,328 | | | | 4 | 6,268 |
| 2 | 869 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 869 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 405 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,486 |
| 2 | 869 | | | | | | | 1 | 1,328 | | | | 13 | 9,028 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1,320 | 1 | 1,202 | 1 | 1,794 | | | | | | | | 9 | 12,203 |
| 1 | 218 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 218 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 3,776 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 591 |
| 2 | 1,538 | 1 | 1,202 | 1 | 1,794 | | | | | | | | 18 | 16,887 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1,209 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1,407 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,994 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Port Alberni, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 11 | 22,585 | 16 | 34,345 | 2 | 8,531 | | | | |
| Japan (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,950 | | | | |
| British Oceania (a) | | | | | 1 | 3,637 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 37 | 2 | 98 | | | | | | |
| Total | 12 | 22,622 | 18 | 34,443 | 4 | 15,118 | | | | |
| Port Alfred, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 8 | 13,347 | | | 6 | 10,472 | | | | |
| France (a) | 1 | 2,335 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 2,603 | 1 | 2,778 | | | | | | |
| Total | 10 | 18,285 | 1 | 2,778 | 6 | 10,472 | | | | |
| Port George, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 110 | | | | | | | | |
| Port Hastings, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 814 | | | | |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 91 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 5 | 310 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 7 | 702 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 152 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 10 | 2,707 | 2 | 184 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 40 | 5,078 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 5 | 529 | 4 | 277 | | | | | | |
| Total | 68 | 9,417 | 7 | 613 | | | | | | |
| Port La Tour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | | | 1 | 39 | | | | | | |
| Port Mulgrave, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 2 | 2,181 | 2 | 2,392 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 617 | 1 | 448 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 617 | 3 | 2,629 | 2 | 2,392 | | | | |
| Port Renfrew, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 18 | 135 | 8 | 98 | | | | | | |
| Port Wade, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 16 | 1,454 | 4 | 1,064 | | | | | | |
| Port Williams, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 1,191 | | | | | | | | |
| Powell River, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 7 | 25,329 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay (a) | | | 1 | 3,405 | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | | | 8 | 28,571 | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 115 | 59,374 | 91 | 59,976 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 7 | 3,304 | 9 | 1,141 | | | | | | |
| Total | 129 | 88,007 | 109 | 93,093 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| 1 | 1,444 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese... | 1 | 4,800 | 33 | 78,149 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 2 | 6,444 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.... | 3 | 13,426 | 4 | 16,376 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,637 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 135 |
| 1 | 1,444 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 24,670 | 41 | 98,297 |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | 6,005 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch..... | 1 | 1,950 | 18 | 31,774 |
| ..... | ..... | 2 | 3,939 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 6,274 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5,381 |
| ..... | ..... | 5 | 9,944 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,950 | 23 | 43,429 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 110 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 814 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 91 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 310 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 702 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 152 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2,891 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 5,078 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 806 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 10,030 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4,573 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1,065 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5,638 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 233 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 2,518 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1,191 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 25,329 |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | 4,268 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4,268 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,405 |
| ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,718 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,718 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 28,571 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 207 | 122,127 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 4,445 |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | 10,986 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 242 | 194,863 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Prince Rupert, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 163 | 148,984 | 1,218 | 51,153 | 4 | 13,844 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 775 | 7,217 | 110 | 1,505 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 12 | 87 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 950 | 156,288 | 1,328 | 52,658 | 4 | 13,844 | | | | |
| Pugwash, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,974 | | | 1 | 1,134 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 4 | 399 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 859 | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 2,373 | 1 | 859 | 1 | 1,134 | | | | |
| Quatsino, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 3,525 | | | 1 | 2,950 | | | | |
| For Sea (a) | | | 4 | 85 | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 3 | 2,111 | 4 | 10,400 | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 5,636 | 8 | 10,485 | 1 | 2,950 | | | | |
| Quebec, Que — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 114 | 684,721 | | | 2 | 3,291 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 24 | 24,142 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 18 | 41,934 | | | 6 | 10,418 | | | | |
| France (a) | 2 | 5,546 | | | 3 | 7,749 | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 14 | 136,341 | | | 12 | 34,477 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 2 | 7,155 | | | 9 | 24,850 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,574 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 7 | 33,401 | 7 | 26,150 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 2 | 184 | | | | | | |
| Dutch West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,478 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 3,400 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 183 | 940,118 | 9 | 26,334 | 33 | 83,359 | | | | |
| Richibucto, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 68 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 4 | 5,621 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 458 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 526 | | | 4 | 5,621 | | | | |
| Rimouski, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 4 | 5,567 | | | 3 | 3,421 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | 1 | 1,972 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 12 | 12,392 | 1 | 1,141 | 2 | 2,751 | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 17,959 | 1 | 1,141 | 6 | 8,144 | | | | |
| Riverport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 2 | 74 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 10 | 1,437 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 4 | 372 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 12 | 2,042 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 221 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Sae Fisheries (b) | 28 | 3,038 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 60 | 7,293 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 4,020 | 1,386 | 218,001 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 885 | 8,722 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4,020 | 2,283 | 226,810 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3,108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 399 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 859 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 4,366 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,971 | 3 | 10,446 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,650 | 8 | 16,161 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7,621 | 15 | 26,692 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,180 | | |
| 3 | 7,368 | 2 | 4,087 | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,660 | 123 | 703,307 |
| 1 | 1,849 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 25,991 |
| 1 | 2,486 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 54,838 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 13,295 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 170,818 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 7,414 | | | | | | 11 | 32,005 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7,414 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,574 |
| | | 1 | 226 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 226 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 59,551 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 184 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,478 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,400 |
| 5 | 11,703 | 3 | 4,313 | | | 2 | 7,414 | | | | 2 | 3,840 | 237 | 1,077,081 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 68 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 711 | 5 | 6,332 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 458 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 711 | 7 | 6,858 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 8,988 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,972 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 16,284 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 27,244 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 1,437 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 372 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 2,042 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 221 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 3,038 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 7,293 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number of Tonnage and Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Salmon River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 4 | 284 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 110 | 1 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 3 | 105 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8 | 499 | 1 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Sandy Point, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 3 | 309 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 1 | 121 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 222 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 805 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 1,254 | 8 | 558 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | | | 97 | 6,768 | | | | | | |
| Total | 12 | 2,711 | 105 | 7,326 | | | | | | |
| Sheet Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 13 | 1,338 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 396 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 396 | | | 13 | 1,338 | | | | |
| Shelburne, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 2,335 | | | 1 | 1,099 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 2 | 269 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 19 | 2,339 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 47 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | | | 1 | 48 | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 1 | 148 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 2 | 298 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 7 | 523 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 152 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 69 | 6 | 691 | | | | | | |
| Honduras (a) | 1 | 79 | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| For Sea (b) | 1 | 165 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 4 | 134 | 37 | 2,323 | | | | | | |
| Total | 42 | 6,505 | 45 | 3,214 | 1 | 1,099 | | | | |
| Sherbrooke, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 904 | | | 20 | 16,888 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 1,859 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 2,763 | | | 20 | 16,888 | | | | |
| Shippegan, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 22 | 235 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 12 | 190 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 34 | 425 | | | | | | | | |
| Sidney, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 268 | 173,213 | 489 | 114,168 | 3 | 7,709 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 15 | 2,044 | 6 | 60 | | | | | | |
| Total | 283 | 175,257 | 495 | 114,228 | 3 | 7,709 | | | | |
| Sorel, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 1,197 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,859 | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 1,197 | | | 1 | 2,859 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 284 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 121 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 105 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 510 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 309 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 121 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 222 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 805 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 1,812 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 97 | 6,768 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 117 | 10,037 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 1,338 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 396 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 1,734 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3,434 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 269 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 2,339 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 47 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 148 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 298 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 523 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 152 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 760 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 79 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 165 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 41 | 2,457 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88 | 10,818 |
| 1 | 1,685 | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 19,477 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,859 |
| 1 | 1,685 | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 21,336 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 235 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 190 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 425 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 760 | 295,090 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 2,104 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 781 | 297,194 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,197 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,859 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4,056 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Souris, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 5 | 212 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 7 | 623 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 346 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 17 | 1,261 | | | | | | | | |
| Steveston, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 18 | 838 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 14 | 387 | | | | | | |
| Total | 18 | 838 | 14 | 387 | | | | | | |
| Stewart, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 52 | 70,815 | 8 | 112,234 | | | | | | |
| St. Andrews, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 631 | 35,712 | 590 | 10,316 | | | | | | |
| Saint George, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 5 | 15 | 58 | 1,694 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 16 | 6,450 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 21 | 6,465 | 58 | 1,694 | | | | | | |
| Saint John, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 99 | 449,388 | 34 | 125,316 | 4 | 4,426 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | 6 | 2,163 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 2 | 3,113 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 397 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 164 | | | 1 | 871 | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 1 | 3,370 | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay (a) | 2 | 6,085 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 19 | 24,953 | 1 | 2,097 | 25 | 28,883 | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 2 | 221 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | 6 | 36,006 | | | 6 | 18,218 | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 3 | 10,321 | | | 6 | 14,761 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 2 | 5,658 | | | | | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | 3 | 10,083 | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,881 | | | | |
| British West Africa (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 2 | 56 | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 156 | 116,357 | 209 | 168,924 | 17 | 18,890 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 35 | 9,612 | 29 | 9,500 | | | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 4 | 16,519 | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 3 | 8,861 | | | | | | | | |
| British India (a) | | | 1 | 4,386 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 20 | 476 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 365 | 693,720 | 274 | 310,223 | 63 | 98,013 | | | | |
| Saint Martins, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 47 | 35 | 2,740 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 25 | 13,951 | 36 | 12,429 | | | | | | |
| Total | 26 | 13,998 | 71 | 15,169 | | | | | | |
| St. Peter's N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 9 | 7,778 | | | | |
| | 1 | 99 | | | 9 | 7,778 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 212 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 623 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 346 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 80 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 1,261 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 838 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 387 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 1,225 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 82,049 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,221 | 46,028 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 | 1,709 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 6,450 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 | 8,159 |
| 4 | 8,620 | | | 1 | 813 | | | | | | | | 142 | 588,563 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 2,163 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3,113 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 397 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,035 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,370 |
| 1 | 3,658 | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 1 | 2,870 | 4 | 12,613 |
| 10 | 12,698 | | | 2 | 1,704 | | | | | Spanish.... / Swedish... | 1 / 4 | 1,864 / 4,600 | 62 | 76,799 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 221 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 1,259 | 13 | 55,483 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 25,082 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,658 |
| 2 | 3,982 | | | | | 6 | 19,043 | | | Dutch..... | 2 | 4,650 | 13 | 37,758 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,881 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 1 | 199 | 1 | 199 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 1 | 3,415 | 1 | 3,415 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 56 |
| 5 | 7,763 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 7,763 |
| 10 | 15,828 | | | 2 | 2,335 | | | | | Swedish... / Dutch..... | 4 / 4 | 5,903 / 6,903 | 402 | 335,140 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64 | 19,112 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 16,519 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 2,788 | 5 | 13,634 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4,386 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 476 |
| 33 | 54,534 | | | 5 | 4,852 | 6 | 19,043 | | | | 20 | 34,451 | 766 | 1,214,836 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 2,787 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 | 26,380 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 97 | 29,167 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 7,778 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 7,877 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| St. Stephen, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 9 | 194 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 204 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 10 | 398 | | | | | | |
| Summerside., P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 14 | 7,845 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 286 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 428 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 8,559 | | | | | | | | |
| Sydney, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 16 | 21,491 | | | 12 | 12,560 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 10 | 25,132 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 47 | 29,040 | 52 | 159,958 | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 47 | 2,382 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 3 | 5,003 | | | 3 | 5,799 | | | | |
| Greenland (a) | | | 2 | 144 | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 1 | 121 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | 1 | 3,190 | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | | | | | 1 | 3,178 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 5 | 15,165 | | | 1 | 3,990 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | 1 | 2,004 | | | | | | | | |
| Finland (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 11 | 32,590 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 5 | 1,532 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 8 | 435 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | 1 | 663 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 16 | 37,764 | 9 | 14,705 | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar (a) | 1 | 1,494 | | | | | | | | |
| China (a) | 4 | 13,516 | | | | | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 6 | 25,448 | | | 1 | 1,358 | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | | | | | 2 | 2,042 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 8 | 1,065 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 343 | | | | | | |
| Total | 191 | 217,390 | 81 | 175,150 | 21 | 29,590 | | | | |
| Three Rivers, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 31 | 107,447 | 3 | 10,959 | 8 | 12,885 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 6 | 21,352 | 3 | 16,960 | 9 | 7,971 | | | | |
| Total | 37 | 128,799 | 6 | 27,919 | 17 | 20,856 | | | | |
| Truro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 8 | 1,762 | 1 | 263 | | | | | | |
| Union Bay, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 5 | 13,423 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,375 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 1 | 3,937 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 40 | 113,160 | 6 | 6,815 | 1 | 2,530 | | | 1 | 3,120 |
| United States (b) | 9 | 2,049 | | | | | | | | |
| British Oceania (a) | 4 | 10,201 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | | | 1 | 1,014 | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 5 | 31,044 | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt (a) | 1 | 3,198 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 66 | 180,387 | 7 | 7,829 | 1 | 2,530 | | | 1 | 3,120 |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

## N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 194 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 204 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 398 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 7,845 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 286 |
| 1 | 1,195 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,195 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 428 |
| 1 | 1,195 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 9,754 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 770 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch..... | 2 | 3,781 | 34 | 41,839 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 2 | 1,908 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian.... | 1 | 1,329 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 25,132 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,874 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch..... | 1 | 2,987 | 101 | 194,859 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | 2,382 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 10,802 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 144 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 121 |
| ..... | ..... | 4 | 1,522 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,995 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 7,707 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,242 | ..... | ..... | Latvian..... | 1 | 1,746 | 4 | 11,166 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,774 | ..... | ..... | Dutch..... | 1 | 3,508 | 8 | 26,437 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 31,381 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 33,385 |
| 1 | 1,152 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,152 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,117 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,117 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 1 | 1,806 | 1 | 1,806 |
| 1 | 1,985 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch..... | 1 | 2,789 | 13 | 37,364 |
| ..... | ..... | 7 | 1,319 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2,851 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 435 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 663 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 52,469 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,162 | ..... | ..... | Grecian..... | 1 | 3,166 | 4 | 11,822 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 13,516 |
| 1 | 1,204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 28,010 |
| 2 | 1,984 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Latvian..... | 1 | 1,328 | 5 | 5,354 |
| ..... | ..... | 67 | 15,159 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Spanish..... | 2 | 578 | 77 | 16,802 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 361 |
| 6 | 7,095 | 78 | 18,000 | 1 | 2,874 | 17 | 57,671 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 24,926 | 409 | 532,696 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1,802 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 12,795 | ..... | ..... | Japanese.... | 1 | 4,293 | 48 | 150,181 |
| 1 | 1,802 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 48,085 |
| 2 | 3,604 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 12,795 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4,293 | 67 | 198,266 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2,025 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 13,423 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,375 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,937 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | 125,625 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2,049 |
| 1 | 3,725 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 13,926 |
| 1 | 4,028 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5,042 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.... | 7 | 31,145 | 12 | 62,189 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,198 |
| 2 | 7,753 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 31,145 | 84 | 232,764 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Vancouver, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 108 | 412,045 | 17 | 65,449 | | | | | 1 | 3,130 |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,190 | 2 | 7,805 | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 36 | 200,378 | 15 | 55,072 | 5 | 20,410 | | | | |
| Australia (b) | | | 1 | 1,430 | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 12 | 43,512 | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | | | 7 | 42,321 | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| France (a) | 3 | 11,237 | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 6 | 20,829 | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 19 | 89,582 | 7 | 32,120 | 6 | 19,892 | | | | |
| Fiji (a) | | | 4 | 2,328 | | | | | | |
| Uruguay (a) | | | 1 | 3,523 | | | | | | |
| China (a) | 40 | 349,023 | 13 | 64,432 | 2 | 5,914 | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 3 | 9,620 | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt (a) | 1 | 3,198 | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 978 | 1,410,671 | 467 | 785,551 | | | | | | |
| Chile (a) | | | 1 | 3,636 | 1 | 3,101 | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 10 | 6,366 | 1 | 1,014 | 1 | 2,516 | | | | |
| Peru (a) | | | 2 | 7,218 | 1 | 3,101 | | | | |
| Hawaii (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dutch West Indies (a) | | | 1 | 3,659 | | | | | | |
| British India (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 100 | 1,312 | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar (b) | | | 1 | 1,427 | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,311 | 2,540,134 | 540 | 1,076,985 | 23 | 78,540 | | | 1 | 3,130 |
| Victoria, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 5 | 15,030 | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 13 | 105,874 | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 2 | 21,466 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 37 | 328,137 | 23 | 193,010 | | | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 1 | 3,425 | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt (a) | 2 | 6,014 | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia (a) | 1 | 586 | | | | | | | | |
| For Sea (a) | 8 | 831 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 2 | 549 | | | 1 | 4,028 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 796 | 917,129 | 892 | 1,380,710 | 7 | 23,344 | | | 1 | 3,120 |
| United States (b) | 240 | 38,220 | 54 | 7,773 | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,107 | 1,437,261 | 969 | 1,581,493 | 8 | 27,372 | | | 1 | 3,120 |
| Wallace, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 605 | | | | | | |
| Westport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 14 | 378 | 14 | 129 | | | | | | |
| Weymouth, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,099 | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 6 | 1,027 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 1 | 483 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 147 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 3 | 1,761 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 20 | 3,067 | 5 | 812 | | | | | | |
| Total | 30 | 4,724 | 5 | 812 | 4 | 2,860 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 4 | 11,315 | | |
| 7 | 31,702 | 3 | 13,056 | 5 | 19,991 | | | | | Dutch | 15 | 76,848 | 163 | 645,666 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 3 | 12,130 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 10,995 |
| | | | | 1 | 2,729 | | | | | Grecian | 1 | 3,335 | 58 | 281,924 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,430 |
| | | 8 | 31,044 | 1 | 4,883 | | | | | Dutch | 3 | 14,090 | 24 | 93,529 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 42,321 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,777 |
| | | 8 | 31,681 | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 42,918 |
| 3 | 14,664 | | | 5 | 17,626 | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 3,412 | 9 | 35,702 |
| 1 | 2,675 | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 5,167 | 2 | 7,842 |
| | | | | | | 5 | 20,132 | | | | | | 5 | 20,132 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 20,829 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 2,033 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chinese | 12 | 39,788 | 134 | 566,385 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 94 | 382,970 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2,328 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,523 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 56 | 246,505 | 111 | 665,874 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chinese | 1 | 2,951 | 4 | 12,571 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chinese | 1 | 4,585 | 2 | 7,783 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 3 | 8,518 | 3 | 8,518 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,445 | 2,196,222 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6,737 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican | 2 | 398 | 14 | 10,294 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 10,319 |
| 1 | 5,218 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5,218 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,659 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chinese | 1 | 2,893 | 1 | 2,893 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1,312 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,427 |
| 12 | 54,259 | 19 | 75,781 | 12 | 45,229 | 5 | 20,132 | | | | 199 | 816,938 | 2,122 | 4,711,128 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 2 | 9,294 | 7 | 24,324 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 105,874 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 21,466 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 39 | 191,784 | 99 | 712,931 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,425 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 2,893 | 3 | 8,907 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 586 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Undocumented | 1 | 1,284 | 9 | 2,115 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Panaman | 2 | 278 | 5 | 4,855 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 57 | 268,423 | | |
| 2 | 6,850 | | | | | | | | | Grecian | 1 | 3,222 | 1,757 | 2,603,188 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican | 1 | 390 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 294 | 45,993 |
| 2 | 6,850 | | | | | | | | | | 104 | 477,568 | 2,191 | 3,533,664 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 605 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 507 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,099 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 1,027 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Cuban | 1 | 311 | 2 | 794 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 147 |
| 4 | 2,548 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 4,309 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 3,879 |
| 4 | 2,548 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 311 | 44 | 11,255 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Concluded*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| White Rock, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States.....(a) | 120 | 8,878 | 38 | 1,283 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Windsor, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States.....(a) | 11 | 9,758 | ..... | ..... | 62 | 64,648 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| United States.....(b) | 61 | 17,610 | 89 | 109,020 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 72 | 27,368 | 89 | 109,020 | 62 | 64,648 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet), Man.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland.....(b) | 1 | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yarmouth, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies.....(a) | 57 | 4,859 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British West Indies.....(b) | 1 | 238 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Newfoundland.....(a) | 1 | 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cuba.....(a) | 24 | 3,166 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Norway.....(a) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 883 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Pierre.....(a) | 15 | 1,199 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| United States.....(a) | 116 | 98,331 | 93 | 97,336 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| United States.....(b) | 3 | 1,018 | 10 | 1,588 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sea Fisheries.....(a) | 22 | 1,125 | 48 | 2,781 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 239 | 110,028 | 151 | 101,705 | 1 | 883 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| York Factory, Ont.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain.....(a) | 1 | 1,497 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Fin*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158 | 10,161 |
| 53 | 89,196 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 1 | 711 | 127 | 164,313 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | 126,630 |
| 53 | 89,196 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 711 | 277 | 290,943 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 75 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 4,859 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 238 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 92 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 3,166 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 883 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 1,199 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 209 | 195,667 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 2,606 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70 | 3,906 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 391 | 212,616 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,497 |

## No. 15.—Summary Statement of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, for each Country

| No. | Countries for which departed — Pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| 1 | Great Britain | 996 | 4,661,822 | 57 | 214,510 | 93 | 117,633 | | | 4 | 6,406 |
| 2 | Australia | 91 | 446,246 | 16 | 56,502 | 5 | 20,410 | | | | |
| 3 | Bermuda | 11 | 657 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | British South Africa | 20 | 79,550 | | | 1 | 1,358 | | | | |
| 5 | British West Africa | 3 | 12,969 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | British Guiana | 42 | 88,266 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | British Honduras | 9 | 15,682 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | British India | | | 1 | 4,386 | | | | | | |
| 9 | British West Indies | 494 | 185,392 | 2 | 7,805 | 3 | 2,263 | | | 1 | 1,094 |
| 10 | British Oceania | 7 | 19,457 | | | 4 | 13,753 | | | | |
| 11 | Fiji Islands | | | 4 | 2,328 | | | | | | |
| 12 | Gibraltar | 1 | 1,494 | | | 1 | 943 | | | | |
| 13 | Irish Free State | 10 | 28,711 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Malta | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Newfoundland | 1,041 | 467,767 | 74 | 176,052 | 30 | 31,852 | | | | |
| 16 | New Zealand | 15 | 60,576 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Argentina | 6 | 16,105 | 15 | 70,892 | 3 | 5,886 | | | | |
| 18 | Azores | 2 | 198 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Belgium | 67 | 197,453 | | | 14 | 30,461 | | | | |
| 20 | Brazil | 1 | 295 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Chile | | | 1 | 3,636 | 1 | 3,101 | | | | |
| 22 | China | 44 | 362,539 | 13 | 64,432 | 2 | 5,914 | | | | |
| 23 | Colombia | 1 | 586 | | | 1 | 1,549 | | | | |
| 24 | Cuba | 242 | 87,252 | 7 | 14,632 | 29 | 34,755 | | | | |
| 25 | Danzig | 1 | 3,161 | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Denmark | 3 | 4,773 | 1 | 3,039 | 6 | 6,813 | | | | |
| 27 | Dutch West Indies | 1 | 3,478 | 1 | 3,659 | | | | | | |
| 28 | Egypt | 4 | 12,410 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Finland | 1 | 1,190 | | | 1 | 1,274 | | | | |
| 30 | France | 42 | 229,895 | | | 15 | 39,604 | | | | |
| 31 | Germany | 48 | 231,240 | | | 45 | 122,104 | | | | |
| 32 | Greece | 5 | 9,617 | | | | | | | 1 | 3,181 |
| 33 | Greenland | | | 3 | 273 | | | | | | |
| 34 | Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Holland | 41 | 129,097 | | | 28 | 82,079 | | | | |
| 36 | Honduras | 24 | 3,225 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Italy | 8 | 19,367 | | | 3 | 10,083 | | | | |
| 38 | Japan | 79 | 509,543 | 31 | 228,859 | 8 | 25,792 | | | | |
| 39 | Latvia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Madagascar | | | 1 | 1,427 | | | | | | |
| 41 | Mexico | 35 | 99,176 | 4 | 9,282 | 2 | 6,544 | | | | |
| 42 | Nicaragua | 1 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Norway | | | | | 27 | 72,589 | | | | |
| 44 | Panama | 1 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Peru | 26 | 75,927 | 2 | 7,218 | 1 | 3,101 | | | | |

## N° 15.—ÉTAT sommaire des long-courriers *déclarés à la sortie* pour chaque pays

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | No. |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 24 | 99,898 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 16 | 28,497 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish... | 3 | 9,476 | | | |
| 26 | 65,432 | 11 | 29,578 | 10 | 25,344 | 5 | 16,217 | 2 | 2,647 | Japanese.. | 7 | 27,752 | 1,257 | 5,310,064 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 1 | 3,335 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian... | 1 | 1,329 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 188 | | | |
| 2 | 3,970 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,729 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 2,789 | 117 | 535,981 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 1 | 3,335 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 657 | 3 |
| 1 | 1,204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Chinese... | 1 | 2,951 | 23 | 85,063 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 1 | 199 | 4 | 13,168 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 88,266 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 15,682 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Chinese... | 1 | 2,893 | 2 | 7,279 | 8 |
| 1 | 2,460 | 14 | 3,279 | 7 | 3,445 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 27 | 25,726 | 550 | 231,534 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 70 | | | |
| 1 | 3,725 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 36,935 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2,328 | 11 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,162 | ..... | ..... | Grecian... | 1 | 3,166 | 5 | 12,765 | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 28,711 | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,640 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,640 | 14 |
| 8 | 2,627 | 1 | 1,116 | 1 | 2,874 | 1 | 3,177 | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 1 | 711 | 1,160 | 694,449 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 3 | 8,273 | | | |
| 2 | 3,970 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 2,788 | 18 | 67,334 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 94,087 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 1 | 156 | 3 | 354 | 18 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 18 | 58,738 | | | |
| 4 | 8,880 | 13 | 46,448 | 2 | 7,326 | 7 | 24,509 | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 1 | 3,475 | 127 | 381,498 | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 1 | 4,208 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 295 | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,337 | 21 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.. | 56 | 246,505 | 115 | 679,390 | 22 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2,135 | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 8 | 7,556 | | | |
| 11 | 13,843 | 3 | 543 | 2 | 1,704 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 3 | 216 | 307 | 162,676 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish... | 1 | 1,864 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Cuban.... | 1 | 311 | | | |
| 1 | 1,335 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,496 | 25 |
| 22 | 33,439 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Latvian... | 2 | 2,656 | 35 | 52,031 | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 1 | 1,311 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,137 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Chinese... | 1 | 4,585 | 6 | 19,888 | 28 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.. | 1 | 2,893 | | | |
| 2 | 2,304 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 1 | 1,356 | 5 | 6,124 | 29 |
| 1 | 2,876 | 32 | 50,270 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 19,778 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 4 | 8,996 | 101 | 355,712 | 30 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.. | 1 | 4,293 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish... | 1 | 2,877 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 4 | 14,264 | | | |
| 4 | 17,030 | 2 | 5,729 | 5 | 17,626 | 15 | 49,358 | ..... | ..... | Latvian... | 2 | 3,492 | 139 | 501,861 | 31 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 2 | 5,182 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 11 | 32,959 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 1 | 1,806 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 12,233 | ..... | ..... | Grecian... | 2 | 6,328 | 14 | 33,235 | 32 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 70 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 273 | 33 |
| 1 | 5,218 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5,218 | 34 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 20 | 70,817 | | | |
| 2 | 5,208 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,368 | 5 | 18,732 | ..... | ..... | Grecian... | 3 | 8,353 | 101 | 318,017 | 35 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Finnish... | 1 | 2,363 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 2 | 680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 3,905 | 36 |
| 3 | 6,443 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 170,142 | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 5 | 17,330 | 72 | 229,966 | 37 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 3 | 6,601 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.. | 179 | 770,593 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 2 | 4,066 | 311 | 1,578,641 | 38 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chinese... | 12 | 39,788 | | | |
| 1 | 1,924 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,924 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,427 | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigian | 3 | 15,333 | | | |
| 1 | 4,028 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mexican.. | 2 | 398 | 49 | 135,039 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Panaman. | 2 | 278 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 150 | 42 |
| 5 | 26,794 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 99,383 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 23 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 86,246 | 45 |

## No. 15.—Summary Statement of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, for each Country

| No. | Countries for which departed — Pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| 46 | Porto Rico | 12 | 1,321 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 47 | Portugal | 1 | 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 48 | Saint Pierre | 294 | 37,335 | 1 | 44 | 3 | 2,514 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 49 | San Domingo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 16,639 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | Sea Fisheries | 2,314 | 108,049 | 1,146 | 38,346 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 51 | Spain | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,326 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 52 | Sweden | 1 | 1,872 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 5,597 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 53 | United States | 6,259 | 5,273,954 | 5,634 | 3,468,724 | 345 | 569,726 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,240 |
| 54 | Uruguay | 2 | 6,085 | 2 | 6,928 | 1 | 2,832 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 55 | For Sea | 35 | 30,671 | 5 | 965 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | 12,341 | 13,524,675 | 7,021 | 4,383,939 | 679 | 1,238,495 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 16,921 |

## N° 15.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | No. |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 1,321 | 46 |
| 1 | 113 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 3 | 210 | 6 | 2,228 | 47 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 1 | 1,806 | | | |
| .... | ..... | 70 | 13,907 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 368 | 53,800 | 48 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 16,639 | 49 |
| .... | ..... | 133 | 31,095 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 3 | 928 | 3,596 | 178,418 | 50 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,326 | 51 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 8,438 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 13 | 74,186 | 21 | 90,093 | 52 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 26 | 199,556 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 28 | 144,207 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Honduran | 1 | 1,158 | | | |
| 143 | 302,642 | 13 | 61,949 | 24 | 135,290 | 1 | 3,383 | ..... | ..... | Danzigian | 2 | 10,226 | 12,553 | 10,509,738 | 53 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 6 | 19,445 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.. | 68 | 312,848 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican.. | 1 | 390 | | | |
| 1 | 3,658 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 1 | 2,870 | 7 | 22,373 | 54 |
| .... | ..... | 6 | 6,696 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Undocumented. | 1 | 1,284 | 47 | 39,616 | 55 |
| 244 | 519,123 | 300 | 251,290 | 57 | 206,144 | 97 | 328,331 | 3 | 3,851 | ..... | 603 | 2,344,507 | 21,353 | 22,817,276 | |

No. 16.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage) which arrived at each Port and Outport

N° 16.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers) arrivés à chaque port et ports secondaires

VESSELS ARRIVED—NAVIRES ARRIVÉS

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | | | United States—États-Unis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steam and Motor—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | | Steam and Motor—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Amherstburg, Ont. | 18 | 2,941 | 131 | 1 | 561 | 10 | 1,622 | 377,058 | 19,072 | 21 | 7,648 | 49 |
| Bath, Ont. | | | | 4 | 506 | 18 | 4 | 328 | 20 | | | |
| Belle River, Ont. | | | | | | | 378 | 1,911 | 670 | | | |
| Belleville, Ont. | 67 | 5,661 | 434 | 74 | 31,292 | 341 | 39 | 730 | 102 | 4 | 1,584 | 8 |
| Blind River, Ont. | 4 | 1,272 | 45 | | | | 75 | 26,774 | 944 | 33 | 15,266 | 230 |
| Bridgeburg, Ont. | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 8 | 16 | 36 | | | |
| Brockville, Ont. | 277 | 178,519 | 10,350 | 2 | 960 | 12 | 349 | 104,594 | 3,222 | 11 | 5,423 | 68 |
| Bruce Mines, Ont. | 3 | 41 | 12 | | | | 2 | 1,179 | 22 | 1 | 2,710 | 8 |
| Byng Inlet, Ont. | 34 | 84,584 | 796 | | | | 37 | 103,987 | 940 | | | |
| Cardinal, Ont. | 73 | 21,923 | 758 | | | | 7 | 1,918 | 76 | | | |
| Chatham, Ont. | 23 | 4,570 | 707 | | | | 1 | 16 | 2 | | | |
| Chicoutimi, Que. | 35 | 36,398 | 696 | | | | 10 | 11,674 | 222 | | | |
| Chippawa, Ont. | 4 | 8 | 8 | | | | 24 | 48 | 52 | | | |
| Cobourg, Ont. | 500 | 1,502,694 | 16,287 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cockburn Island, Ont. | 2 | 46 | 11 | | | | 22 | 2,914 | 171 | 5 | 4,051 | 35 |
| Cornwall, Ont. | | | | | | | 7 | 1,186 | 58 | | | |
| Courtright, Ont. | 12 | 19,044 | 281 | | | | 141 | 2,346 | 233 | 6 | 2,845 | 22 |
| Cutler, Ont. | | | | | | | 4 | 1,684 | 56 | | | |
| Dawson, Y.T. | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 295 | 4 | 8 | 4,824 | 231 | 1 | 494 | 3 |
| Depot Harbour, Ont. | 1 | 5,918 | 30 | | | | 99 | 225,730 | 2,568 | | | |
| Deseronto, Ont. | 5 | 25 | 10 | | | | 29 | 99 | 58 | | | |
| Dunnville, Ont. | 2 | 4 | 4 | | | | 3 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Erieau, Ont. | 1 | 10 | 3 | | | | 279 | 161,507 | 4,441 | | | |
| Fort Frances, Ont. | 3 | 51 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort William, Ont. | 119 | 344,821 | 6,372 | | | | 557 | 1,855,973 | 15,452 | 29 | 50,080 | 254 |
| Gananoque, Ont. | 389 | 36,364 | 2,034 | 2 | 242 | 10 | 278 | 3,329 | 413 | | | |
| Georgeville, Que. | 1 | 50 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Goderich, Ont. | 14 | 4,856 | 134 | | | | 12 | 9,981 | 321 | | | |
| Gore Bay, Ont. | 2 | 111 | 16 | | | | 2 | 101 | 10 | | | |
| Hamilton, Ont. | 2 | 1,546 | 72 | 21 | 8,664 | 191 | | | | | | |
| Hull, Que. | 31 | 1,114 | 306 | 124 | 16,146 | 248 | | | | | | |
| Iroquois, Ont. | 2 | 1,546 | 72 | | | | 14 | 1,576 | 128 | | | |
| Ivy Lee, Ont. | 161 | 528 | 183 | | | | 80 | 257 | 91 | | | |
| Kenora, Ont. | 11 | 141 | 27 | | | | 165 | 5,581 | 549 | | | |
| Key Harbour, Ont. | 19 | 26,447 | 363 | 3 | 8,400 | 30 | | | | | | |
| Kincardine, Ont. | 2 | 2,398 | 52 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston, Ont. | 808 | 570,898 | 25,514 | 159 | 11,600 | 393 | 225 | 3,763 | 533 | | | |
| Kingsville, Ont. | | | | | | | 73 | 25,576 | 2,064 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leamington, Ont. | 2 | 486 | 22 | | | | 39 | 1,534 | 121 | | | |
| Lévis, Que. | 45 | 47,788 | 898 | | | | 2 | 2,134 | 44 | 1 | 99 | 2 |
| Little Current, Ont. | 38 | 57,875 | 772 | 1 | 352 | 5 | 30 | 48,497 | 522 | 3 | 1,380 | 28 |
| Magog, Que. | 1 | 50 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Michipicoten, Ont. | | | | | | | 10 | 10,906 | 198 | | | |
| Midland, Ont. | 27 | 52,444 | 583 | | | | 45 | 120,728 | 1,156 | 5 | 14,990 | 50 |
| Montreal, Que. | | | | | | | 1,055 | 967,341 | 17,774 | 43 | 5,141 | 86 |
| Morrisburg, Ont. | | | | | | | 5 | 1,246 | 67 | | | |
| Napanee, Ont. | | | | 8 | 1,480 | 40 | | | | | | |
| Niagara, Ont. | 402 | 424,087 | 30,920 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa, Ont. | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 796 | 16 |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | 1 | 1,199 | 26 | | | | 7 | 10,206 | 185 | | | |
| Parry Sound, Ont. | | | | | | | 23 | 31,120 | 2,929 | | | |
| Penetanguishene, Ont. | 1 | 1,199 | 26 | | | | 2 | 852 | 28 | | | |
| Picton, Ont. | 11 | 1,982 | 82 | 4 | 928 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Point Edward, Ont. | 160 | 348,354 | 7,063 | 41 | 29,492 | 525 | 158 | 49,171 | 1,525 | 88 | 10,609 | 135 |
| Port Alfred, Que. | 7 | 7,199 | 137 | | | | 1 | 1,141 | 22 | | | |
| Port Arthur, Ont. | 53 | 117,372 | 1,544 | 27 | 28,149 | 131 | 602 | 1,933,361 | 16,592 | 27 | 44,862 | 226 |
| Port Burwell, Ont. | 1 | 44 | 7 | | | | 1 | 22 | 6 | | | |
| Port Colborne, Ont. | 382 | 256,061 | 3,866 | | | | 192 | 111,231 | 1,760 | 3 | 3,867 | 13 |
| Port Dalhousie, Ont. | 69 | 11,927 | 460 | | | | 70 | 953 | 261 | 1 | 100 | 6 |
| Port Dover, Ont. | 58 | 1,001 | 250 | | | | 69 | 19,846 | 1,986 | | | |
| Port Hope, Ont. | | | | 2 | 638 | 8 | 4 | 1,726 | 35 | | | |
| Port McNicoll, Ont. | 5 | 16,181 | 126 | | | | 29 | 97,044 | 807 | | | |
| Port Rowan, Ont. | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | 24 | 75 | 50 | | | |
| Port Stanley, Ont. | 16 | 8,595 | 164 | | | | 115 | 143,378 | 7,173 | | | |
| Prescott, Ont. | 92 | 128,842 | 7,310 | | | | 379 | 13,710 | 1,608 | | | |
| Quebec, Que. | 21 | 21,708 | 417 | | | | 4 | 4,389 | 93 | 172 | 17,977 | 344 |
| Queenston, Ont. | 594 | 491,598 | 42,848 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rainy River, Ont. | 55 | 908 | 158 | | | | 27 | 299 | 52 | | | |
| Rimouski, Que. | 12 | 12,392 | 237 | | | | 1 | 1,141 | 22 | | | |
| Rockport, Ont. | 105 | 461 | 198 | | | | 230 | 13,214 | 432 | | | |
| Sandwich, Ont. | 38 | 8,864 | 345 | 16 | 8,015 | 168 | 4,956 | 29,024 | 13,341 | 19 | 9,448 | 81 |
| Sarnia, Ont. | 179 | 33,982 | 1,467 | 55 | 31,432 | 441 | 779 | 207,794 | 21,981 | 65 | 74,561 | 334 |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 289 | 192,694 | 4,599 | | | | 434 | 353,045 | 4,364 | 18 | 14,490 | 126 |
| Sorel, Que. | 3 | 3,270 | 57 | | | | 2 | 1,946 | 44 | 73 | 7,119 | 144 |
| Southampton, Ont. | 2 | 37 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Johns, Que. | | | | 31 | 3,510 | 62 | 37 | 2,644 | 356 | 316 | 41,144 | 780 |
| Stag Island, Ont. | 151 | 1,027 | 345 | 6 | 3,213 | 65 | 21 | 5,098 | 648 | 1 | 829 | 11 |
| Stickeen, B.C. | 12 | 34 | 22 | | | | 38 | 1,321 | 228 | | | |
| Thessalon, Ont. | 40 | 2,405 | 249 | | | | 46 | 20,928 | 602 | 8 | 4,009 | 56 |
| Thorold, Ont. | | | | | | | 2 | 79 | 8 | 4 | 1,986 | 5 |
| Three Rivers, Que. | 18 | 17,153 | 361 | | | | 11 | 11,113 | 243 | 112 | 19,230 | 220 |
| Tilbury, Ont. | | | | | | | 30 | 150 | 60 | | | |
| Toronto, Ont. | 1,206 | 735,524 | 68,442 | 28 | 21,639 | 167 | 7 | 146 | 21 | 23 | 10,352 | 47 |
| Trenton, Ont. | 38 | 1,785 | 170 | 1 | 278 | 4 | 21 | 76 | 42 | | | |
| Valleyfield, Que. | 2 | 399 | 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| Walkerville, Ont. | 172 | 170,953 | 9,329 | 33 | 20,276 | 347 | 1,484 | 67,892 | 3,744 | 4 | 1,340 | 5 |
| Wallaceburg, Ont. | 51 | 27,085 | 1,158 | | | | 885 | 35,620 | 2,826 | 1 | 857 | 7 |
| Welland, Ont. | 57 | 17,602 | 391 | | | | 107 | 43,449 | 724 | 2 | 1,026 | 4 |
| West Dock, Ont. | 56 | 13,608 | 616 | | | | 177 | 7,170 | 596 | | | |
| Whitby, Ont. | 17 | 87 | 36 | | | | 2 | 431 | 19 | | | |
| White Horse, Y.T. | | | | | | | 1 | 603 | 27 | | | |
| Wiarton, Ont. | | | | | | | 2 | 1,670 | 19 | | | |
| Windsor, Ont. | 75 | 39,345 | 1,028 | 38 | 16,919 | 330 | 285 | 48,557 | 4,489 | 22 | 5,896 | 125 |
| Wolfe Island, Ont. | 21 | 216 | 36 | 8 | 384 | 22 | 2 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| Total | 7,212 | 6,128,817 | 252,450 | 670 | 236,707 | 3,391 | 17,028 | 7,369,366 | 162,788 | 1,130 | 382,209 | 3,522 |

## No. 16.—Summary Statement of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on Inland Waters, which arrived at Canadian Ports and Outports

## N° 16.—État sommaire des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les eaux intérieures, arrivés aux ports du Canada

RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

| — | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian—Canadiens:—Steam and motor—Vapeurs | 7,212 | 6,128,817 | 252,450 |
| Sail—Voiliers | 670 | 236,707 | 3,391 |
| United States—États-unis:—Steam and motor—Vapeurs | 17,028 | 7,369,366 | 162,788 |
| Sail—Voiliers | 1,130 | 382,209 | 3,522 |
| Total | 26,040 | 14,117,099 | 422,151 |

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

| Description | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
|---|---|---|
| Steam and motor—Vapeurs:—Screw—A hélice | 22,561 | 11,768,589 |
| Paddle—A aubes | 1,670 | 1,724,167 |
| Stern-wheel—Roue a l'arrière | 9 | 5,427 |
| Sail—Voiliers:—Schooners—Barques | 190 | 90,761 |
| Sloops—Goélettes | 14 | 481 |
| Barges—Barges | 1,596 | 527,674 |
| Total | 26,040 | 14,117,099 |

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage) which Departed from each Port and Outport

N° 17.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers), partis de chaque port ou port secondaire

VESSELS DEPARTED—NAVIRES PARTIS

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | | | United States—États-Unis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steam—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | | Steam—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Amherstburg, Ont | 21 | 3,746 | 143 | | | | 1,752 | 386,658 | 18,070 | 34 | 12,086 | 124 |
| Bath, Ont | | | | 3 | 466 | 16 | 3 | 270 | 18 | | | |
| Belle River, Ont | | | | | | | 383 | 1,783 | 758 | | | |
| Belleville, Ont | 62 | 5,221 | 398 | 69 | 28,443 | 315 | 43 | 783 | 112 | 4 | 1,584 | 8 |
| Blind River, Ont | 10 | 2,678 | 116 | | | | 75 | 26,774 | 944 | 33 | 15,266 | 230 |
| Bridgeburg, Ont | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 8 | 16 | 36 | | | |
| Brockville, Ont | 277 | 178,519 | 10,350 | 3 | 1,710 | 17 | 349 | 104,594 | 3,222 | 11 | 5,423 | 68 |
| Bruce Mines, Ont | 1 | 1,375 | 21 | | | | 1 | 1,179 | 22 | 1 | 2,710 | 8 |
| Byng Inlet, Ont | 27 | 67,906 | 634 | | | | 37 | 103,357 | 939 | | | |
| Cardinal, Ont | 73 | 21,923 | 758 | | | | 7 | 1,918 | 76 | | | |
| Chatham, Ont | 19 | 3,427 | 526 | 1 | 361 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| Chippawa, Ont | 1 | 14 | 4 | | | | 24 | 48 | 52 | | | |
| Cobourg, Ont | 506 | 1,472,989 | 16,334 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cockburn Island, Ont | 3 | 46 | 11 | | | | 22 | 2,914 | 171 | 5 | 4,051 | 35 |
| Cornwall, Ont | | | | | | | 8 | 570 | 57 | | | |
| Courtright, Ont | 27 | 19,074 | 290 | | | | 139 | 2,057 | 216 | 6 | 2,845 | 22 |
| Cutler, Ont | | | | | | | 4 | 1,684 | 56 | | | |
| Dawson, Y.T | 4 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 295 | 2 | 8 | 4,824 | 234 | 1 | 494 | 4 |
| Depot Harbour, Ont | 1 | 5,918 | 30 | | | | 99 | 233,246 | 2,522 | | | |
| Deseronto, Ont | 11 | 39 | 22 | | | | 29 | 97 | 58 | | | |
| Dunnville, Ont | 2 | 4 | 4 | | | | 3 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Erieau, Ont | 1 | 10 | 3 | | | | 275 | 157,476 | 4,336 | | | |
| Fort Frances, Ont | 4 | 63 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort William, Ont | 47 | 129,969 | 1,072 | 1 | 1,681 | 9 | 544 | 1,841,667 | 15,424 | 28 | 48,970 | 254 |
| Gananoque, Ont | 389 | 36,364 | 2,034 | 2 | 242 | 10 | 278 | 3,329 | 413 | | | |
| Georgeville, Que | 1 | 50 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Goderich, Ont | 26 | 30,106 | 384 | | | | 16 | 23,203 | 439 | | | |
| Gore Bay, Ont | 1 | 90 | 12 | | | | 2 | 101 | 10 | | | |
| Hamilton, Ont | 2 | 1,546 | 72 | | | | 21 | 8,664 | 191 | | | |
| Hull, Que | 32 | 1,090 | 297 | 102 | 17,938 | 204 | | | | 70 | 7,843 | 140 |
| Iroquois, Ont | | | | | | | 14 | 1,576 | 128 | | | |
| Ivy Lee, Ont | 161 | 528 | 183 | | | | 80 | 257 | 91 | | | |
| Kenora, Ont | 12 | 193 | 30 | | | | 166 | 5,612 | 553 | | | |

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes, etc.—*Concluded*

No. 17.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs, etc.—*Fin*

VESSELS DEPARTED-*Concluded*—NAVIRES PARTIS-*Fin*

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | | | United States—États-Unis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steam—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | | Steam—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Key Harbour, Ont. | 15 | 22,634 | 322 | 3 | 8,400 | 30 | | | | | | |
| Kincardine, Ont. | 2 | 2,398 | 52 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston, Ont. | 808 | 581,677 | 25,873 | 162 | 12,462 | 461 | 226 | 4,116 | 516 | 2 | 396 | 2 |
| Kingsville, Ont. | | | | | | | 73 | 25,576 | 2,064 | | | |
| Leamington, Ont. | 2 | 486 | 22 | | | | 39 | 1,534 | 121 | | | |
| Levis, Que. | 5 | 5,515 | 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Current, Ont. | 34 | 43,242 | 685 | | | | 30 | 48,497 | 522 | 3 | 1,380 | 28 |
| Magog, Que. | 1 | 50 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Michipicoten, Ont. | | | | | | | 10 | 10,906 | 198 | | | |
| Midland, Ont. | 38 | 74,207 | 867 | | | | 48 | 137,036 | 1,251 | 6 | 17,390 | 63 |
| Montreal, Que. | | | | | | | 1,312 | 1,433,598 | 26,015 | 26 | 4,418 | 50 |
| Morrisburg, Ont. | | | | | | | 5 | 1,246 | 67 | | | |
| Napanee, Ont. | | | | 9 | 1,665 | 45 | | | | | | |
| Niagara, Ont. | 217 | 153,106 | 14,950 | | | | | | | | | |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | 3 | 1,950 | 45 | | | | 7 | 10,206 | 185 | | | |
| Parry Sound, Ont. | | | | | | | 23 | 31,120 | 2,929 | | | |
| Paspebiac, Que. | 6 | 6,844 | 120 | | | | 1 | 1,141 | 22 | | | |
| Penetanguishene, Ont. | 1 | 1,199 | 26 | | | | 2 | 852 | 28 | | | |
| Picton, Ont. | 9 | 906 | 52 | 4 | 928 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Point Edward, Ont. | 121 | 223,868 | 2,601 | 37 | 27,974 | 520 | 193 | 54,215 | 1,595 | 95 | 10,837 | 141 |
| Pointe au Pic, Que. | | | | | | | 12 | 7,993 | 209 | | | |
| Port Alfred, Que. | 4 | 3,282 | 78 | | | | 3 | 2,661 | 59 | | | |
| Port Arthur, Ont. | 117 | 299,710 | 6,876 | 22 | 22,396 | 88 | 603 | 1,950,104 | 16,620 | 27 | 44,862 | 226 |
| Port Burwell, Ont. | 5 | 2,041 | 93 | | | | 1 | 22 | 6 | | | |
| Port Colborne, Ont. | 503 | 805,706 | 8,110 | | | | 282 | 112,255 | 1,709 | | | |
| Port Dalhousie, Ont. | 76 | 11,973 | 330 | 3 | 1,670 | 15 | 72 | 1,025 | 243 | | | |
| Port Dover, Ont. | 58 | 1,001 | 243 | | | | 71 | 20,269 | 2,033 | | | |
| Port Hope, Ont. | | | | 2 | 396 | 8 | 4 | 875 | 35 | | | |
| Port McNicoll, Ont. | 8 | 21,741 | 180 | | | | 34 | 111,136 | 942 | | | |
| Port Rowan, Ont. | | | | | | | 23 | 46 | 46 | | | |
| Port Stanley, Ont. | 16 | 8,595 | 164 | | | | 115 | 143,378 | 7,173 | | | |
| Prescott, Ont. | 44 | 56,260 | 3,178 | | | | 379 | 13,831 | 1,593 | | | |
| Quebec, Que. | 22 | 26,371 | 441 | 2 | 66 | 2 | 1 | 1,171 | 31 | 144 | 15,393 | 290 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Queenston, Ont. | 760 | 756,036 | 57,714 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rainy River, Ont. | 54 | 898 | 155 | | | | 27 | 299 | 52 | | | |
| Rimouski, Que. | 12 | 12,392 | 237 | | | | 1 | 1,141 | 22 | | | |
| Rockport, Ont. | 105 | 461 | 198 | | | | 230 | 13,214 | 432 | | | |
| Sandwich, Ont. | 72 | 11,919 | 622 | 55 | 28,335 | 529 | 4,961 | 136,248 | 7,365 | 27 | 10,953 | 130 |
| Sarnia, Ont. | 174 | 61,222 | 2,181 | 34 | 18,484 | 209 | 762 | 204,868 | 21,742 | 66 | 73,275 | 356 |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 416 | 181,724 | 4,525 | 1 | 322 | 6 | 433 | 353,043 | 4,363 | 19 | 15,174 | 133 |
| Sorel, Que. | 5 | 5,945 | 100 | 1 | 802 | 7 | 5 | 4,006 | 99 | 73 | 7,771 | 146 |
| Southampton, Ont. | 3 | 62 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Johns, Que. | | | | 24 | 2,500 | 48 | 37 | 2,644 | 356 | 490 | 60,623 | 1,262 |
| Stag Island, Ont. | 144 | 679 | 290 | | | | 20 | 4,810 | 634 | | | |
| Stickeen, B.C. | 9 | 27 | 14 | | | | 38 | 1,125 | 208 | | | |
| Thessalon, Ont. | 44 | 3,485 | 284 | | | | 46 | 20,928 | 602 | 8 | 4,009 | 56 |
| Thorold, Ont. | 98 | 106,913 | 1,963 | | | | 2 | 79 | 8 | 4 | 1,986 | 5 |
| Three Rivers, Que. | 19 | 18,922 | 380 | | | | 11 | 11,113 | 243 | 119 | 20,472 | 238 |
| Tilbury, Ont. | | | | | | | 30 | 150 | 60 | | | |
| Toronto, Ont. | 1,287 | 970,532 | 70,913 | 27 | 19,122 | 160 | 5 | 150 | 15 | 24 | 10,748 | 48 |
| Trenton, Ont. | 38 | 1,778 | 171 | 3 | 974 | 13 | 21 | 76 | 42 | | | |
| Valleyfield, Que. | 2 | 399 | 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| Walkerville, Ont. | 213 | 280,365 | 13,825 | 30 | 18,577 | 345 | 1,447 | 66,360 | 3,637 | 2 | 798 | 9 |
| Wallaceburg, Ont. | 39 | 18,008 | 873 | | | | 885 | 35,620 | 2,826 | 1 | 857 | 7 |
| Welland, Ont. | 86 | 45,549 | 891 | | | | 106 | 33,145 | 644 | 2 | 1,026 | 4 |
| West Dock, Ont. | 56 | 10,672 | 484 | | | | 169 | 6,698 | 580 | | | |
| Whitby, Ont. | 33 | 180 | 66 | | | | 2 | 531 | 19 | | | |
| White Horse, Y.T. | | | | | | | 1 | 603 | 27 | | | |
| Wiarton, Ont. | | | | | | | 2 | 1,670 | 19 | | | |
| Windsor, Ont. | 58 | 22,974 | 744 | 34 | 15,204 | 299 | 286 | 49,101 | 4,962 | 14 | 3,521 | 73 |
| Wolfe Island, Ont. | 18 | 95 | 27 | 4 | 138 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| Total | 7,582 | 6,848,899 | 255,847 | 640 | 231,551 | 3,388 | 17,489 | 7,987,121 | 164,329 | 1,345 | 407,161 | 4,160 |

## No. 17.—Summary Statement of Canadian and United States Vessels, trading on Inland Waters, which Departed from Canadian Ports

## N° 17.—État sommaire des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les eaux intérieures, partis des ports du Canada

### RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

| — | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian—Canadiens—Steam and motor—Vapeurs | 7,582 | 6,848,899 | 255,847 |
| Sail—Voiliers | 640 | 231,551 | 3,388 |
| United States—États-unis—Steam and motor—Vapeurs | 17,489 | 7,987,121 | 164,329 |
| Sail—Voiliers | 1,345 | 407,161 | 4,160 |
| Total | 27,056 | 15,474,732 | 427,724 |

### DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

| Description | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
|---|---|---|
| Steam—Vapeurs—Screw and motor—A hélice | 23,422 | 13,139,418 |
| Paddle—A aubes | 1,640 | 1,691,175 |
| Stern-wheel—Roue à l'arrière | 9 | 5,427 |
| Sail—Voiliers—Schooners—Barques | 208 | 94,016 |
| Sloops—Goélettes | 11 | 275 |
| Barges—Barges | 1,766 | 544,421 |
| Total | 27,056 | 15,474,732 |

## No. 18.—Statement showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage), which Arrived and Departed.

## N° 18.—État indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers) arrivés et partis.

| — | Canadian—Canadiens | | | United States—États-Unis | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Arrived—Arrivé | 7,882 | 6,365,524 | 255,841 | 18,158 | 7,751,575 | 166,310 | 26,040 | 14,117,099 | 422,151 |
| Departed—Partis | 8,222 | 7,080,450 | 259,235 | 18,834 | 8,394,282 | 168,489 | 27,056 | 15,474,732 | 427,724 |
| Total | 16,104 | 13,445,974 | 515,076 | 36,992 | 16,145,857 | 334,799 | 53,096 | 29,591,831 | 849,875 |

No. 19.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise from the undermentioned Ports and Outports

N° 19.—ÉTAT des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers aux ports ou ports secondaires ci-après mentionnés

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS—VAPEURS

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived—Arrivés | | | | | | Vessels Departed—Partis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Equipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Albert, N.B. | 2 | 117 | 20 | | | | 2 | 117 | 20 | | | |
| Alert Bay, B.C. | 1,154 | 508,151 | 27,650 | | | | 1,190 | 502,169 | 27,863 | | | |
| Amherstburg, Ont. | 63 | 14,289 | 465 | | | | 60 | 14,079 | 443 | | | |
| Amherst Harbour, Que. | 168 | 68,216 | 3,573 | | | | 168 | 68,552 | 3,557 | | | |
| Annapolis Royal, N.S. | 89 | 7,647 | 567 | | | | 87 | 7,566 | 559 | | | |
| Antigonish, N.S. | 28 | 1,864 | 244 | | | | 28 | 1,864 | 244 | | | |
| Anyox, B.C. | 542 | 270,449 | 11,323 | | | | 500 | 263,491 | 10,480 | | | |
| Arichat, N.S. | 1,053 | 64,297 | 7,698 | | | | 1,051 | 64,227 | 7,686 | | | |
| Aultsville, Ont. | 58 | 13,124 | 954 | | | | 58 | 13,124 | 954 | | | |
| Baddeck, N.S. | 642 | 80,574 | 5,261 | | | | 669 | 95,884 | 5,668 | | | |
| Bamfield, B.C. | 247 | 79,105 | 4,316 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 246 | 79,276 | 4,307 | | | |
| Barrington Passage, N.S. | 368 | 14,290 | 2,625 | 4 | 65 | 29 | 360 | 14,763 | 2,573 | 5 | 84 | 36 |
| Bath, Ont. | 127 | 11,306 | 1,229 | | | | 128 | 11,364 | 1,232 | | | |
| Bear River, N.S. | 59 | 4,249 | 372 | | | | 58 | 3,760 | 245 | | | |
| Belliveau's Cove, N.S. | 3 | 177 | 18 | | | | 3 | 177 | 18 | | | |
| Belleville, Ont. | 69 | 30,729 | 1,940 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 73 | 31,182 | 1,983 | | | |
| Blind River, Ont. | 71 | 17,750 | 1,181 | | | | 67 | 16,528 | 1,132 | | | |
| Bonne Espérance, Que. | 12 | 6,264 | 370 | | | | 12 | 6,264 | 372 | | | |
| Bowmanville, Ont. | 2 | 344 | 16 | | | | 2 | 344 | 16 | | | |
| Bridgeburg, Ont. | 6 | 250 | 31 | | | | 6 | 250 | 31 | | | |
| Bridgetown, N.S. | 35 | 2,091 | 209 | | | | 35 | 2,091 | 209 | | | |
| Bridgewater, N.S. | 23 | 1,870 | 160 | 3 | 3,546 | 60 | 23 | 1,862 | 160 | 1 | 941 | 26 |
| Britannia Beach, B.C. | 524 | 139,445 | 9,485 | | | | 519 | 134,487 | 9,268 | | | |
| Brockville, Ont. | 209 | 205,755 | 11,523 | | | | 209 | 205,755 | 11,523 | | | |
| Bruce Mines, Ont. | 101 | 12,859 | 1,083 | | | | 99 | 11,157 | 1,027 | | | |
| Butedale, B.C. | 941 | 338,334 | 21,203 | | | | 943 | 340,024 | 21,293 | | | |
| Byng Inlet, Ont. | 6 | 207 | 35 | | | | 13 | 14,492 | 182 | | | |
| Campbellton, N.B. | 44 | 10,819 | 353 | 11 | 13,811 | 249 | 43 | 12,979 | 370 | 5 | 6,807 | 116 |
| Campo Bello, N.B. | 178 | 26,648 | 1,867 | | | | 168 | 26,056 | 1,819 | | | |
| Canning, N.S. | 15 | 1,882 | 129 | | | | 15 | 1,882 | 129 | | | |
| Canso, N.S. | 1,318 | 181,442 | 13,926 | 8 | 8,646 | 170 | 1,356 | 186,148 | 14,567 | 6 | 6,987 | 132 |
| Caraquet, N.B. | 1 | 147 | 12 | | | | 1 | 147 | 12 | | | |
| Cardigan, P.E.I. | 3 | 102 | 19 | | | | 3 | 102 | 17 | | | |
| Cardinal, Ont. | 3 | 635 | 39 | | | | 5 | 2,864 | 73 | | | |

## No. 19.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

## N° 19.—ÉTAT des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS-*Continued*—VAPEURS-*Suite*

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived—Arrivés | | | | | | Vessels Departed—Partis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Carcross, Y.T. | 91 | 67,289 | 2,529 | | | | 90 | 67,140 | 2,490 | | | |
| Chandler, Que. | 2 | 2,449 | 42 | | | | 2 | 2,449 | 42 | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 446 | 162,558 | 6,351 | | | | 412 | 135,676 | 5,594 | | | |
| Chatham, N.B. | 21 | 5,803 | 146 | 9 | 11,169 | 203 | 14 | 246 | 39 | 4 | 6,396 | 103 |
| Chatham, Ont. | 46 | 5,368 | 841 | | | | 50 | 6,159 | 966 | 1 | 32 | 2 |
| Chemainus, B.C. | 159 | 8,436 | 1,053 | | | | 163 | 9,216 | 1,117 | | | |
| Chester, N.S. | 69 | 1,591 | 190 | | | | 71 | 1,606 | 189 | | | |
| Cheticamp, N.S. | 149 | 14,205 | 1,601 | | | | 149 | 14,205 | 1,601 | | | |
| Chicoutimi, Que. | 94 | 53,946 | 4,733 | | | | 129 | 90,561 | 5,419 | 11 | 12,958 | 247 |
| Chippawa, Ont. | 5 | 134 | 23 | | | | 14 | 108 | 39 | | | |
| Clark's Harbour, N.S. | 476 | 18,554 | 3,082 | 18 | 372 | 55 | 477 | 18,410 | 3,475 | 22 | 322 | 172 |
| Clementsport, N.S. | 19 | 1,131 | 113 | | | | 19 | 1,131 | 113 | | | |
| Cobourg, Ont. | 5 | 4,526 | 118 | | | | 4 | 1,297 | 82 | | | |
| Cockburn Island, Ont. | 85 | 29,313 | 1,840 | | | | 84 | 29,335 | 1,802 | | | |
| Collingwood, Ont. | 60 | 52,633 | 1,088 | 19 | 47,141 | 489 | 60 | 50,467 | 1,069 | 19 | 47,141 | 489 |
| Cornwall, Ont. | 97 | 50,921 | 1,813 | | | | 66 | 20,022 | 1,282 | | | |
| Courtright, Ont. | 47 | 53,554 | 806 | | | | 45 | 53,542 | 802 | | | |
| Crapaud, P.E.I. | 64 | 13,707 | 572 | | | | 64 | 13,707 | 572 | | | |
| Cutler, Ont. | 260 | 39,685 | 2,045 | | | | 262 | 39,641 | 2,031 | | | |
| Dalhousie, N.B. | 9 | 2,277 | 64 | 5 | 6,256 | 114 | 11 | 6,006 | 94 | 1 | 1,484 | 24 |
| Dawson, Y.T. | 52 | 31,364 | 1,366 | | | | 52 | 31,364 | 1,364 | | | |
| Deseronto, Ont. | 9 | 360 | 42 | | | | 3 | 339 | 30 | | | |
| Digby, N.S. | 1,037 | 240,559 | 15,493 | 6 | 66 | 17 | 1,030 | 243,164 | 14,417 | | | |
| Dunnville, Ont. | 3 | 92 | 18 | 2 | 46 | 40 | 3 | 92 | 18 | 2 | 46 | 40 |
| Ellis Bay, Que. | 43 | 13,195 | 736 | | | | 43 | 13,195 | 732 | | | |
| Erieau, Ont. | 5 | 163 | 26 | | | | 4 | 131 | 19 | | | |
| Fort William, Ont. | 868 | 1,864,073 | 28,845 | | | | 852 | 1,969,867 | 29,192 | | | |
| Freeport, N.S. | 333 | 32,754 | 2,681 | | | | 335 | 33,249 | 2,799 | | | |
| Gananoque, Ont. | 97 | 16,085 | 1,301 | | | | 97 | 16,085 | 1,301 | | | |
| Gaspé, Que. | 93 | 57,548 | 2,314 | | | | 93 | 57,548 | 2,314 | | | |
| Georgetown, P.E.I. | 14 | 1,799 | 125 | | | | 14 | 1,799 | 125 | | | |
| Glace Bay, N.S. | 1 | 79 | 7 | | | | 1 | 79 | 7 | | | |
| Goderich, Ont. | 109 | 192,762 | 2,266 | 1 | 1,596 | 21 | 103 | 178,800 | 2,130 | | | |
| Gore Bay, Ont. | 417 | 89,968 | 5,268 | | | | 409 | 88,421 | 5,162 | | | |
| Grand Narrows, N.S. | 82 | 7,911 | 486 | | | | 82 | 7,911 | 486 | | | |
| Grimsby, Ont. | 77 | 23,746 | 1,977 | | | | 77 | 23,746 | 1,977 | | | |
| Guysboro, N.S. | 357 | 38,594 | 3,191 | 2 | 2,132 | 42 | 354 | 36,852 | 3,147 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Halifax, N.S. | 1,684 | 346,252 | 13,793 | 30 | 21,410 | 457 | 2,111 | 93,488 | 16,091 | 37 | 35,045 | 767 |
| Hamilton, Ont. | 579 | 538,642 | 14,672 | 23 | 10,210 | 227 | 518 | 263,020 | 13,494 | 23 | 10,210 | 227 |
| Hantsport, N.S. | 9 | 332 | 60 | 1 | 1,857 | 21 | 8 | 1,184 | 65 | | | |
| Havre St-Pierre, Que. | 82 | 34,111 | 1,775 | | | | 82 | 34,599 | 1,808 | | | |
| Hillsboro, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,328 | 36 |
| Inverness, N.S. | 4 | 316 | 48 | | | | 4 | 316 | 48 | | | |
| Iona, N.S. | 261 | 24,153 | 1,245 | | | | 259 | 24,673 | 1,324 | | | |
| Iroquois, Ont. | 60 | 13,680 | 1,172 | | | | 60 | 13,680 | 1,172 | | | |
| Isaac's Harbour, N.S. | 136 | 28,986 | 1,780 | 9 | 139 | 27 | 136 | 28,423 | 1,724 | 1 | 15 | 3 |
| Kaslo, B.C. | 413 | 252,742 | 8,309 | | | | 413 | 253,112 | 8,322 | | | |
| Kenora, Ont. | 8 | 157 | 21 | | | | 7 | 125 | 18 | | | |
| Kentville, N.S. | 75 | 8,850 | 525 | | | | 75 | 8,850 | 525 | | | |
| Key Harbour, Ont. | | | | | | | 2 | 2,680 | 41 | | | |
| Kincardine, Ont. | 4 | 110 | 18 | | | | 5 | 123 | 20 | | | |
| Kingsport, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,457 | 22 |
| Kingston, Ont. | 451 | 192,407 | 8,715 | | | | 242 | 73,969 | 3,287 | | | |
| Kingsville, Ont. | 224 | 53,647 | 2,434 | | | | 224 | 53,647 | 2,434 | | | |
| Ladner, B.C. | 143 | 5,806 | 692 | | | | 146 | 5,968 | 694 | | | |
| Ladysmith, B.C. | 1,359 | 140,156 | 14,303 | | | | 1,373 | 201,670 | 13,967 | | | |
| La Have, N.S. | 162 | 11,378 | 943 | | | | 163 | 11,791 | 996 | | | |
| Leamington, Ont. | 402 | 97,686 | 4,422 | | | | 402 | 97,686 | 4,422 | | | |
| Lévis, Que. | 31 | 57,876 | 831 | 1 | 3,199 | 43 | 73 | 104,654 | 1,681 | 8 | 18,759 | 247 |
| Little Current, Ont. | 262 | 72,151 | 4,194 | | | | 264 | 84,484 | 4,308 | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S. | 81 | 4,075 | 304 | 5 | 2,758 | 64 | 71 | 3,430 | 282 | 2 | 30 | 5 |
| Lockeport, N.S. | 3 | 110 | 15 | 13 | 258 | 41 | 3 | 110 | 15 | 4 | 114 | 13 |
| Lord's Cove, N.B. | 111 | 3,134 | 412 | | | | 136 | 4,017 | 559 | | | |
| Louisburg, N.S. | 72 | 32,119 | 960 | 7 | 6,938 | 137 | 57 | 27,081 | 700 | | | |
| Lower East Pubnico, N.S. | 164 | 4,682 | 1,188 | | | | 167 | 4,794 | 1,195 | 2 | 92 | 8 |
| Lunenburg, N.S. | 294 | 12,340 | 1,091 | | | | 312 | 13,189 | 1,264 | | | |
| Mabou, N.S. | 45 | 4,340 | 423 | | | | 45 | 4,340 | 423 | | | |
| Mahone Bay, N.S. | 46 | 1,490 | 165 | | | | 51 | 1,917 | 184 | | | |
| Maitland, N.S. | 13 | 1,638 | 114 | | | | 13 | 1,638 | 116 | | | |
| Margaree, N.S. | 144 | 12,651 | 1,480 | | | | 144 | 12,651 | 1,480 | | | |
| Margaretsville, N.S. | 55 | 6,490 | 385 | | | | 54 | 6,372 | 378 | | | |
| Meaford, Ont. | 46 | 8,851 | 476 | 4 | 3,290 | 73 | 46 | 8,851 | 476 | 4 | 3,290 | 73 |
| Meteghan River, N.S. | 2 | 64 | 8 | | | | 2 | 64 | 8 | | | |
| Michipicoten Harbour, Ont. | 1 | 490 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Midland, Ont. | 214 | 348,120 | 4,408 | | | | 234 | 368,078 | 4,727 | | | |
| Moncton, N.B. | 1 | 118 | 7 | 1 | 1,002 | 21 | 1 | 118 | 7 | | | |
| Montague Bridge, P.E.I. | 14 | 1,320 | 103 | | | | 13 | 1,296 | 100 | | | |
| Montmagny, Que. | 3 | 163 | 26 | | | | 4 | 205 | 37 | | | |
| Montreal, Que. | 4,560 | 3,103,227 | 100,111 | | | | 4,264 | 2,852,127 | 94,522 | | | |
| Morrisburg, Ont. | 60 | 13,680 | 1,166 | | | | 60 | 13,680 | 1,166 | | | |
| Nanaimo, B.C. | 2,601 | 685,268 | 47,643 | | | | 2,474 | 698,465 | 48,203 | | | |
| Napanee, Ont. | 8 | 696 | 76 | | | | 8 | 696 | 76 | | | |
| Nelson, B.C. | 1,243 | 481,250 | 21,926 | | | | 1,244 | 464,788 | 21,613 | | | |
| Newcastle, N.B. | 12 | 5,899 | 123 | 14 | 17,367 | 320 | 10 | 210 | 30 | 2 | 1,967 | 40 |
| New Campbellton, N.S. | 86 | 12,996 | 938 | | | | 86 | 12,996 | 938 | | | |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 1,228 | 183,394 | 10,654 | | | | 1,281 | 186,599 | 10,782 | | | |
| Niagara, Ont. | 1,070 | 897,767 | 78,286 | | | | 1,255 | 1,169,748 | 94,281 | | | |
| North East Harbour, N.S. | 94 | 3,989 | 740 | | | | 94 | 3,989 | 740 | | | |
| North Head, N.B. | 115 | 4,848 | 438 | | | | 153 | 6,426 | 546 | | | |
| North Sydney, N.S. | 211 | 140,184 | 3,402 | 23 | 8,700 | 566 | 237 | 144,748 | 3,770 | 25 | 5,719 | 674 |
| Ocean Falls, B.C. | 936 | 548,077 | 25,447 | | | | 879 | 454,351 | 23,845 | | | |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 94 | 11,727 | 1,316 | | | | 91 | 11,320 | 1,274 | | | |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | 283 | 179,921 | 5,473 | 7 | 10,206 | 185 | 289 | 168,245 | 5,556 | 7 | 10,206 | 185 |
| Parrsboro, N.S. | 428 | 27,382 | 2,185 | 1 | 1,229 | 23 | 428 | 27,362 | 2,181 | | | |
| Parry Sound, Ont. | 78 | 30,117 | 1,521 | | | | 76 | 30,041 | 1,514 | | | |

## No. 19.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

## N° 19.—ÉTAT des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS-*Continued*—VAPEURS-*Suite*

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived—Arrivés | | | | | | Vessels Departed—Partis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Paspebiac, Que. | 139 | 22,688 | 1,222 | 2 | 2,469 | 45 | 133 | 13,589 | 862 | | | |
| Penetanguishene, Ont. | 8 | 844 | 88 | | | | 10 | 909 | 103 | | | |
| Percé, Que. | 6 | 126 | 14 | | | | 6 | 126 | 13 | | | |
| Picton, Ont. | 220 | 21,756 | 2,312 | | | | 220 | 21,756 | 2,312 | | | |
| Pictou, N.S. | 305 | 125,052 | 5,462 | | | | 303 | 123,468 | 5,467 | | | |
| Plympton, N.S. | 15 | 877 | 89 | | | | 15 | 877 | 89 | | | |
| Point au Pic, Que. | 5 | 5,961 | 416 | 13 | 8,763 | 227 | 5 | 5,961 | 416 | | | |
| Point Edward, Ont. | 317 | 352,846 | 11,516 | | | | 369 | 489,776 | 15,300 | | | |
| Port Alberni, B.C. | 173 | 74,885 | 4,016 | | | | 171 | 74,398 | 3,978 | | | |
| Port Alfred, Que. | 55 | 118,994 | 5,830 | 12 | 19,762 | 314 | 55 | 115,802 | 5,706 | 2 | 4,582 | 61 |
| Port Arthur, Ont. | 718 | 1,758,494 | 34,914 | | | | 736 | 1,814,048 | 32,419 | | | |
| Port Burwell, Ont. | 16 | 3,039 | 173 | | | | 11 | 1,015 | 85 | | | |
| Port Clyde, N.S. | 90 | 3,800 | 720 | | | | 90 | 3,800 | 720 | | | |
| Port Colborne, Ont. | 1,225 | 1,703,263 | 24,142 | | | | 1,017 | 1,116,954 | 19,310 | 1 | 1,179 | 22 |
| Port Dalhousie, Ont. | 613 | 359,825 | 13,197 | | | | 577 | 320,127 | 12,609 | | | |
| Port Dover, Ont. | 18 | 478 | 101 | 1 | 21 | 7 | 16 | 439 | 89 | | | |
| Port Elgin, N.B. | 2 | 70 | 6 | | | | 2 | 70 | 6 | | | |
| Port George, N.S. | 43 | 5,074 | 301 | | | | 43 | 5,074 | 301 | | | |
| Port Hastings, N.S. | 90 | 6,742 | 640 | | | | 91 | 6,750 | 638 | | | |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | 376 | 38,055 | 2,909 | | | | 368 | 38,342 | 2,882 | | | |
| Port Hood, N.S. | 339 | 29,007 | 3,536 | | | | 339 | 29,007 | 3,536 | | | |
| Port Hope, Ont. | 8 | 3,553 | 89 | | | | 11 | 3,599 | 98 | | | |
| Port La Tour, N.S. | 116 | 4,371 | 771 | 1 | 39 | 14 | 114 | 4,735 | 805 | 1 | 39 | 14 |
| Port Maitland, Ont. | 91 | 8,823 | 772 | 148 | 1,144 | 365 | 89 | 8,762 | 744 | 148 | 1,144 | 365 |
| Port Morien, N.S. | 14 | 1,462 | 111 | | | | 14 | 1,462 | 111 | | | |
| Port Mulgrave, N.S. | 1,152 | 97,983 | 9,724 | | | | 1,151 | 97,083 | 9,819 | | | |
| Port McNicoll, Ont. | 222 | 607,439 | 9,352 | | | | 216 | 585,301 | 9,144 | | | |
| Port Renfrew, B.C. | 128 | 70,125 | 3,791 | 1 | 38 | 6 | 127 | 69,097 | 2,733 | 1 | 38 | 6 |
| Port Stanley, Ont. | 39 | 9,332 | 326 | | | | 35 | 3,767 | 228 | | | |
| Port Williams, N.S. | 15 | 1,770 | 105 | | | | 15 | 1,770 | 105 | | | |
| Powell River, B.C. | 1,858 | 773,294 | 48,010 | | | | 1,797 | 765,104 | 66,182 | | | |
| Prescott, Ont. | 292 | 293,083 | 16,937 | | | | 314 | 308,086 | 17,016 | | | |
| Prince Rupert, B.C. | 1,645 | 711,546 | 28,124 | 8 | 76 | 24 | 1,584 | 692,131 | 18,375 | 8 | 76 | 24 |
| Pugwash, N.S. | 2 | 3,089 | 47 | 1 | 1,134 | 22 | 1 | 1,115 | 25 | | | |
| Quatsino, B.C. | 85 | 56,291 | 2,396 | 9 | 17,246 | 193 | 88 | 61,007 | 2,483 | 9 | 38,336 | 403 |
| Quebec, Que. | 1,297 | 1,499,576 | 54,340 | 38 | 92,869 | 1,325 | 1,440 | 2,340,093 | 81,633 | 26 | 54,060 | 748 |
| Queenston, Ont. | 530 | 517,164 | 40,500 | | | | 364 | 252,726 | 25,624 | | | |
| Rainy River, Ont. | 7 | 154 | 18 | | | | 11 | 251 | 30 | | | |
| Richibucto, N.B. | 3 | 161 | 13 | 1 | 711 | 19 | | | | 1 | 711 | 21 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Riverport, N.S. | 68 | 5,226 | 419 | | | | 63 | 5,034 | 382 | | | |
| Rivière du Loup, Que. | 2 | 2,017 | 168 | | | | 2 | 2,017 | 168 | | | |
| Rockport, Ont. | 68 | 13,008 | 1,042 | | | | 68 | 13,008 | 1,042 | | | |
| Sandy Point, N.S. | 32 | 2,553 | 277 | | | | 34 | 2,027 | 285 | | | |
| Sandwich, Ont. | 65 | 9,856 | 545 | 3 | 1,424 | 51 | 31 | 4,904 | 266 | | | |
| Sandy Cove, N.S. | 159 | 5,112 | 674 | | | | 161 | 6,277 | 695 | | | |
| Sarnia, Ont. | 370 | 245,173 | 5,171 | | | | 422 | 254,305 | 5,838 | | | |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 1,985 | 1,969,780 | 47,979 | | | | 2,003 | 1,989,271 | 48,695 | | | |
| Sherbrooke, N.S. | 51 | 5,518 | 478 | 9 | 7,648 | 177 | 49 | 4,355 | 440 | 5 | 6,698 | 118 |
| Shediac, N.B. | 1 | 227 | 11 | | | | 1 | 227 | 11 | | | |
| Sheet Harbour, N.S. | 190 | 36,964 | 2,315 | 6 | 5,381 | 125 | 276 | 39,220 | 2,566 | | | |
| Shelburne, N.S. | 35 | 2,030 | 271 | 1 | 1,099 | 21 | 32 | 1,881 | 255 | | | |
| Shippegan, N.B. | 21 | 720 | 78 | | | | 24 | 784 | 87 | 1 | 218 | 9 |
| Sidney, B.C. | 195 | 44,173 | 1,723 | 13 | 29,384 | 392 | 211 | 41,251 | 1,805 | 11 | 30,174 | 367 |
| Smith's Falls, Ont. | 26 | 4,082 | 364 | | | | 26 | 4,082 | 364 | | | |
| Sorel, Que. | 774 | 943,153 | 42,922 | | | | 776 | 943,783 | 42,697 | | | |
| Souris, P.E.I. | 160 | 66,359 | 3,495 | | | | 160 | 66,359 | 3,495 | | | |
| Steveston, B.C. | 365 | 12,133 | 1,365 | | | | 379 | 12,612 | 1,488 | | | |
| Stewart, B.C. | 226 | 171,621 | 6,805 | 1 | 1,144 | 38 | 251 | 154,055 | 6,240 | | | |
| St. Andrews, N.B. | 624 | 24,678 | 2,328 | | | | 637 | 25,178 | 2,360 | | | |
| St. George, N.B. | 38 | 2,261 | 285 | | | | 39 | 2,271 | 287 | | | |
| St. John, N.B. | 1,706 | 390,302 | 19,993 | | | | 1,727 | 560,956 | 23,336 | | | |
| St. Martins, N.B. | 15 | 535 | 46 | | | | 19 | 635 | 41 | | | |
| St. Peters, N.S. | 245 | 27,696 | 1,831 | | | | 243 | 25,517 | 1,792 | 5 | 3,752 | 94 |
| St. Stephen, N.B. | 164 | 8,007 | 640 | | | | 179 | 8,372 | 747 | | | |
| Summerside, P.E.I. | 17 | 8,189 | 285 | 1 | 1,195 | 22 | 3 | 344 | 22 | | | |
| Sydney, N.S. | 663 | 626,601 | 13,390 | 77 | 117,797 | 2,073 | 640 | 552,607 | 12,264 | 37 | 37,037 | 972 |
| Thessalon, Ont. | 224 | 49,583 | 3,555 | | | | 217 | 48,092 | 3,460 | | | |
| Three Rivers, Que. | 942 | 984,182 | 26,410 | | | | 942 | 975,262 | 26,520 | | | |
| Thorold, Ont. | 101 | 110,375 | 2,023 | | | | 3 | 3,462 | 60 | | | |
| Tignish, P.E.I. | 1 | 35 | 3 | | | | 1 | 35 | 3 | | | |
| Toronto, Ont. | 1,368 | 481,552 | 34,454 | | | | 1,057 | 611,856 | 26,931 | | | |
| Trenton, Ont. | 37 | 3,676 | 340 | | | | 37 | 3,766 | 340 | | | |
| Truro, N.S. | 13 | 1,638 | 117 | | | | 13 | 1,638 | 117 | | | |
| Union Bay, B.C. | 827 | 147,385 | 12,314 | | | | 830 | 153,725 | 12,523 | | | |
| Valleyfield, Que. | 2 | 399 | 20 | | | | 2 | 399 | 20 | | | |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 11,916 | 4,510,306 | 214,202 | | | | 12,018 | 4,710,468 | 250,100 | | | |
| Victoria, B.C. | 3,355 | 2,599,595 | 114,288 | 52 | 103,058 | 1,243 | 3,509 | 2,544,166 | 117,894 | 70 | 110,308 | 2,147 |
| Walkerville, Ont. | 244 | 219,138 | 9,297 | 9 | 2,592 | 126 | 212 | 41,550 | 4,180 | 2 | 1,630 | 32 |
| Wallace, N.S. | 2 | 253 | 17 | | | | 2 | 253 | 17 | | | |
| Wallaceburg, Ont. | 292 | 20,067 | 2,198 | | | | 266 | 29,223 | 2,352 | | | |
| Wedgeport, N.S. | 9 | 189 | 29 | | | | 10 | 201 | 35 | | | |
| Welland, Ont. | 48 | 58,355 | 1,058 | | | | 24 | 23,151 | 462 | | | |
| West Dock, Ont. | 221 | 53,518 | 2,428 | | | | 221 | 53,518 | 2,428 | | | |
| Westport, N.S. | 313 | 31,817 | 2,723 | 3 | 27 | 9 | 319 | 31,621 | 2,740 | 6 | 66 | 18 |
| Weymouth, N.S. | 141 | 5,935 | 572 | | | | 139 | 4,745 | 557 | | | |
| Whitby, Ont. | 19 | 450 | 55 | | | | 3 | 357 | 45 | | | |
| White Horse, Y.T. | 110 | 37,870 | 1,700 | 1 | 603 | 27 | 110 | 37,930 | 1,701 | 1 | 603 | 27 |
| White Rock, B.C. | 112 | 2,981 | 632 | | | | 114 | 3,019 | 645 | | | |
| Wiarton, Ont. | 10 | 891 | 80 | 2 | 1,670 | 19 | 10 | 1,546 | 85 | 2 | 1,670 | 19 |
| Windsor, N.S. | 69 | 9,049 | 645 | 7 | 7,481 | 143 | 66 | 7,130 | 529 | 4 | 4,844 | 87 |
| Windsor, Ont. | 90 | 54,970 | 1,640 | 7 | 2,300 | 95 | 91 | 56,569 | 1,197 | 6 | 2,012 | 81 |
| Winnipeg (Chesteerfield Inlet).Man. | 1 | 1,497 | 45 | | | | 1 | 1,497 | 45 | | | |
| Wolfville, N.S. | 212 | 14,436 | 1,252 | | | | 212 | 14,436 | 1,309 | | | |
| Yarmouth, N.S. | 503 | 33,902 | 3,298 | | | | 517 | 32,655 | 3,218 | 42 | 628 | 112 |
| Total | 76,454 | 37,319,725 | 1,535,390 | 656 | 610,509 | 10,825 | 76,131 | 36,952,466 | 1,582,646 | 584 | 471,235 | 9,434 |

## No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

## N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

### SAILING VESSELS—VOILIERS

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived—Arrivés | | | | | | Vessels Departed—Partis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Albert, N.B. | 22 | 3,249 | 72 | 10 | 2,382 | 57 | 14 | 490 | 31 | 18 | 5,265 | 108 |
| Alberton, P.E.I. | 13 | 422 | 44 | | | | 13 | 422 | 42 | | | |
| Alert Bay, B.C. | 1 | 148 | 9 | | | | 1 | 148 | 9 | | | |
| Amherst, N.S. | 56 | 1,923 | 168 | | | | 56 | 1,923 | 168 | | | |
| Amherst Harbour, Que. | 29 | 1,359 | 95 | 1 | 92 | 7 | 33 | 1,609 | 110 | | | |
| Annapolis Royal, N.S. | 59 | 1,932 | 133 | 1 | 295 | 7 | 60 | 2,058 | 140 | | | |
| Antigonish, N.S. | 98 | 2,233 | 210 | | | | 98 | 2,233 | 210 | | | |
| Anyox, B.C. | 56 | 58,834 | 146 | | | | 51 | 49,227 | 78 | | | |
| Arichat, N.S. | 210 | 7,684 | 608 | | | | 219 | 7,979 | 619 | | | |
| Baddeck, N.S. | 141 | 5,445 | 377 | | | | 135 | 4,669 | 362 | | | |
| Bathurst, N.B. | 128 | 8,893 | 826 | | | | 128 | 8,893 | 826 | | | |
| Bear River, N.S. | 2 | 196 | 8 | | | | 2 | 426 | 4 | | | |
| Belliveau's Cove, N.S. | 88 | 2,574 | 211 | | | | 84 | 2,238 | 203 | | | |
| Belleville, Ont. | 4 | 495 | 14 | 4 | 500 | 15 | 7 | 3,334 | 34 | 4 | 458 | 11 |
| Blind River, Ont. | 3 | 1,056 | 18 | | | | 3 | 1,056 | 18 | | | |
| Bonne Espérance, Que. | 2 | 146 | 11 | | | | 2 | 146 | 11 | | | |
| Bridgetown, N.S. | 1 | 203 | 6 | | | | 1 | 203 | 6 | | | |
| Bridgewater, N.S. | 37 | 8,621 | 173 | 3 | 1,618 | 24 | 20 | 2,382 | 73 | 2 | 1,028 | 13 |
| Britannia Beach, B.C. | 45 | 28,384 | 175 | | | | 45 | 28,384 | 175 | | | |
| Brockville, Ont. | 1 | 480 | 6 | | | | 1 | 480 | 6 | | | |
| Buctouche, N.B. | 24 | 957 | 70 | 1 | 358 | 6 | 24 | 965 | 71 | | | |
| Campbellton, N.B. | 42 | 4,053 | 141 | 3 | 2,524 | 36 | 38 | 909 | 95 | 1 | 613 | 7 |
| Canning, N.S. | 12 | 695 | 32 | 1 | 340 | 4 | 12 | 704 | 34 | | | |
| Canso, N.S. | 405 | 15,694 | 1,341 | | | | 402 | 14,914 | 1,221 | 1 | 92 | 7 |
| Caraquet, N.B. | 68 | 3,494 | 253 | | | | 75 | 4,094 | 403 | | | |
| Cardigan, P.E.I. | 23 | 947 | 65 | | | | 24 | 984 | 67 | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 355 | 16,343 | 909 | | | | 358 | 20,681 | 954 | | | |
| Chatham, N.B. | 71 | 3,262 | 261 | 1 | 243 | 5 | 72 | 3,281 | 265 | 1 | 219 | 7 |
| Chatham, Ont. | 7 | 2,575 | 65 | | | | 6 | 2,214 | 55 | | | |
| Chemainus, B.C. | 15 | 8,226 | 46 | | | | 15 | 8,227 | 47 | | | |
| Chester, N.S. | 1 | 46 | 2 | | | | 1 | 56 | 2 | | | |
| Cheticamp, N.S. | 16 | 461 | 61 | | | | 18 | 495 | 65 | | | |
| Chicoutimi, Que. | 5 | 472 | 19 | | | | 5 | 418 | 18 | | | |
| Church Point, N.S. | 5 | 338 | 8 | | | | 6 | 861 | 24 | | | |
| Clementsport, N.S. | 6 | 63 | 12 | | | | 6 | 63 | 12 | | | |
| Courtright, Ont. | 4 | 2,262 | 55 | | | | 4 | 2,622 | 46 | | | |
| Crapaud, P.E.I. | 18 | 1,184 | 53 | | | | 18 | 1,184 | 52 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dalhousie, N.B. | 19 | 986 | 48 | | | | 19 | 2,196 | 62 | 2 | 1,767 | 27 |
| Dawson, Y.T. | 15 | 2,323 | 12 | 4 | 1,447 | 2 | 11 | 2,107 | 11 | | | |
| Deseronto, Ont. | 1 | 448 | 6 | | | | 1 | 448 | 6 | | | |
| Digby, N.S. | 5 | 1,090 | 25 | | | | 3 | 411 | 10 | | | |
| Dorchester, N.B. | 6 | 186 | 16 | | | | 6 | 186 | 17 | | | |
| Erieau, Ont. | 1 | 808 | 15 | | | | 2 | 1,616 | 24 | | | |
| Freeport, N.S. | 1 | 47 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gaspé, Que. | 43 | 4,406 | 218 | | | | 40 | 3,725 | 176 | | | |
| Georgetown, P.E.I. | 119 | 4,883 | 292 | | | | 118 | 4,791 | 292 | | | |
| Glace Bay, N.S. | 15 | 632 | 49 | | | | 16 | 572 | 57 | | | |
| Great Village, N.S. | 17 | 937 | 36 | | | | 17 | 937 | 36 | | | |
| Guysboro, N.S. | 29 | 1,324 | 75 | 1 | 859 | 9 | 30 | 1,390 | 75 | 3 | 2,233 | 22 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 603 | 34,614 | 2,540 | 4 | 2,478 | 31 | 315 | 22,036 | 1,052 | 1 | 577 | 9 |
| Hantsport, N.S. | 11 | 776 | 26 | 1 | 475 | 6 | 13 | 479 | 31 | 18 | 34,408 | 132 |
| Havre St. Pierre, Que. | 8 | 477 | 30 | | | | 9 | 512 | 36 | | | |
| Hillsboro, N.B. | 7 | 1,702 | 24 | 3 | 1,932 | 22 | 5 | 297 | 11 | | | |
| Inverness, N.S. | 1 | 40 | 2 | | | | 1 | 40 | 2 | | | |
| Iona, N.S. | 1 | 98 | 5 | | | | 1 | 98 | 5 | | | |
| Isaac's Harbour, N.S. | 20 | 1,182 | 66 | | | | 23 | 1,388 | 76 | | | |
| Joggin Mines, N.S. | 39 | 1,924 | 111 | 1 | 307 | 5 | 36 | 1,493 | 101 | | | |
| Kentville, N.S. | 31 | 721 | 65 | | | | 31 | 796 | 65 | | | |
| Kingsport, N.S. | 2 | 84 | 4 | | | | 3 | 133 | 6 | 1 | 340 | 4 |
| Kingston, Ont. | 1 | 337 | 5 | | | | 3 | 1,163 | 19 | 1 | 396 | 5 |
| Ladysmith, B.C. | 497 | 458,357 | 3,718 | | | | 498 | 509,746 | 3,105 | | | |
| La Have, N.S. | 57 | 8,779 | 331 | | | | 62 | 11,186 | 348 | | | |
| Lévis, Que. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 2 |
| Little Current, Ont. | 2 | 704 | 12 | | | | 3 | 1,056 | 18 | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S. | 5 | 774 | 36 | 2 | 1,553 | 15 | 3 | 519 | 15 | 2 | 694 | 12 |
| Lockeport, N.S. | 39 | 1,936 | 113 | | | | 41 | 2,073 | 114 | | | |
| Louisburg, N.S. | 46 | 2,735 | 187 | 1 | 97 | 9 | 50 | 2,138 | 125 | | | |
| Lunenburg, N.S. | 103 | 12,040 | 605 | | | | 121 | 19,701 | 605 | | | |
| Mabou, N.S. | 7 | 163 | 20 | | | | 7 | 163 | 20 | | | |
| Mahone Bay, N.S. | 8 | 828 | 43 | | | | 18 | 1,775 | 145 | | | |
| Maitland, N.S. | 5 | 1,353 | 27 | 1 | 154 | 4 | 1 | 65 | 3 | | | |
| Margaree, N.S. | 17 | 603 | 67 | | | | 16 | 592 | 63 | | | |
| Margaretsville, N.S. | 4 | 131 | 10 | | | | 4 | 131 | 10 | | | |
| Meteghan River, N.S. | 31 | 1,271 | 85 | | | | 34 | 1,984 | 103 | | | |
| Midland, Ont. | 1 | 386 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| Moncton, N.B. | 52 | 2,533 | 119 | | | | 49 | 1,664 | 107 | | | |
| Montague Bridge, P.E.I. | 103 | 3,643 | 254 | | | | 93 | 3,041 | 214 | | | |
| Montmagny, Que. | 1 | 137 | 2 | | | | 5 | 677 | 10 | | | |
| Montreal, Que. | 920 | 616,799 | 4,910 | | | | 952 | 621,545 | 4,930 | | | |
| Morrisburg, Ont. | 2 | 900 | 8 | | | | 2 | 900 | 8 | | | |
| Murray Harbour, P.E.I. | 129 | 3,924 | 288 | | | | 127 | 3,954 | 279 | | | |
| Nanaimo, B.C. | 37 | 34,833 | 172 | | | | 36 | 31,218 | 153 | | | |
| Nelson, B.C. | 1,048 | 548,691 | 2,096 | | | | 852 | 303,549 | 1,704 | | | |
| Newcastle, N.B. | 16 | 2,226 | 57 | 2 | 1,680 | 20 | 14 | 730 | 41 | | | |
| New Campbellton, N.S. | 5 | 175 | 11 | | | | 4 | 97 | 11 | | | |
| New Glasgow, N.S. | 119 | 2,684 | 258 | | | | 122 | 2,880 | 264 | | | |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 137 | 96,770 | 462 | | | | 142 | 96,794 | 568 | | | |
| North East Harbour, N.S. | 5 | 247 | 14 | | | | 5 | 247 | 14 | | | |
| North Head, N.B. | | | | | | | 2 | 671 | 13 | | | |
| Northport, N.S. | 1 | 20 | 2 | | | | 1 | 20 | 2 | | | |
| North Sydney, N.S. | 498 | 25,169 | 1,972 | | | | 546 | 24,714 | 2,020 | 1 | 509 | 9 |
| Parrsboro, N.S. | 149 | 22,079 | 532 | 7 | 3,109 | 47 | 145 | 18,411 | 484 | 10 | 2,994 | 50 |
| Paspebiac, Que. | 32 | 2,331 | 99 | 3 | 1,188 | 23 | 28 | 1,133 | 60 | | | |
| Percé, Que. | 8 | 139 | 19 | | | | 8 | 139 | 19 | | | |
| Picton, Ont. | 13 | 2,628 | 48 | | | | 13 | 2,628 | 48 | | | |

## No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Concluded*

## N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Fin*

SAILING VESSELS-*Continued*—VOILIERS-*Suite*

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived—Arrivés | | | | | | Vessels Departed—Partis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Pictou, N.S. | 319 | 14,726 | 837 | | | | 322 | 14,803 | 839 | | | |
| Plympton, N.S. | 22 | 1,017 | 60 | | | | 19 | 585 | 46 | | | |
| Point Edward, Ont. | 99 | 13,593 | 250 | | | | 102 | 70,987 | 1,318 | | | |
| Port Alfred, Que. | 1 | 57 | 3 | | | | 3 | 191 | 10 | | | |
| Port Borden, P.E.I. | 6 | 122 | 10 | | | | 6 | 122 | 10 | | | |
| Port Clyde, N.S. | 1 | 13 | 2 | | | | 3 | 73 | 6 | | | |
| Port Colborne, Ont. | 94 | 78,758 | 605 | | | | 99 | 82,250 | 628 | | | |
| Port Dalhousie, Ont. | 5 | 2,513 | 30 | | | | 2 | 944 | 15 | | | |
| Port Elgin, N.B. | 50 | 1,406 | 128 | | | | 53 | 1,780 | 139 | | | |
| Port George, N.S. | 3 | 100 | 7 | | | | 3 | 100 | 7 | | | |
| Port Hastings, N.S. | 128 | 5,685 | 331 | | | | 126 | 5,568 | 325 | | | |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | 171 | 13,560 | 536 | | | | 189 | 13,675 | 596 | | | |
| Port Hood, N.S. | 12 | 469 | 33 | | | | 13 | 522 | 36 | | | |
| Port Mulgrave, N.S. | 32 | 1,571 | 90 | 1 | 448 | 5 | 31 | 1,055 | 82 | | | |
| Port Wade, N.S. | 15 | 757 | 39 | 1 | 358 | 4 | 6 | 179 | 17 | 1 | 295 | 6 |
| Port Williams, N.S. | 10 | 923 | 30 | | | | 9 | 527 | 24 | | | |
| Powell River, B.C. | 5 | 13,628 | 55 | | | | 4 | 10,758 | 43 | | | |
| Prescott, Ont. | 1 | 226 | 4 | | | | 1 | 226 | 4 | | | |
| Prince Rupert, B.C. | 11 | 17,029 | 61 | | | | 13 | 17,998 | 63 | | | |
| Pugwash, N.S. | 29 | 1,865 | 77 | | | | 26 | 804 | 60 | | | |
| Quatsino, B.C. | 1 | 2,870 | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec, Que. | 224 | 16,834 | 854 | 45 | 4,972 | 100 | 230 | 17,646 | 859 | 88 | 9,195 | 176 |
| Richibucto, N.B. | 51 | 2,744 | 165 | | | | 54 | 2,484 | 174 | | | |
| River John, N.S. | 23 | 440 | 61 | | | | 22 | 426 | 58 | | | |
| Riverport, N.S. | 39 | 4,232 | 204 | | | | 56 | 7,636 | 342 | | | |
| Rivière du Loup, Que. | 4 | 140 | 12 | | | | 4 | 140 | 12 | | | |
| Salmon River, N.S. | 29 | 728 | 67 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 28 | 610 | 61 | 1 | 11 | 3 |
| Sandy Point, N.S. | 42 | 3,273 | 138 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 38 | 2,599 | 118 | 2 | 15 | 5 |
| Sandwich, Ont. | 46 | 25,528 | 466 | 1 | 824 | 10 | 11 | 5,171 | 107 | | | |
| Sandy Cove, N.S. | 1 | 149 | 6 | | | | 2 | 294 | 12 | | | |
| Sarnia, Ont. | 115 | 65,236 | 1,285 | | | | 143 | 83,560 | 1,612 | | | |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 2 | 704 | 12 | | | | 1 | 352 | 6 | | | |
| Sherbrooke, N.S. | 30 | 2,562 | 89 | | | | 28 | 1,573 | 71 | 1 | 448 | 6 |
| Shediac, N.B. | 28 | 321 | 59 | | | | 27 | 307 | 57 | | | |
| Sheet Harbour, N.S. | 118 | 6,002 | 378 | | | | 25 | 1,655 | 77 | | | |
| Shelburne, N.S. | 41 | 3,047 | 150 | 3 | 490 | 36 | 36 | 1,810 | 111 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shippegan, N.B | 26 | 1,048 | 84 | | | | 26 | 1,048 | 84 | 1 | 243 | 5 |
| Sidney, B.C | 2 | 1,184 | 2 | | | | 3 | 1,442 | 2 | | | |
| Sorel, Que | 13 | 10,388 | 73 | | | | 16 | 13,085 | 97 | | | |
| Souris, P.E.I | 59 | 3,322 | 217 | | | | 53 | 3,110 | 174 | | | |
| St. George, N.B | 2 | 790 | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John, N.B | 26 | 6,040 | 118 | | | | 52 | 16,760 | 267 | | | |
| St. Johns, Que | | | | | | | 4 | 141 | 9 | | | |
| St. Martins, N.B | 5 | 265 | 11 | | | | 3 | 432 | 12 | | | |
| St. Peters N.S | 53 | 2,858 | 145 | | | | 61 | 3,472 | 172 | | | |
| St. Stephen, N.B | | | | | | | 1 | 457 | 6 | 7 | 3,538 | 47 |
| Summerside, P.E.I | 124 | 7,921 | 411 | | | | 126 | 7,809 | 428 | 1 | 723 | 10 |
| Sydney, N.S | 320 | 14,205 | 1,001 | 2 | 59 | 24 | 281 | 13,036 | 943 | | | |
| Tatamagouche, N.S | 2 | 42 | 5 | | | | 2 | 42 | 5 | | | |
| Three Rivers, Que | 233 | 85,471 | 1,296 | | | | 236 | 87,980 | 1,318 | | | |
| Tignish, P.E.I | 11 | 403 | 69 | | | | 12 | 329 | 79 | | | |
| Toronto, Ont | 55 | 5,412 | 144 | | | | 53 | 6,027 | 139 | | | |
| Trenton, Ont | 5 | 2,197 | 24 | | | | 1 | 484 | 5 | | | |
| Trois Pistoles, Que | 4 | 200 | 12 | | | | 5 | 250 | 15 | | | |
| Truro, N.S | 27 | 2,696 | 89 | 1 | 263 | 5 | 21 | 1,617 | 62 | | | |
| Union Bay, B.C | 27 | 33,902 | 125 | | | | 26 | 33,801 | 130 | | | |
| Vancouver, B.C | 1,035 | 1,024,605 | 5,247 | | | | 1,040 | 1,023,974 | 5,235 | | | |
| Victoria, B.C | 30 | 22,799 | 99 | | | | 35 | 26,855 | 120 | | | |
| Walkerville, Ont | 96 | 73,086 | 1,378 | | | | 100 | 74,445 | 1,392 | | | |
| Wallace, N.S | 4 | 59 | 8 | 1 | 605 | 8 | 4 | 59 | 8 | 1 | 605 | 8 |
| Wallaceburg, Ont | 27 | 9,042 | 209 | | | | 26 | 8,944 | 205 | | | |
| Wedgeport, N.S | 3 | 82 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 83 | 9 | | | |
| Westport, N.S | | | | | | | 3 | 785 | 19 | | | |
| Weymouth, N.S | 94 | 5,526 | 260 | 3 | 880 | 17 | 94 | 4,559 | 257 | 2 | 606 | 10 |
| White Horse, Y.T | 11 | 2,226 | 11 | | | | 10 | 2,052 | 10 | | | |
| Windsor, N.S | 84 | 5,862 | 204 | 22 | 34,735 | 134 | 88 | 6,406 | 256 | 1 | 476 | 6 |
| Windsor, Ont | 57 | 33,212 | 622 | 1 | 531 | 10 | 58 | 32,898 | *636 | 1 | 531 | 10 |
| Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet), Man | 4 | 317 | 31 | | | | 3 | 242 | 23 | | | |
| Wolfville, N.S | 25 | 1,535 | 67 | | | | 28 | 2,388 | 87 | | | |
| Yarmouth, N.S | 6 | 1,229 | 31 | 1 | 295 | 4 | 12 | 3,418 | 64 | 4 | 3,689 | 35 |
| Total | 11,443 | 3,772,114 | 46,126 | 140 | 68,132 | 719 | 10,985 | 3,621,407 | 44,562 | 178 | 72,067 | 753 |

## No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise

## N° 19.—Etat des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers

### RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

| — | Steamers — Vapeurs | | | Sailing Vessels — Voiliers | | | Total — Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage | Crew — Equipage | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage | Crew — Équipage |
| Arrived—Arrivés— | | | | | | | | | |
| British—Britanniques | 76,454 | 37,319,725 | 1,535,390 | 11,443 | 3,772,114 | 46,126 | 87,897 | 41,091,839 | 1,581,516 |
| Foreign—Etrangers... | 656 | 610,509 | 10,825 | 140 | 68,132 | 719 | 796 | 678,641 | 11,544 |
| Total..... | 77,110 | 37,930,234 | 1,546,215 | 11,583 | 3,840,246 | 46,845 | 88,693 | 41,770,480 | 1,593,060 |
| Departed— | | | | | | | | | |
| British—Britanniques | 76,131 | 36,952,466 | 1,582,646 | 10,985 | 3,621,407 | 44,562 | 87,116 | 40,573,873 | 1,627,208 |
| Foreign—Etrangers... | 584 | 471,235 | 9,434 | 178 | 72,067 | 753 | 762 | 543,302 | 10,187 |
| Total..... | 76,715 | 37,423,701 | 1,592,080 | 11,163 | 3,693,474 | 45,315 | 87,878 | 41,117,175 | 1,637,395 |

### DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

| — | Arrived—Arrivès | | Departed—Partis | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage |
| Steamers and motors—Vapeurs— | | | | | | |
| Screw—Hélice..... | 72,165 | 33,639,052 | 71,748 | 33,156,281 | 143,913 | 66,795,333 |
| Paddle—Aubes..... | 3,775 | 3,466,235 | 3,800 | 3,459,177 | 7,575 | 6,925,412 |
| Sternwheel—Roue à l'arrière..... | 1,170 | 824,947 | 1,167 | 808,243 | 2,337 | 1,633,190 |
| Total..... | 77,110 | 37,930,234 | 76,715 | 37,423,701 | 153,825 | 75,353,935 |
| Sailing Vessels—Voiliers— | | | | | | |
| Ships—Bâtiments..... | 518 | 27,659 | 490 | 30,217 | 1,008 | 57,876 |
| Barques—Barques..... | 2 | 2,173 | 1 | 1,523 | 3 | 3,696 |
| Brigantines—Brigantins..... | 5 | 2,997 | 2 | 1,038 | 7 | 4,035 |
| Schooners—Goélettes..... | 6,107 | 380,814 | 5,843 | 400,704 | 11,950 | 781,518 |
| Sloops—Corvettes..... | 134 | 7,031 | 138 | 4,922 | 272 | 11,953 |
| Barges—Barges..... | 4,817 | 3,419,572 | 4,689 | 3,255,070 | 9,506 | 6,674,642 |
| Total..... | 11,583 | 3,840,246 | 11,163 | 3,693,474 | 22,746 | 7,533,720 |
| Grand total..... | 88,693 | 41,770,480 | 87,878 | 41,117,175 | 176,571 | 82,887,655 |

30946—8½

# RECAPITULATION

## No. 20.—Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed by Provinces, Ports and Outports

## N° 20.—État indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires

### NOVA SCOTIA,-NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Amherst | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 56 | 1,923 | 56 | 1,923 | | | | | 57 | 1,927 | 57 | 1,927 |
| Joggin Mines | 6 | 925 | 10 | 1,683 | 40 | 2,231 | 36 | 1,493 | | | | | 46 | 3,156 | 46 | 3,176 |
| Northport | | | | | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 | | | | | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 |
| Pugwash | 2 | 203 | 7 | 4,366 | 32 | 6,088 | 27 | 1,919 | | | | | 34 | 6,291 | 34 | 6,285 |
| Wallace | 1 | 605 | 1 | 605 | 7 | 917 | 7 | 917 | | | | | 8 | 1,522 | 8 | 1,522 |
| Annapolis Royal | 16 | 2,150 | 16 | 2,281 | 149 | 9,874 | 147 | 9,624 | | | | | 165 | 12,024 | 163 | 11,905 |
| Bridgetown | 1 | 203 | | | 36 | 2,294 | 36 | 2,294 | | | | | 37 | 2,497 | 36 | 2,294 |
| Clementsport | 13 | 1,267 | 12 | 1,138 | 25 | 1,194 | 25 | 1,194 | | | | | 38 | 2,461 | 37 | 2,332 |
| Port Wade | 11 | 2,045 | 20 | 2,518 | 16 | 1,115 | 7 | 474 | | | | | 27 | 3,160 | 27 | 2,992 |
| Antigonish | | | | | 126 | 4,097 | 126 | 4,097 | | | | | 126 | 4,097 | 126 | 4,097 |
| Arichat | 52 | 2,634 | 53 | 1,274 | 1,263 | 71,981 | 1,270 | 72,206 | | | | | 1,315 | 74,615 | 1,323 | 73,480 |
| St. Peters | 10 | 7,840 | 10 | 7,877 | 298 | 30,554 | 309 | 32,741 | | | | | 308 | 38,394 | 319 | 40,618 |
| Baddeck | 80 | 60,054 | 61 | 45,059 | 783 | 86,019 | 804 | 100,553 | | | | | 863 | 146,073 | 865 | 145,612 |
| Iona | 2 | 840 | 4 | 2,204 | 262 | 24,251 | 260 | 24,771 | | | | | 264 | 25,091 | 264 | 26,975 |
| New Campbellton | 5 | 343 | 5 | 343 | 91 | 13,171 | 90 | 13,093 | | | | | 96 | 13,514 | 95 | 13,436 |
| Barrington Passage | 12 | 262 | 17 | 343 | 372 | 14,355 | 365 | 14,847 | | | | | 384 | 14,617 | 382 | 15,190 |
| Clark's Harbour | 26 | 588 | 21 | 302 | 494 | 18,926 | 499 | 18,732 | | | | | 520 | 19,514 | 520 | 19,034 |
| Port La Tour | 1 | 39 | 1 | 39 | 117 | 4,410 | 115 | 4,774 | | | | | 118 | 4,449 | 116 | 4,813 |

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

**NOVA SCOTIA**-Continued—**NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE**-Suite

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Bridgewater | 11 | 4,811 | 33 | 16,792 | 66 | 15,655 | 46 | 6,213 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77 | 20,466 | 79 | 23,005 |
| Canso | 266 | 31,827 | 236 | 27,839 | 1,731 | 205,782 | 1,765 | 208,141 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,997 | 237,609 | 2,001 | 235,980 |
| Guysboro | 9 | 8,628 | 12 | 13,080 | 389 | 42,909 | 387 | 40,475 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 398 | 51,537 | 399 | 53,555 |
| Isaac's Harbour | 14 | 528 | 29 | 894 | 165 | 30,307 | 160 | 29,826 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 179 | 30,835 | 189 | 30,720 |
| Port Mulgrave | 4 | 4,573 | 7 | 5,638 | 1,185 | 100,002 | 1,182 | 98,138 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,189 | 104,575 | 1,189 | 103,776 |
| Sherbrooke | 15 | 14,946 | 27 | 21,336 | 90 | 15,728 | 83 | 13,074 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 105 | 30,674 | 110 | 34,410 |
| Digby | 38 | 2,708 | 53 | 3,117 | 1,048 | 241,715 | 1,033 | 243,575 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,086 | 244,423 | 1,086 | 246,692 |
| Bear River | 4 | 724 | 5 | 1,131 | 61 | 4,445 | 60 | 4,186 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 5,169 | 65 | 5,317 |
| Freeport | 10 | 493 | 9 | 255 | 334 | 32,801 | 335 | 33,249 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 344 | 33,294 | 344 | 33,504 |
| Sandy Cove | 3 | 300 | ..... | ..... | 160 | 5,261 | 163 | 6,571 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 163 | 5,561 | 163 | 6,571 |
| Westport | 38 | 1,374 | 28 | 507 | 316 | 31,844 | 328 | 32,472 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 354 | 33,218 | 356 | 32,979 |
| Glace Bay | 16 | 711 | 17 | 651 | 16 | 711 | 17 | 651 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 1,422 | 34 | 1,302 |
| Halifax | 1,649 | 3,497,576 | 1,815 | 3,698,991 | 2,321 | 404,754 | 2,464 | 151,146 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,970 | 3,902,330 | 4,279 | 3,850,137 |
| Sheet Harbour | 8 | 6,837 | 14 | 1,734 | 314 | 48,347 | 301 | 40,875 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 322 | 55,184 | 315 | 42,609 |
| Kentville | 2 | 247 | 1 | 149 | 106 | 9,571 | 106 | 9,646 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108 | 9,818 | 107 | 9,795 |
| Canning | ..... | ..... | 1 | 340 | 28 | 2,917 | 27 | 2,586 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 2,917 | 28 | 2,926 |
| Kingsport | 2 | 1,797 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 84 | 5 | 1,930 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1,881 | 5 | 1,930 |
| Port Williams | 2 | 794 | 3 | 1,191 | 25 | 2,693 | 24 | 2,297 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 3,487 | 27 | 3,488 |
| Wolfville | 3 | 853 | ..... | ..... | 237 | 15,971 | 240 | 16,824 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 | 16,824 | 240 | 16,824 |
| Liverpool | 149 | 20,333 | 164 | 24,341 | 93 | 9,160 | 78 | 4,673 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 242 | 29,493 | 242 | 29,014 |
| Lockeport | 28 | 1,144 | 44 | 1,520 | 55 | 2,304 | 48 | 2,297 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83 | 3,448 | 92 | 3,817 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunenburg | 509 | 63,834 | 507 | 57,668 | 397 | 24,380 | 433 | 32,890 | | | | | 906 | 88,214 | 940 | 90,558 |
| Chester | 26 | 345 | 26 | 366 | 70 | 1,637 | 72 | 1,662 | | | | | 96 | 1,982 | 98 | 2,028 |
| La Have | 88 | 14,156 | 89 | 13,953 | 219 | 20,157 | 225 | 22,977 | | | | | 307 | 34,313 | 314 | 36,930 |
| Mahone Bay | 12 | 1,453 | 7 | 652 | 54 | 2,318 | 69 | 3,692 | | | | | 66 | 3,771 | 76 | 4,344 |
| Riverport | 81 | 11,301 | 60 | 7,293 | 107 | 9,458 | 119 | 12,670 | | | | | 188 | 20,759 | 179 | 19,963 |
| Middleton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Margaretsville | | | | | 59 | 6,621 | 58 | 6,503 | | | | | 59 | 6,621 | 58 | 6,503 |
| Port George | 1 | 110 | 1 | 110 | 46 | 5,174 | 46 | 5,174 | | | | | 47 | 5,284 | 47 | 5,284 |
| New Glasgow | | | | | 119 | 2,684 | 122 | 2,880 | | | | | 119 | 2,684 | 122 | 2,880 |
| North Sydney | 771 | 240,215 | 735 | 205,161 | 732 | 174,053 | 809 | 175,690 | | | | | 1,503 | 414,268 | 1,544 | 380,851 |
| Grand Narrows | | | | | 82 | 7,911 | 82 | 7,911 | | | | | 82 | 7,911 | 82 | 7,911 |
| Parrsboro' | 94 | 28,843 | 102 | 34,464 | 585 | 53,799 | 583 | 48,767 | | | | | 679 | 82,642 | 685 | 83,231 |
| Pictou | 8 | 8,066 | 18 | 16,887 | 624 | 139,778 | 625 | 138,271 | | | | | 632 | 147,844 | 643 | 155,158 |
| River John | | | | | 23 | 440 | 22 | 426 | | | | | 23 | 440 | 22 | 426 |
| Tatamagouche | | | | | 2 | 42 | 2 | 42 | | | | | 2 | 42 | 2 | 42 |
| Port Hawkesbury | 88 | 10,022 | 75 | 10,030 | 547 | 51,615 | 557 | 51,917 | | | | | 635 | 61,637 | 632 | 61,947 |
| Port Hastings | 1 | 814 | 1 | 814 | 218 | 12,427 | 217 | 12,318 | | | | | 219 | 13,241 | 218 | 13,132 |
| Port Hood | | | | | 351 | 29,476 | 352 | 29,529 | | | | | 351 | 29,476 | 352 | 29,529 |
| Cheticamp | | | | | 165 | 14,666 | 167 | 14,700 | | | | | 165 | 14,666 | 167 | 14,700 |
| Inverness | | | | | 5 | 356 | 5 | 356 | | | | | 5 | 356 | 5 | 356 |
| Mabou | | | | | 52 | 4,503 | 52 | 4,503 | | | | | 52 | 4,503 | 52 | 4,503 |
| Margaree | | | | | 161 | 13,254 | 160 | 13,243 | | | | | 161 | 13,254 | 160 | 13,243 |
| Shelburne | 72 | 8,047 | 88 | 10,818 | 80 | 6,666 | 68 | 3,691 | | | | | 152 | 14,713 | 156 | 14,509 |
| North East Harbour | 7 | 237 | 7 | 237 | 99 | 4,236 | 99 | 4,236 | | | | | 106 | 4,473 | 106 | 4,473 |
| Port Clyde | | | | | 91 | 3,813 | 93 | 3,873 | | | | | 91 | 3,813 | 93 | 3,873 |
| Sandy Point | 117 | 9,269 | 117 | 10,037 | 75 | 5,841 | 74 | 4,641 | | | | | 192 | 15,110 | 191 | 14,678 |
| Sydney | 292 | 387,900 | 409 | 532,696 | 1,062 | 758,662 | 958 | 602,680 | | | | | 1,354 | 1,146,562 | 1,367 | 1,135,376 |
| Louisburg | 216 | 45,840 | 233 | 58,102 | 126 | 41,889 | 107 | 29,219 | | | | | 342 | 87,729 | 340 | 87,321 |
| Port Morien | | | | | 14 | 1,462 | 14 | 1,462 | | | | | 14 | 1,462 | 14 | 1,462 |
| Truro | 2 | 703 | 9 | 2,025 | 41 | 4,597 | 34 | 3,255 | | | | | 43 | 5,300 | 43 | 5,280 |
| Great Village | | | | | 17 | 937 | 17 | 937 | | | | | 17 | 937 | 17 | 937 |
| Weymouth | 42 | 9,179 | 44 | 11,255 | 238 | 12,341 | 235 | 9,910 | | | | | 280 | 21,520 | 279 | 21,165 |
| Belliveau's Cove | 7 | 1,499 | 9 | 1,395 | 91 | 2,751 | 87 | 2,415 | | | | | 98 | 4,250 | 96 | 3,810 |
| Church Point | 3 | 782 | 3 | 471 | 5 | 338 | 6 | 861 | | | | | 8 | 1,120 | 9 | 1,332 |
| Meteghan River | 2 | 786 | 1 | 393 | 33 | 1,335 | 36 | 2,048 | | | | | 35 | 2,121 | 37 | 2,441 |
| Plympton | 4 | 777 | 7 | 1,209 | 37 | 1,894 | 34 | 1,462 | | | | | 41 | 2,671 | 41 | 2,671 |
| Salmon River | 7 | 315 | 9 | 510 | 30 | 739 | 29 | 621 | | | | | 37 | 1,054 | 38 | 1,131 |

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

**NOVA SCOTIA**-Concluded—**NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE**-Fin

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Windsor | 203 | 247,832 | 277 | 290,943 | 182 | 57,127 | 159 | 18,856 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 385 | 304,959 | 436 | 309,799 |
| Hantsport | 18 | 34,385 | 1 | 475 | 22 | 3,440 | 39 | 36,071 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 37,825 | 40 | 36,546 |
| Maitland | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1,442 | 19 | 3,145 | 14 | 1,703 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 3,145 | 19 | 3,145 |
| Yarmouth | 406 | 222,821 | 391 | 212,616 | 510 | 35,426 | 575 | 40,390 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 916 | 258,247 | 966 | 253,006 |
| Lower East Pubnico | 43 | 2,323 | 40 | 2,166 | 164 | 4,682 | 169 | 4,886 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 207 | 7,005 | 209 | 7,052 |
| Wedgeport | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 286 | 13 | 284 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 286 | 13 | 284 |
| **Nova Scotia, Total** | **5,630** | **5,033,060** | **6,008** | **5,373,730** | **20,477** | **3,042,737** | **20,669** | **2,614,139** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **26,107** | **8,075,797** | **26,677** | **7,987,869** |
| **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | 38 | 22,978 | 63 | 45,205 | 801 | 178,901 | 770 | 156,357 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 839 | 201,879 | 833 | 201,562 |
| Cardigan | 7 | 327 | 6 | 288 | 26 | 1,049 | 27 | 1,086 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 1,376 | 33 | 1,374 |
| Crapaud | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 | 14,891 | 82 | 14,891 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 | 14,891 | 82 | 14,891 |
| Georgetown | 10 | 595 | 11 | 640 | 133 | 6,682 | 132 | 6,590 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 143 | 7,277 | 143 | 7,230 |
| Montague | 15 | 851 | 24 | 1,374 | 117 | 4,963 | 106 | 4,337 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 | 5,814 | 130 | 5,711 |
| Murray Harbour | 3 | 42 | 4 | 57 | 129 | 3,924 | 127 | 3,954 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 | 3,966 | 131 | 4,011 |
| Souris | 11 | 973 | 17 | 1,261 | 219 | 69,681 | 213 | 69,469 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 230 | 70,654 | 230 | 70,730 |
| Summerside | 4 | 1,521 | 17 | 9,754 | 142 | 17,305 | 130 | 8,876 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 146 | 18,826 | 147 | 18,630 |
| Alberton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 422 | 13 | 422 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 422 | 13 | 422 |
| Port Borden | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 122 | 6 | 122 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 122 | 6 | 122 |
| Tignish | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 438 | 13 | 364 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 438 | 13 | 364 |
| **Prince Edward Island, Total** | **88** | **27,287** | **142** | **58,579** | **1,680** | **298,378** | **1,619** | **266,468** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **1,768** | **325,665** | **1,761** | **325,047** |

## NEW BRUNSWICK—NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bathurst | 67 | 6,320 | 67 | 6,328 | 128 | 8,893 | 128 | 8,893 | | | | | 195 | 15,213 | 195 | 15,221 |
| Caraquet | 117 | 2,032 | 118 | 2,145 | 69 | 3,641 | 76 | 4,241 | | | | | 186 | 5,673 | 194 | 5,386 |
| Shippegan | 33 | 848 | 34 | 425 | 47 | 1,768 | 32 | 2,293 | | | | | 80 | 2,616 | 86 | 2,718 |
| Campbellton | 13 | 17,350 | 26 | 27,287 | 100 | 31,207 | 87 | 21,308 | | | | | 113 | 48,557 | 113 | 48,595 |
| Dalhousie | 7 | 10,423 | 9 | 8,544 | 33 | 9,519 | 33 | 11,453 | | | | | 40 | 19,942 | 42 | 19,997 |
| Chatham | 11 | 14,691 | 20 | 26,919 | 102 | 20,477 | 91 | 10,142 | | | | | 113 | 35,168 | 111 | 37,061 |
| Buctouche | 3 | 2,795 | 4 | 3,153 | 25 | 1,315 | 24 | 965 | | | | | 28 | 4,110 | 28 | 4,118 |
| Richibucto | 5 | 5,689 | 7 | 6,858 | 55 | 3,616 | 55 | 3,195 | | | | | 60 | 9,305 | 62 | 10,053 |
| Moncton | 1 | 282 | 5 | 2,128 | 54 | 3,653 | 50 | 1,782 | | | | | 55 | 3,935 | 55 | 3,910 |
| Albert | 10 | 2,382 | 18 | 5,265 | 34 | 5,748 | 34 | 5,872 | | | | | 44 | 8,130 | 52 | 11,137 |
| Dorchester | | | | | 6 | 186 | 6 | 186 | | | | | 6 | 186 | 6 | 186 |
| Hillsboro | 13 | 9,225 | 16 | 11,234 | 10 | 3,634 | 7 | 1,625 | | | | | 23 | 12,859 | 23 | 12,859 |
| Shediac | | | | | 29 | 548 | 28 | 534 | | | | | 29 | 548 | 28 | 534 |
| Newcastle | 9 | 11,583 | 30 | 36,129 | 44 | 27,172 | 26 | 2,907 | | | | | 53 | 38,755 | 56 | 39,036 |
| Sackville | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Elgin | 1 | 340 | | | 52 | 1,476 | 55 | 1,850 | | | | | 53 | 1,816 | 55 | 1,850 |
| St. Andrews | 1,298 | 47,021 | 1,221 | 46,028 | 624 | 24,678 | 637 | 25,178 | | | | | 1,922 | 71,699 | 1,858 | 71,206 |
| Campo Bello | 653 | 32,936 | 319 | 29,481 | 178 | 26,648 | 168 | 26,056 | | | | | 831 | 59,584 | 487 | 55,537 |
| Lord's Cove | 691 | 12,812 | 645 | 12,899 | 111 | 3,134 | 136 | 4,017 | | | | | 802 | 15,946 | 781 | 16,916 |
| North Head | 312 | 26,889 | 310 | 29,096 | 115 | 4,848 | 155 | 7,097 | | | | | 427 | 31,737 | 465 | 36,193 |
| St. John | 858 | 1,410,950 | 766 | 1,214,836 | 1,732 | 396,342 | 1,779 | 577,716 | | | | | 2,590 | 1,807,292 | 2,545 | 1,792,552 |
| St. George | 79 | 7,017 | 79 | 8,159 | 40 | 3,051 | 39 | 2,271 | | | | | 119 | 10,068 | 118 | 10,430 |
| St. Martins | 99 | 29,785 | 97 | 29,167 | 20 | 800 | 22 | 1,067 | | | | | 119 | 30,585 | 119 | 30,234 |
| St. Stephen | 33 | 4,449 | 10 | 398 | 164 | 8,007 | 187 | 12,367 | | | | | 197 | 12,456 | 197 | 12,765 |
| **New Brunswick, Total** | **4,313** | **1,655,819** | **3,801** | **1,506,479** | **3,772** | **590,361** | **3,875** | **733,015** | | | | | **8,085** | **2,246,180** | **7,676** | **2,239,494** |

## No. 20.—Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

## N° 20.—État indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

**QUEBEC**

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Beebe Junction | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgeville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 |
| Magog | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 |
| Chicoutimi | 2 | 4,062 | 1 | 2,778 | 99 | 54,418 | 145 | 103,937 | 45 | 48,072 | ..... | ..... | 146 | 106,552 | 146 | 106,715 |
| Port Alfred | 12 | 26,022 | 23 | 43,429 | 68 | 138,813 | 60 | 120,575 | 8 | 8,340 | 7 | 5,943 | 88 | 173,175 | 90 | 169,947 |
| Gaspé | 27 | 30,380 | 24 | 24,509 | 136 | 61,954 | 133 | 61,273 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 163 | 92,334 | 157 | 85,782 |
| Hull | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 155 | 17,260 | 204 | 26,871 | 155 | 17,260 | 204 | 26,871 |
| Montreal | 1,029 | 3,658,461 | 1,021 | 3,715,639 | 5,480 | 3,720,026 | 5,216 | 3,473,672 | 1,098 | 972,482 | 1,338 | 1,438,016 | 7,607 | 8,350,969 | 7,575 | 8,627,327 |
| Paspebiac | 4 | 2,518 | 13 | 9,028 | 176 | 28,676 | 161 | 14,722 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7,985 | 180 | 31,194 | 181 | 31,735 |
| Percé | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 265 | 14 | 265 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 265 | 14 | 265 |
| Chandler | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2,449 | 2 | 2,449 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2,449 | 2 | 2,449 |
| Quebec | 350 | 1,889,884 | 237 | 1,077,081 | 1,604 | 1,614,251 | 1,784 | 2,420,994 | 197 | 44,074 | 169 | 43,001 | 2,151 | 3,548,209 | 2,190 | 3,541,076 |
| Amherst Harbour | ..... | ..... | 1 | 92 | 198 | 69,667 | 201 | 70,161 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 198 | 69,667 | 202 | 70,253 |
| Bonne Espérance | 36 | 6,182 | 30 | 4,965 | 14 | 6,410 | 14 | 6,410 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 12,592 | 44 | 11,375 |
| Ellis Bay | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 13,195 | 43 | 13,195 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 13,195 | 43 | 13,195 |
| Havre St. Pierre | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | 34,588 | 91 | 35,111 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | 34,588 | 91 | 35,111 |
| Lévis | 6 | 17,050 | ..... | ..... | 32 | 61,075 | 82 | 123,512 | 48 | 50,021 | 5 | 5,515 | 86 | 128,146 | 87 | 129,027 |
| Montmagny | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 300 | 9 | 882 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 300 | 9 | 882 |
| Pointe-au-Pic | 2 | 1,224 | 3 | 1,994 | 18 | 14,724 | 5 | 5,961 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 7,993 | 20 | 15,948 | 20 | 15,948 |
| Rivière-du-Loup | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2,157 | 6 | 2,157 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2,157 | 6 | 2,157 |
| Trois Pistoles | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 200 | 5 | 250 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 200 | 5 | 250 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rimouski | 23 | 27,244 | 23 | 27,244 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13,533 | 13 | 13,533 | 36 | 40,777 | 36 | 40,777 |
| Sorel | 5 | 14,294 | 2 | 4,056 | 787 | 953,541 | 792 | 956,868 | 78 | 12,335 | 84 | 18 524 | 870 | 980,170 | 878 | 979,448 |
| St John | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 141 | 384 | 47,298 | 551 | 65,767 | 384 | 47,298 | 555 | 65,908 |
| Three Rivers | 67 | 198,267 | 67 | 198,266 | 1,175 | 1,069,653 | 1,178 | 1,063,242 | 141 | 47,496 | 149 | 50,507 | 1,383 | 1,315 416 | 1,394 | 1,312,015 |
| Valleyfield | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 399 | 2 | 399 | 2 | 399 | 2 | 399 | 4 | 798 | 4 | 798 |
| **Quebec, Total** | **1,563** | **5,875,588** | **1,445** | **5,109,081** | **9,952** | **7,846,761** | **9,947** | **8,476,176** | **2,171** | **1,261,410** | **2,543** | **1,684,154** | **13,686** | **14,983,759** | **13,935** | **15,269,411** |
| **ONTARIO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amherstburg | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63 | 14,289 | 60 | 14,079 | 1,662 | 388,208 | 1,807 | 402,490 | 1,725 | 402,497 | 1,867 | 416,569 |
| Kingsville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 224 | 53,647 | 224 | 53,647 | 73 | 25,576 | 73 | 25,576 | 297 | 79,223 | 297 | 79,223 |
| Leamington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 402 | 97,686 | 402 | 97,686 | 41 | 2,020 | 41 | 2,020 | 443 | 99,706 | 443 | 99,706 |
| West Dock | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 221 | 53,518 | 221 | 53,518 | 233 | 20,778 | 225 | 17,370 | 454 | 74,296 | 446 | 70,888 |
| Belleville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78 | 31,727 | 84 | 34,974 | 184 | 39,267 | 178 | 36,031 | 262 | 70,994 | 262 | 71,005 |
| Bowmanville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 344 | 2 | 344 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 344 | 2 | 344 |
| Bridgeburg | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 250 | 6 | 250 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 15 | 268 | 15 | 268 |
| Brockville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 | 206,235 | 210 | 206,235 | 639 | 289,496 | 640 | 290,246 | 849 | 495,731 | 850 | 496,481 |
| Chatham | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 7,943 | 57 | 8,405 | 24 | 4,586 | 21 | 3,800 | 77 | 12,529 | 78 | 12,205 |
| Erieau | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 971 | 6 | 1,747 | 280 | 161,517 | 276 | 157,486 | 286 | 162,488 | 282 | 159,233 |
| Tilbury | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 150 | 30 | 150 | 30 | 150 | 30 | 150 |
| Cobourg | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 4,526 | 4 | 1,297 | 500 | 1,502,694 | 506 | 1,472,989 | 505 | 1,507,220 | 510 | 1,474,286 |
| Collingwood | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | 99,774 | 79 | 97,608 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | 99,774 | 79 | 97,608 |
| Meaford | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 12,141 | 50 | 12,141 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 12,141 | 50 | 12,141 |
| Cornwall | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97 | 50,921 | 66 | 20,022 | 7 | 1,186 | 8 | 570 | 104 | 52,107 | 74 | 20,592 |
| Aultsville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 13,124 | 58 | 13,124 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 13,124 | 58 | 13,124 |
| Deseronto | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 808 | 4 | 787 | 34 | 124 | 40 | 136 | 44 | 932 | 44 | 923 |

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

**ONTARIO**—Continued—Suite

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Fort Frances | | | | | | | | | 3 | 51 | 4 | 63 | 3 | 51 | 4 | 63 |
| Rainy River | | | | | 7 | 154 | 11 | 251 | 82 | 1,207 | 81 | 1,197 | 89 | 1,361 | 92 | 1,448 |
| Fort William | | | | | 868 | 1,864,073 | 852 | 1,969,867 | 705 | 2,250,874 | 620 | 2,022,287 | 1,573 | 4,114,947 | 1,472 | 3,992,154 |
| Gananoque | | | | | 97 | 16,085 | 97 | 16,085 | 669 | 39,935 | 669 | 39,935 | 766 | 56,020 | 766 | 56,020 |
| Rockport | | | | | 68 | 13,008 | 68 | 13,608 | 335 | 13,675 | 335 | 13,675 | 403 | 26,683 | 403 | 26,683 |
| Ivy Lea | | | | | | | | | 241 | 785 | 241 | 785 | 241 | 785 | 241 | 785 |
| Goderich | | | | | 110 | 194,358 | 103 | 178,800 | 26 | 14,837 | 42 | 53,309 | 136 | 209,195 | 145 | 232,109 |
| Kincardine | | | | | 4 | 110 | 5 | 123 | 2 | 2,398 | 2 | 2,398 | 6 | 2,508 | 7 | 2,521 |
| Southampton | | | | | | | | | 2 | 37 | 3 | 62 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 62 |
| Hamilton | | | | | 602 | 548,852 | 541 | 273,230 | 23 | 10,210 | 23 | 10,210 | 625 | 559,062 | 564 | 283,440 |
| Dunnville | | | | | 5 | 138 | 5 | 138 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 148 | 10 | 148 |
| Grimsby | | | | | 77 | 23,746 | 77 | 23,746 | | | | | 77 | 23,746 | 77 | 23,746 |
| Port Maitland | | | | | 239 | 9,967 | 237 | 9,906 | | | | | 239 | 9,967 | 237 | 9,906 |
| Kenora | | | | | 8 | 157 | 7 | 125 | 176 | 5,722 | 178 | 5,805 | 184 | 5,879 | 185 | 5,930 |
| Kingston | | | | | 452 | 192,744 | 246 | 75,528 | 1,192 | 586,261 | 1,198 | 598,651 | 1,644 | 779,005 | 1,444 | 674,179 |
| Wolfe Island | | | | | | | | | 31 | 615 | 24 | 248 | 31 | 615 | 24 | 248 |
| Midland | | | | | 215 | 348,506 | 234 | 368,078 | 77 | 188,162 | 92 | 228,633 | 292 | 536,668 | 326 | 596,711 |
| Penetanguishene | | | | | 8 | 844 | 10 | 909 | 3 | 2,051 | 3 | 2,051 | 11 | 2,895 | 13 | 2,960 |
| Morrisburg | | | | | 62 | 14,580 | 62 | 14,580 | 5 | 1,246 | 5 | 1,246 | 67 | 15,826 | 67 | 15,826 |
| Iroquois | | | | | 60 | 13,680 | 60 | 13,680 | 14 | 1,576 | 14 | 1,576 | 74 | 15,256 | 74 | 15,256 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Napanee | | | | | 8 | 696 | 8 | 696 | 8 | 1,480 | 9 | 1,665 | 16 | 2,176 | 17 | 2,361 |
| Bath | | | | | 127 | 11,306 | 128 | 11,364 | 8 | 834 | 6 | 736 | 135 | 12,140 | 134 | 12,100 |
| Niagara Falls | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippawa | | | | | 5 | 134 | 14 | 108 | 28 | 56 | 25 | 62 | 33 | 190 | 39 | 170 |
| Niagara | | | | | 1,070 | 897,767 | 1,255 | 1,169,748 | 402 | 424,087 | 217 | 153,106 | 1,472 | 1,321,854 | 1,472 | 1,322,854 |
| Queenston | | | | | 530 | 517,164 | 364 | 252,726 | 594 | 491,598 | 760 | 756,036 | 1,124 | 1,008,762 | 1,124 | 1,008,762 |
| North Bay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moose Factory | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 |
| Ottawa | | | | | 94 | 11,727 | 91 | 11,320 | 8 | 796 | | | 102 | 12,523 | 91 | 11,320 |
| Smith's Falls | | | | | 26 | 4,082 | 26 | 4,082 | | | | | 26 | 4,082 | 26 | 4,082 |
| Owen Sound | | | | | 290 | 190,127 | 296 | 178,451 | 8 | 11,405 | 10 | 12,156 | 298 | 201,532 | 306 | 190,607 |
| Wiarton | | | | | 12 | 2,561 | 12 | 3,216 | 2 | 1,670 | 2 | 1,670 | 14 | 4,231 | 14 | 4,886 |
| Parry Sound | | | | | 78 | 30,117 | 76 | 30,041 | 23 | 31,120 | 23 | 31,120 | 101 | 61,237 | 99 | 61,161 |
| Byng Inlet | | | | | 6 | 207 | 13 | 14,492 | 71 | 188,571 | 64 | 171,263 | 77 | 188,778 | 77 | 185,755 |
| Depot Harbour | | | | | | | | | 100 | 231,648 | 100 | 239,164 | 100 | 231,648 | 100 | 239,164 |
| Key Harbour | | | | | | | 2 | 2,680 | 22 | 34,847 | 18 | 31,034 | 22 | 34,847 | 20 | 33,714 |
| Picton | | | | | 233 | 24,384 | 232 | 24,384 | 15 | 2,910 | 13 | 1,834 | 248 | 27,294 | 246 | 26,218 |
| Port Arthur | | | | | 718 | 1,758,494 | 736 | 1,814,048 | 709 | 2,123,744 | 769 | 2,317,072 | 1,427 | 3,882,238 | 1,505 | 4,131,120 |
| Port Hope | | | | | 8 | 3,553 | 11 | 3,599 | 6 | 2,364 | 6 | 1,271 | 14 | 5,917 | 17 | 4,870 |
| Port McNicoll | | | | | 222 | 607,439 | 216 | 585,301 | 34 | 113,225 | 42 | 132,877 | 256 | 720,664 | 258 | 718,178 |
| Prescott | | | | | 293 | 293,309 | 315 | 308,312 | 471 | 142,552 | 423 | 70,091 | 764 | 435,861 | 738 | 378,403 |
| Cordinal | | | | | 3 | 635 | 5 | 2,864 | 80 | 23,841 | 80 | 23,841 | 83 | 24,476 | 85 | 26,705 |
| Sarnia | | | | | 485 | 310,409 | 565 | 337,865 | 1,078 | 347,769 | 1,036 | 357,849 | 1,563 | 658,178 | 1,601 | 695,714 |
| Courtright | | | | | 51 | 55,816 | 49 | 55,804 | 159 | 24,235 | 172 | 23,976 | 210 | 80,051 | 221 | 79,780 |
| Point Edward | | | | | 416 | 366,439 | 471 | 560,763 | 447 | 437,626 | 446 | 316,894 | 863 | 804,065 | 917 | 877,657 |
| Stag Island | | | | | | | | | 179 | 10,167 | 164 | 5,489 | 179 | 10,167 | 164 | 5,489 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | | | | | 1,987 | 1,970,484 | 2,004 | 1,989,623 | 741 | 560,229 | 869 | 550,263 | 2,728 | 2,530,713 | 2,873 | 2,539,886 |
| Blind River | | | | | 74 | 18,806 | 70 | 17,584 | 112 | 43,312 | 118 | 44,718 | 186 | 62,118 | 188 | 62,302 |
| Bruce Mines | | | | | 101 | 12,859 | 99 | 11,157 | 6 | 3,930 | 3 | 5,264 | 107 | 16,789 | 102 | 16,421 |
| Cockburn Island | | | | | 85 | 29,313 | 84 | 29,335 | 29 | 7,011 | 30 | 7,011 | 114 | 36,324 | 114 | 36,346 |
| Cutler | | | | | 260 | 39,685 | 262 | 39,641 | 4 | 1,684 | 4 | 1,684 | 264 | 41,369 | 266 | 41,325 |
| Gore Bay | | | | | 417 | 89,968 | 409 | 88,421 | 4 | 212 | 3 | 191 | 421 | 90,180 | 412 | 88,612 |
| Little Current | | | | | 264 | 72,855 | 267 | 85,540 | 72 | 108,104 | 67 | 93,119 | 336 | 180,959 | 334 | 178,659 |
| Michipicoten Harbour | | | | | 1 | 490 | | | 10 | 10,906 | 10 | 10,906 | 11 | 11,396 | 10 | 10,906 |
| Thessalon | | | | | 224 | 49,583 | 217 | 48,092 | 94 | 27,342 | 98 | 28,422 | 318 | 76,925 | 315 | 76,514 |

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

**ONTARIO**—Concluded—Fin

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Simcoe | | | | | | | | | 25 | 78 | 23 | 46 | 25 | 78 | 23 | 46 |
| Port Dover | | | | | 19 | 499 | 16 | 439 | 127 | 20,847 | 129 | 21,270 | 146 | 21,346 | 145 | 21,709 |
| St. Catharines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Dalhousie | | | | | 618 | 362,338 | 579 | 321,071 | 140 | 12,980 | 151 | 14,668 | 758 | 375,318 | 730 | 335,739 |
| Thorold | | | | | 101 | 110,375 | 3 | 3,462 | 6 | 2,065 | 104 | 108,978 | 107 | 112,440 | 107 | 112,440 |
| St. Thomas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Stanley | | | | | 39 | 9,332 | 35 | 3,767 | 131 | 151,973 | 131 | 151,973 | 170 | 161,305 | 166 | 155,740 |
| Tillsonburg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Burwell | | | | | 16 | 3,039 | 11 | 1,015 | 2 | 66 | 6 | 2,063 | 18 | 3,105 | 17 | 3,078 |
| Toronto | | | | | 1,422 | 486,964 | 1,110 | 617,883 | 1,264 | 767,661 | 1,343 | 1,000,552 | 2,687 | 1,254,625 | 2,453 | 1,618,435 |
| Trenton | | | | | 42 | 5,873 | 38 | 4,160 | 60 | 2,139 | 62 | 2,828 | 102 | 8,012 | 100 | 6,988 |
| Wallaceburg | | | | | 319 | 29,109 | 286 | 38,167 | 937 | 63,562 | 925 | 54,485 | 1,256 | 92,671 | 1,211 | 92,652 |
| Welland | | | | | 48 | 58,355 | 24 | 23,151 | 166 | 62,077 | 194 | 79,720 | 214 | 120,432 | 218 | 102,871 |
| Port Colborne | | | | | 1,319 | 1,782,021 | 1,117 | 1,200,383 | 577 | 371,159 | 785 | 917,961 | 1,896 | 2,153,180 | 1,902 | 2,118,344 |
| Whitby | | | | | 19 | 450 | 3 | 357 | 19 | 518 | 35 | 711 | 38 | 968 | 38 | 1,068 |
| Windsor | | | | | 155 | 91,013 | 156 | 92,010 | 420 | 110,717 | 392 | 90,800 | 575 | 201,730 | 548 | 182,810 |
| Belle River | | | | | | | | | 378 | 1,911 | 383 | 1,783 | 378 | 1,911 | 383 | 1,783 |
| Sandwich | | | | | 115 | 37,632 | 42 | 10,075 | 5,029 | 55,351 | 5,115 | 187,455 | 5,144 | 92,983 | 5,157 | 197,530 |
| Walkerville | | | | | 349 | 294,816 | 314 | 117,625 | 1,693 | 260,461 | 1,692 | 366,100 | 2,042 | 555,277 | 2,006 | 483,725 |
| **Ontario, Total** | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | 17,116 | 14,531,131 | 16,180 | 13,688,740 | 23,805 | 12,848,112 | 24,450 | 13,783,200 | 40,922 | 27,380,740 | 40,631 | 27,473,437 |

## MANITOBA

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet) | | | 1 | 75 | 5 | 1,814 | 4 | 1,739 | | | | | 5 | 1,814 | 5 | 1,814 |
| York Factory | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 |
| **Manitoba, Total** | **1** | **1,497** | **2** | **1,572** | **5** | **1,814** | **4** | **1,739** | | | | | **6** | **3,311** | **6** | **3,311** |

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanaimo | 692 | 171,003 | 855 | 383,148 | 2,638 | 720,101 | 2,510 | 729,683 | | | | | 3,330 | 891,104 | 3,365 | 1,112,831 |
| Chemainus | 114 | 26,921 | 107 | 53,696 | 174 | 16,662 | 178 | 17,443 | | | | | 288 | 43,583 | 285 | 71,139 |
| Ladysmith | 272 | 115,912 | 268 | 89,637 | 1,856 | 598,513 | 1,871 | 711,416 | | | | | 2,128 | 714,425 | 2,139 | 801,053 |
| Port Alberni | 23 | 47,606 | 41 | 98,297 | 173 | 74,885 | 171 | 74,398 | | | | | 196 | 122,491 | 212 | 172,695 |
| Union Bay | 30 | 56,523 | 84 | 232,764 | 854 | 181,287 | 856 | 187,526 | | | | | 884 | 237,810 | 940 | 420,290 |
| Nelson | | | | | 2,291 | 1,029,941 | 2,096 | 768,337 | | | | | 2,291 | 1,029,941 | 2,096 | 768,337 |
| Kaslo | | | | | 413 | 252,742 | 413 | 253,112 | | | | | 413 | 252,742 | 413 | 253,112 |
| New Westminster | 169 | 454,803 | 172 | 466,681 | 1,365 | 280,164 | 1,423 | 283,393 | | | | | 1,534 | 734,967 | 1,595 | 750,074 |
| Ladner | 2 | 162 | 1 | 24 | 143 | 5,806 | 146 | 5,968 | | | | | 145 | 5,968 | 147 | 5,992 |
| Steveston | 38 | 1,422 | 32 | 1,225 | 365 | 12,133 | 379 | 12,612 | | | | | 403 | 13,555 | 411 | 13,837 |
| White Rock | 144 | 8,109 | 158 | 10,161 | 112 | 2,981 | 114 | 3,019 | | | | | 256 | 11,090 | 272 | 13,180 |
| Prince Rupert | 2,273 | 229,483 | 2,283 | 226,810 | 1,664 | 728,651 | 1,605 | 710,205 | | | | | 3,937 | 958,134 | 3,888 | 937,015 |
| Anyox | 21 | 36,063 | 89 | 92,451 | 598 | 329,283 | 551 | 312,718 | | | | | 619 | 365,346 | 640 | 405,169 |
| Butedale | 141 | 3,833 | 140 | 1,734 | 941 | 338,334 | 943 | 340,024 | | | | | 1,082 | 342,167 | 1,083 | 341,758 |
| Ocean Falls | 34 | 32,712 | 90 | 130,032 | 936 | 548,077 | 879 | 454,351 | | | | | 970 | 580,789 | 969 | 584,383 |
| Stickeen | | | | | | | | | 50 | 1,355 | 47 | 1,152 | 50 | 1,355 | 47 | 1,152 |
| Stewart | 81 | 60,108 | 60 | 82,049 | 227 | 172,765 | 251 | 154,055 | | | | | 308 | 232,873 | 311 | 236,104 |
| Vancouver | 2,054 | 4,799,923 | 2,122 | 4,711,128 | 12,951 | 5,534,911 | 13,058 | 5,734,442 | | | | | 15,005 | 10,334,834 | 15,180 | 10,445,570 |
| Alert Bay | 71 | 4,907 | 80 | 6,870 | 1,155 | 508,299 | 1,191 | 502,317 | | | | | 1,226 | 513,206 | 1,271 | 509,187 |
| Britannia Beach | 82 | 122,089 | 85 | 125,632 | 569 | 167,829 | 564 | 162,871 | | | | | 651 | 289,918 | 649 | 288,503 |
| Powell River | 169 | 156,991 | 242 | 194,863 | 1,863 | 786,922 | 1,801 | 775,862 | | | | | 2,032 | 943,913 | 2,043 | 970,725 |
| Victoria | 2,311 | 3,553,214 | 2,191 | 3,533,664 | 3,437 | 2,725,452 | 3,614 | 2,681,329 | | | | | 5,748 | 6,278,666 | 5,805 | 6,214,993 |
| Bamfield | 25 | 1,105 | 32 | 1,353 | 248 | 79,127 | 246 | 79,276 | | | | | 273 | 80,232 | 278 | 80,629 |
| Port Renfrew | 18 | 142 | 26 | 233 | 129 | 70,163 | 128 | 69,135 | | | | | 147 | 70,305 | 154 | 69,368 |
| Quatsino | 17 | 48,639 | 15 | 26,692 | 95 | 76,407 | 97 | 99,343 | | | | | 112 | 125,046 | 112 | 126,035 |
| Sidney | 808 | 311,302 | 781 | 297,194 | 210 | 74,741 | 225 | 72,867 | | | | | 1,018 | 386,043 | 1,006 | 370,061 |
| **British Columbia, Total** | **9,589** | **10,242,972** | **9,954** | **10,766,338** | **35,407** | **15,316,176** | **35,310** | **15,195,702** | **50** | **1,355** | **47** | **1,152** | **45,046** | **25,560,503** | **45,311** | **25,963,192** |

## No. 20.—Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Concluded*

## N° 20.—État indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Fin*

### YUKON

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Dawson | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | 35,134 | 63 | 33,471 | 13 | 5,619 | 15 | 5,623 | 84 | 40,753 | 78 | 39,094 |
| White Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 122 | 40,699 | 121 | 40,585 | 1 | 603 | 1 | 603 | 123 | 41,302 | 122 | 41,188 |
| Carcross | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91 | 67,289 | 90 | 67,140 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91 | 67,289 | 90 | 67,140 |
| **Yukon, Total** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **284** | **143,122** | **274** | **141,196** | **14** | **6,222** | **16** | **6 226** | **298** | **149,344** | **290** | **147,422** |

### RECAPITULATION—BY PROVINCES—PAR PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia | 5,630 | 5,033,060 | 6,008 | 5,373,730 | 20,477 | 3,042,737 | 20,669 | 2,614,139 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,107 | 8,075,797 | 26,677 | 7,987,869 |
| Prince Edward Island | 88 | 27,287 | 142 | 58,579 | 1,680 | 298,378 | 1,619 | 266,468 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,768 | 325,665 | 1,761 | 325,047 |
| New Brunswick | 4,313 | 1,655,819 | 3,801 | 1,506,479 | 3,772 | 590,361 | 3,875 | 733,015 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,085 | 2,246,180 | 7,676 | 2,239,494 |
| Quebec | 1,563 | 5,875,588 | 1,445 | 5,109,081 | 9,952 | 7,846,761 | 9,947 | 8,476,176 | 2,171 | 1,261,410 | 2,543 | 1,684,154 | 13,686 | 14,983,759 | 13,935 | 15,269,411 |
| Ontario | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | 17,116 | 14,531,131 | 16,180 | 13,688,740 | 23,805 | 12,848,112 | 24,450 | 13,783,200 | 40,922 | 27,380,740 | 40,631 | 27,473,437 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 1,497 | 2 | 1,572 | 5 | 1,814 | 4 | 1,739 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3,311 | 6 | 3,311 |
| British Columbia | 9,589 | 10,242,972 | 9,954 | 10,766,338 | 35,407 | 15,316,176 | 35,310 | 15,195,702 | 50 | 1,355 | 47 | 1,152 | 45,046 | 25,560,503 | 45,311 | 25,963,192 |
| Yukon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 284 | 143,122 | 274 | 141,196 | 14 | 6,222 | 16 | 6,226 | 298 | 149,344 | 290 | 147,422 |
| **Grand Total** | **21,185** | **22,837,720** | **21,353** | **22,817,276** | **88,693** | **41,770,480** | **87,878** | **41,117,175** | **26,040** | **14,117,099** | **27,056** | **15,474,732** | **135,918** | **78,725,299** | **136,287** | **79,409,183** |

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

ACTING MINISTER
Hon. JAMES A. ROBB

DEPUTY MINISTER
F. C. T. O'HARA

# THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

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*Price, cents.*

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. ROBB,
*Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.



24738—1½

# Report of the Deputy Minister

OTTAWA, June 18, 1926.

The Hon. J. A. ROBB, M.P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, that is to say, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA, 1925-26.

The trade of Canada for the fiscal year 1926, both import and export, but especially export, was much greater than in 1925, indicating that the economic conditions of the Dominion in 1926 were much improved over those prevailing in the previous year. Probably the outstanding feature of Canada's foreign trade in 1926 was the continuation of that steady growth in both value and volume of exports, which has resulted in an improvement in the Dominion's visible trade balance, compared with that of last year, of $116,705,299. The Dominion's favourable trade balances for the past five fiscal years were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1922 | $ 6,122,677 |
| 1923 | 142,716,593 |
| 1924 | 165,396,430 |
| 1925 | 284,429,106 |
| 1926 | 401,134,405 |

On the 31st of March, 1926, the Dominion's visible trade balance was greater than that for the United States, the favourable balance for the Dominion amounting to $401,134,000, and that for the United States to $352,364,000.

An analysis of Canada's foreign trade will show that the physical volume of both imports and exports in 1926 were greater than during any other year in her history. The effect of price changes on the value of Canada's imports and exports cannot be exactly determined, but it is certain that if the same prices had prevailed in 1926, as ruled in any other previous year, the total value of the Dominion's foreign trade for that year would have been the greatest on record.

*Trade with All Countries*

The imports as well as exports in 1926 show an improvement over the years 1924 and 1925, the increase in exports being much greater than in imports. Canada's import trade in 1926 was valued at $927,402,732, in 1925 at $796,-932,537, and in 1924 at $893,366,867, the increase in 1926 over 1925 amounting to $130,470,195 or 16.4 per cent, and over 1924 to $34,035,865 or 3.8 per cent; while the Dominion's total exports in 1926 totalled $1,328,537,137, compared with $1,081,361,643 in 1925 and $1,058,763,297 in 1924, the increase over 1925 amounting to $247,175,494 or 22.9 per cent, and over 1924 to $269,773,840 or 25.5 per cent. The exports of domestic produce were: 1926, $1,315,192,791; 1925, $1,069,067,353; and 1924, $1,045,351,056; the increase over 1925 being $246,125,438 or 23.0 per cent and over 1924, $269,841,735 or 25.8 per cent.

Only on one other occasion was Canada's export trade greater than in 1926, viz., 1918, when it was valued at $1,586,169,792. In 1926 the total trade of Canada was valued at $2,255,939,869, in 1925 at $1,878,294,180, and in 1924 at $1,952,130,164; the increase over 1925 amounting to $377,645,689 or 20.1 per cent, and over the year 1924 to $303,809,705 or 15.5 per cent. The imports in 1926, compared with 1925, accounted for 34.5 per cent of the increase in the Dominion's foreign trade, and exports for 65.5 per cent, but compared with 1924 the imports accounted for only 11.2 per cent of the increase, and exports for 88.8 per cent.

*Imports by Main Groups, 1926.*—During 1926 the imports under the main group of agricultural and vegetable products amounted to $203,417,431, compared with a similar trade in 1925 of $173,585,839. The following commodities were responsible for the increase of $29,831,592, viz: raw rubber increased from $9,793,138 to $31,982,571 or $22,189,433; alcoholic beverages from $19,123,629 to $25,254,073 or $6,130,444; fresh fruits from $17,927,772 to $19,703,278 or $1,775,506; and vegetable oils from $8,081,585, to $9,535,575 or $1,453,990; while raw sugar decreased from $35,805,791 to $32,121,839 or $3,683,952. Animals and products during the same years increased from $41,491,969 to $49,-259,558 or $7,767,589 (principally butter from $74,289, to $2,649,108 or $2,574,-819; furs from $8,333,571 to $10,660,508 or $2,326,937; and raw hides from $8,279,873 to $9,329,543 or $1,049,670); fibres and textiles increased from $165,-440,757 to $184,761,831 or $19,321,074 (chiefly silk from $19,875,266 to $25,-541,363 or $5,666,097; raw cotton from $24,938,251 to $28,858,520 or $3,920,269; binder twine from $3,227,847 to $6,710,477 or $3,482,630; flax, hemp and jute from $13,892,860 to $16,887,193 or $2,994,333; and manila and sisal grass from $2,183,277 to $4,347,116 or $2,163,839); wood and paper from $38,185,383 to $40,403,096 or $2,217,713; iron and its products from $134,684,441 to $181,-196,800 or $46,512,359 (made up largely of automobile parts from $14,188,715 to $23,111,109 or $8,922,394; farm implements from $6,494,986 to $13,336,650 or $6,841,664; machinery from $25,822,215 to $32,031,669 or $6,209,454; rolling mill products from $34,656,558 to $40,581,492 or $5,924,934; automobiles from $10,091,378 to $15,795,228 or $5,703,850; and engines and boilers (principally auto engines) from $7,341,341 to $12,861,592 or $5,520,251); non-ferrous metals from $41,111,550 to $47,692,985 or $6,581,435 (mainly electric apparatus from $14,288,871 to $16,016,003 or $1,727,132; copper from $5,963,289 to $7,415,072 or $1,451,783; brass from $3,534,915 to $4,375,875 or $840,960; and silver bullion from $741,097 to $1,080,846 or $339,749); non-metallic minerals from $131,013,294 to $139,033,940 or $8,020,646 (crude petroleum increased from $24,396,876 to $30,132,936 or $5,736,060; coke from $3,506,717 to $6,505,072 or $2,998,355; and refined petroleum from $12,899,153 to $14,983,290 or $2,084,137; while coal decreased from $62,710,473 to $56,109,793 or $6,600,680); chemical products from $24,760,237 to $28,404,276 or $3,644,039; and miscellaneous commodities from $46,659,067 to $53,232,815 or $6,573,748.

*Exports by Main Groups, 1926.*—The exports of Canadian produce from 1925 to 1926 increased from $1,069,067,353 to $1,315,192,791 or $246,125,438. Every main group, except fibres and textiles, shows an increase. The main group, agricultural and vegetable products, increased from $443,298,877 to $605,895,672 or $162,596,795 (principally wheat from $251,665,844 to $364,-201,388 or $112,535,544; refined sugar from $7,939,504 to $19,980,927 or $12,041,-423; rubber goods from $11,358,456 to $20,726,859 or $9,368,403; oats from $16,044,436 to $24,237,693 or $8,193,257; potatoes from $2,922,290 to $9,327,274 or $6,404,984; seeds from $10,211,497 to $16,792,105 or $6,580,608; barley from $18,120,571 to $23,182,111 or $5,061,540; and alcoholic beverages from $16,225,533 to $21,207,777 or $4,982,244; while a few items show decreases.

viz: rye from $6,979,414 to $4,971,794 or $2,007,620; wheat flour from $70,638,692 to $69,687,598 or $951,094; and bran, shorts and middlings from $4,507,254 to $3,988,506 or $518,748); animals and products from $163,031,415 to $190,975,417 or $27,944,002 (chiefly cheese from $24,112,475 to $33,718,587 or $9,606,112; meats from $29,032,978 to $37,111,933 or $8,078,955; cattle from $13,372,861 to $18,081,479 or $4,708,618; and fish from $33,237,745 to $36,531,000 or $3,293,255); wood and paper from $253,610,024 to $278,674,960 or $25,064,936 (largely paper from $99,941,910 to $110,104,929 or $10,163,019; wood pulp from $41,565,241 to $49,909,870 or $8,344,629; and planks and boards from $61,356,009 to $66,824,346 or $5,468,337); iron and its products from $57,405,940 to $74,735,077 or $17,329,137 (mainly automobiles from $26,030,389 to $35,717,438 or $9,687,049; farm implements from $11,342,712 to $13,628,341 or $2,285,629; pigs, blooms and ingots from $1,318,358 to $2,167,172 or $848,814; and machinery from $5,043,587 to $5,669,914 or $626,327); non-ferrous metals from $90,370,788 to $97,476,270 or $7,105,482 (principally lead from $10,368,130 to $13,928,572 or $3,560,442; nickel from $10,174,245 to $12,829,244 or $2,654,999; copper from $12,722,677 to $14,943,053 or $2,220,376; and aluminium from $5,910,547 to $6,677,340 or $766,793; while raw gold decreased from $28,793,333 to $25,968,094 or $2,825,239); non-metallic minerals from $20,728,986 to $24,-568,845 or $3,839,859 (under this group raw asbestos increased from $7,742,739 to $9,920,900 or $2,178,161; and cement from $200,859 to $1,498,353 or $1,297,-494); chemical products from $16,209,820 to $17,498,128 or $1,288,308; and miscellaneous commodities from $14,699,783 to $16,428,376 or $1,728,593. From 1925 to 1926 exports of fibres and textiles decreased from $9,711,720 to $8,940,046 or $771,674.

### *Trade with the United Kingdom*

Canada's imports from the United Kingdom in 1926 were valued at $163,-710,431 and in 1925 at $151,083,946, the increase amounting to $12,626,485 or 8.3 per cent, while the exports were valued at $509,278,159, compared with an export trade in 1925 valued at $397,168,048, the increase from 1925 to 1926 amounting to $112,110,111 or 28.3 per cent. The exports of domestic produce in 1926 amounted to $508,249,576 and in 1925 to $395,843,433. The total trade of Canada with the United Kingdom for the fiscal year 1926, was valued at $672,-988,590, compared with $548,251,994 in 1925, indicating an increase during the year of $124,736,596 or 22.8 per cent. The increase in imports accounted for 10.2 per cent of the improvement of the total trade and exports for 89.8 per cent. Compared with 1921, the total trade with the United Kingdom shows an increase of $144,786,357. The increase was wholly in exports, as the imports show a decrease, the increase in exports amounting to $195,049,488, and the decrease in imports amounting to $50,263,131.

*Trade by Main Groups, 1926.*—The imports into Canada from the United Kingdom, from 1925 to 1926, by main groups, show an increase for each group except the fibres and textiles group. From 1925 to 1926 the agricultural and vegetable group increased from $28,265,980 to $34,603,501 or $6,337,521 (chiefly alcoholic beverages from $15,770,807 to $21,349,817 or $5,579,010); animals and products from $4,653,919 to $5,960,932 or $1,307,013 (butter, cheese and furs were chiefly responsible for this increase); wood and paper from $3,438,101 to $3,473,664; iron and its products from $17,794,428 to $17,905,166; non-ferrous metals from $4,010,443 to $5,303,872 or $1,293,429 (the increase being due to increased imports of electric apparatus and tin in blocks, pigs and ingots); non-metallic minerals from $9,648,724 to $14,226,799 or $4,578,075 (principally coal from $2,752,149 to $6,366,754 or $3,614,605); chemical products from $4,146,061 to $4,282,489; and miscellaneous commodities from $6,999,798 to $7,800,530.

The imports of fibres and textiles decreased from $72,126,492 to $70,153,478 or $1,973,014, the falling off in imports of cottons and raw wool being mainly responsible for this decrease.

The exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom from 1925 to 1926 increased from $395,843,433 to $508,249,576 or $112,406,143. Only four of the main groups of exports show increases out of a total of nine, viz: agricultural and vegetable products, animals and products, wood and paper, and iron and its products. Agricultural and vegetable products increased from $264,629,910 to $356,888,044 or $92,258,134 (chiefly wheat from $189,126,826 to $270,659,763 or $81,532,937; refined sugar from $6,584,561 to $16,257,487 or $9,672,926; and barley from $16,636,960 to $19,052,771 or $2,415,811); animals and products from $80,402,251 to $98,784,204 or $18,381,953 (under this group cheese increased from $22,658,418 to $31,115,093 or $8,456,675; meats from $24,613,041 to $30,660,807 or $6,047,766; and cattle from $9,125,667 to $12,432,954 or $3,307,287); wood and paper from $16,359,997 to $19,131,234 or $2,771,237 (this increase occurred in wood pulp and newsprint paper, the former increased from $1,290,877 to $2,997,888 or $1,707,011 and the latter from $540,709 to $1,195,915 or $655,206); and iron and its products from $6,689,169 to $8,307,441 or $1,618,272 (mainly automobiles), while the fibres and textiles group decreased from $2,145,762 to $1,244,060; non-ferrous metals from $16,868,927 to $15,885,946; non-metallic minerals from $1,276,405 to $1,220,494; chemical products from $3,805,628 to $3,318,614; and miscellaneous commodities from $3,665,384 to $3,469,539.

### *Trade with the United States*

In 1926 the imports from the United States were valued at $609,825,350 and in 1925 at $509,780,009, the increase from 1925 to 1926 amounting to $100,045,341 or 19.6 per cent, while the total exports to the United States in 1926 amounted to $485,854,896 and in 1925 to $427,184,643, the increase during the year being $58,670,253 or 13.7 per cent. The exports of Canadian produce were: 1926, $474,890,028 and 1925, $417,417,144. The total trade with the United States in 1926 totalled $1,095,680,246, compared with a similar trade in 1925 of $936,964,652, the increase amounting to $158,715,594 or 16.9 per cent. Imports accounted for 63 per cent of the total increase in the total trade and exports for 37 per cent. Compared with the year 1921, the total trade shows a decrease of $321,198,510, imports accounting for $246,351,470 of this decrease and exports for $74,847,040.

*Trade by Main Groups, 1926.*—The increase in the imports from the United States from 1925 to 1926, amounting to $100,045,341, occurred in eight of the nine main groups, but chiefly in the main groups, iron and its products, agricultural and vegetable products, and fibres and textiles. The imports under agricultural and vegetable products increased from $76,561,849 to $98,530,605 or $21,968,756 (under this group raw rubber increased from $7,508,145 to $25,885,990 or $18,377,845; and fresh fruits from $17,089,028 to $18,683,864 or $1,594,836); animals and products from $28,588,214 to $32,996,830 or $4,408,616 (principally raw hides from $5,069,914 to $6,839,246 or $1,769,332; furs from $6,579,312 to $8,216,543 or $1,637,231; and meats from $3,886,742 to $4,542,025 or $655,283); fibres and textiles from $64,002,595 to $79,115,464 or $15,112,869 (made up chiefly of raw cotton from $24,903,707 to $28,824,721 or $3,921,014; silk from $5,100,616 to $8,025,223 or $2,924,607; binder twine from $2,901,827 to $5,448,706 or $2,546,879; cotton goods from $10,951,046 to $12,791,963 or $1,840,917; manila and sisal grass from $1,841,427 to $3,505,346 or $1,663,919; and flax ,hemp and jute from $3,784,630 to $5,085,959 or $1,301,329); wood and paper from $32,653,591 to $34,715,231 or $2,061,640; iron and its products from $113,541,924

to $158,029,982 or $44,488,058 (mainly automobile parts from $14,114,959 to $23,010,491 or $8,895,532; farm implements from $6,270,141 to $13,051,503 or $6,781,362; rolling mill products from $25,454,164 to $31,384,417 or $5,930,253; automobiles from $9,879,766 to $15,543,180 or $5,663,414; engines and boilers from $6,608,912 to $12,108,770 or $5,499,858; and machinery from $22,211,345 to $27,177,066 or $4,965,721); non-ferrous metals from $33,297,222 to $38,911,-300 or $5,614,078 (largely copper from $5,789,936 to $7,206,837 or $1,416,901; electric apparatus from $12,528,021 to $13,744,765 or $1,216,744; manganese oxide from $290,751 to $1,170,760 or $880,009; and brass from $2,923,380 to $3,579,461 or $656,081); chemical products from $16,366,165 to $18,754,942 or $2,388,777, and miscellaneous commodities from $32,797,543 to $38,084,735 or $5,287,192. The imports of non-metallic minerals, however, decreased from $111,970,906 to $110,686,261 or $1,284,645. A falling off in the imports of coal was largely responsible for this decrease. Coal imports decreased from $59,945,986 to $49,449,136 or $10,496,850; while imports of coke increased from $3,494,804 to $6,421,886 or $2,927,082; crude petroleum from $20,625,509 to $23,173,062 or $2,547,553 and refined petroleum from $12,877,741 to $14,898,793 or $2,021,052.

The exports of domestic produce from Canada to the United States from 1925 to 1926 increased from $417,417,144 to $474,890,028 or $57,472,884. This increase occurred in eight out of the nine main groups, the fibres and textiles group only showing a decrease. Agricultural and vegetable products increased from $42,587,129 to $65,964,214 or $23,377,085 (chief increases occurred in the following commodities—seeds, from $9,390,028 to $16,340,565 or $6,950,537; alcoholic beverages from $11,610,169 to $17,995,758 or $6,385,589; wheat from $6,395,847 to $12,510,257 or $6,114,410; and potatoes from $260,662 to $5,161,253 or $4,900,591); animals and products from $57,833,090 to $63,559,623 or $5,726,533 (principally fresh milk and cream from $6,079,168 to $7,843,920 or $1,764,752; meats from $2,801,467 to $4,429,024 or $1,627,557; and cattle from $3,757,292 to $5,338,737 or $1,581,445); wood and paper from $220,056,988 to $237,898,369 or $17,841,381 (mainly newsprint paper from $89,121,407 to $96,072,497 or $6,951,090, planks and boards from $48,140,607 to $53,457,655 or $5,317,048; and wood pulp from $37,528,245 to $42,854,431 or $5,326,186); iron and its products from $5,063,148 to $7,582,833 or $2,519,685 (under this group farm implements increased from $1,259,184 to $2,122,749 and pigs, ingots and blooms from $1,259,184, to $2,122,749); non-metallic minerals from $12,943,-809 to $17,244,986 or $4,301,177 (asbestos, raw, increased from $5,073,720 to $6,819,255 or $1,745,535; and cement from $84,361 to $1,180,841 or $1,096,480; and coal from $1,565,651 to $2,136,975 or $571,324); chemical products from $7,826,076 to $9,204,155 or $1,378,079; and miscellaneous commodities from $8,878,087 to $10,258,431 or $1,380,344. The exports of fibres and textiles decreased from $4,894,415 to $4,621,774.

The statistics in the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade from 1914 to 1926, (a) with all countries; (b) with the United Kingdom; and (c) with the United States.

## SUMMARY OF TREND OF CANADIAN TRADE, 1914 TO 1926

(Values in Millions of Dollars)

| Years ended March 31 | Imports into Canada | | | | Exports from Canada | | | Excess of Imports (i) Exports (e) | Percentage relation of Exports to Imports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dutiable Goods | Free Goods | Total Imports | Per Cent Free | Canadian Produce | Foreign Produce | Total Exports | | |
| **(a) With All Countries** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | 410·3 | 208·9 | 619·2 | 33·7 | 431·6 | 23·8 | 455·4 | (i) 163·8 | 73·5 |
| 1915 | 279·8 | 176·1 | 455·9 | 38·6 | 409·4 | 52·0 | 461·4 | (e) 5·5 | 101·2 |
| 1916 | 289·4 | 218·8 | 508·2 | 43·0 | 741·6 | 37·7 | 779·3 | (e) 271·1 | 153·3 |
| 1917 | 461·7 | 384·7 | 846·4 | 45·4 | 1,151·4 | 27·8 | 1,179·2 | (e) 332·8 | 139·3 |
| 1918 | 542·3 | 421·2 | 963·5 | 43·7 | 1,540·0 | 46·1 | 1,586·1 | (e) 622·6 | 164·6 |
| 1919 | 526·5 | 393·2 | 919·7 | 42·7 | 1,216·4 | 52·3 | 1,268·7 | (e) 349·0 | 137·9 |
| 1920 | 693·6 | 370·9 | 1,064·5 | 34·8 | 1,239·5 | 47·1 | 1,286·6 | (e) 222·1 | 120·9 |
| 1921 | 847·5 | 392·6 | 1,240·1 | 31·6 | 1,189·2 | 21·2 | 1,210·4 | (i) 29·7 | 97·6 |
| 1922 | 495·6 | 252·2 | 747·8 | 33·7 | 740·2 | 13·7 | 753·9 | (e) 6·1 | 100·8 |
| 1923 | 537·3 | 265·3 | 802·6 | 33·0 | 931·5 | 13·8 | 945·3 | (e) 142·7 | 117·7 |
| 1924 | 591·3 | 302·1 | 893·4 | 33·8 | 1,045·4 | 13·4 | 1,058·8 | (e) 165·4 | 118·5 |
| 1925 | 516·0 | 280·9 | 796·9 | 35·1 | 1·069·1 | 12·3 | 1,081·4 | (e) 284·5 | 135·7 |
| 1926 | 583·1 | 344·3 | 927·4 | 37·1 | 1,315·2 | 13·3 | 1,328·5 | (e) 401·1 | 143·1 |
| **(b) With the United Kingdom** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | 102·4 | 29·7 | 132·1 | 22·5 | 215·2 | 7·1 | 222·3 | (e) 90·2 | 167·5 |
| 1915 | 68·0 | 22·1 | 90·1 | 24·5 | 186·6 | 25·1 | 211·7 | (e) 121·6 | 234·9 |
| 1916 | 52·0 | 25·4 | 77·4 | 32·8 | 451·9 | 11·2 | 463·1 | (e) 385·7 | 598·3 |
| 1917 | 75·5 | 31·6 | 107·1 | 29·5 | 742·1 | 13·9 | 756·0 | (e) 648·9 | 705·9 |
| 1918 | 58·0 | 23·3 | 81·3 | 28·6 | 845·5 | 15·6 | 861·1 | (e) 779·8 | 1,059·1 |
| 1919 | 50·0 | 23·0 | 73·0 | 31·5 | 540·7 | 20·1 | 560·8 | (e) 487·8 | 768·2 |
| 1920 | 93·2 | 33·1 | 126·3 | 26·2 | 489·2 | 6·8 | 496·0 | (e) 369·7 | 392·7 |
| 1921 | 170·1 | 43·8 | 213·9 | 20·5 | 312·8 | 1·4 | 314·2 | (e) 100·3 | 146·9 |
| 1922 | 95·1 | 22·0 | 117·1 | 18·8 | 299·4 | 1·0 | 300·4 | (e) 183·3 | 256·5 |
| 1923 | 116·2 | 25·1 | 141·3 | 17·7 | 379·1 | 0·8 | 379·9 | (e) 238·6 | 268·8 |
| 1924 | 126·1 | 27·5 | 153·6 | 17·8 | 360·1 | 1·1 | 361·2 | (e) 207·6 | 235·1 |
| 1925 | 124·7 | 26·4 | 151·1 | 17·5 | 395·9 | 1·3 | 397·2 | (e) 246·1 | 362·8 |
| 1926 | 133·1 | 30·6 | 163·7 | 18·6 | 508·2 | 1·1 | 509·3 | (e) 345·6 | 311·1 |
| **(c) With the United States** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | 249·5 | 146·8 | 396·3 | 37·0 | 163·4 | 13·6 | 177·0 | (i) 219·3 | 44·6 |
| 1915 | 168·6 | 128·5 | 297·1 | 43·2 | 173·3 | 13·0 | 186·3 | (i) 110·8 | 62·7 |
| 1916 | 199·5 | 171·4 | 370·9 | 46·2 | 201·1 | 15·6 | 216·7 | (i) 154·2 | 58·4 |
| 1917 | 332·0 | 333·3 | 665·3 | 50·1 | 280·6 | 10·0 | 290·6 | (i) 374·7 | 43·7 |
| 1918 | 429·3 | 363·6 | 792·9 | 45·8 | 417·2 | 23·6 | 440·8 | (i) 352·1 | 55·6 |
| 1919 | 416·5 | 333·7 | 750·2 | 44·5 | 454·9 | 22·8 | 477·7 | (i) 272·5 | 63·7 |
| 1920 | 499·7 | 301·4 | 801·1 | 37·6 | 464·0 | 37·1 | 501·1 | (i) 300·0 | 62·5 |
| 1921 | 544·0 | 312·2 | 856·2 | 36·5 | 542·3 | 18·4 | 560·7 | (i) 295·5 | 65·5 |
| 1922 | 312·1 | 203·9 | 516·0 | 39·5 | 292·6 | 11·5 | 304·1 | (i) 211·9 | 58·9 |
| 1923 | 332·2 | 208·8 | 541·0 | 38·6 | 369·1 | 11·2 | 380·3 | (i) 160·7 | 70·3 |
| 1924 | 355·9 | 245·3 | 601·2 | 40·8 | 430·7 | 10·9 | 441·6 | (i) 159·6 | 73·4 |
| 1925 | 287·1 | 222·7 | 509·8 | 43·7 | 417·4 | 9·8 | 427·2 | (i) 82·6 | 83·8 |
| 1926 | 338·0 | 271·8 | 609·8 | 44·5 | 474·9 | 11·0 | 485·9 | (i) 123·9 | 79·7 |

The statistics in the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade by Main Groups, 1914 (pre-war year), 1921 (peak year of post-bellum boom), and 1926, (a) with all countries; (b) with the United Kingdom; and (c) with the United States.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN GROUPS, 1914, 1921 AND 1926
(Values in Millions of Dollars)

| Main Groups | Value of Imports | | | Value of Exports (Domestic) | | | Percentage 1926 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | of Imports | | of Exports | |
| | 1914 | 1921 | 1926 | 1914 | 1921 | 1926 | 1914 | 1921 | 1914 | 1921 |
| *(a)* WITH ALL COUNTRIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 97·6 | 259·4 | 203·4 | 201·2 | 482·1 | 606·1 | 208·4 | 78·4 | 301·2 | 125·7 |
| Animals and Products | 41·1 | 61·7 | 49·3 | 76·6 | 188·4 | 191·0 | 119·9 | 79·9 | 249·3 | 101·4 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 109·2 | 243·6 | 184·8 | 1·9 | 18·8 | 8·9 | 169·2 | 75·8 | 468·4 | 47·3 |
| Wood and Paper | 37·4 | 57·5 | 40·4 | 63·2 | 284·6 | 278·7 | 108·0 | 70·3 | 440·9 | 97·9 |
| Iron and Products | 143·8 | 245·6 | 181·2 | 15·5 | 76·5 | 74·7 | 126·0 | 73·3 | 481·9 | 97·6 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 35·6 | 55·7 | 47·7 | 53·3 | 45·9 | 97·5 | 134·0 | 85·6 | 182·9 | 212·4 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals | 85·3 | 206·1 | 139·0 | 9·3 | 40·1 | 24·6 | 162·9 | 67·4 | 264·5 | 61·3 |
| Chemicals and Products | 17·1 | 37·9 | 28·4 | 4·9 | 20·4 | 17·3 | 166·1 | 75·0 | 353·1 | 84·8 |
| Miscellaneous | 52·1 | 72·7 | 53·2 | 5·7 | 32·4 | 16·4 | 102·1 | 73·2 | 287·7 | 50·6 |
| Total | 619·2 | 1,240·2 | 927·4 | 431·6 | 1,189·2 | 1,315·2 | 149·7 | 74·8 | 304·7 | 110·6 |
| *(b)* WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 16·2 | 38·7 | 34·6 | 146·8 | 141·2 | 356·9 | 213·5 | 89·4 | 241·3 | 252·7 |
| Animals and Products | 5·7 | 5·2 | 5·9 | 35·4 | 91·3 | 98·8 | 103·5 | 113·5 | 279·1 | 109·3 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 60·6 | 111·3 | 70·2 | 0·2 | 2·6 | 1·2 | 115·8 | 67·3 | 600·0 | 46·1 |
| Wood and Paper | 3·7 | 3·1 | 3·5 | 12·8 | 36·8 | 19·1 | 94·6 | 112·9 | 149·2 | 51·9 |
| Iron and Products | 17·3 | 16·7 | 17·9 | 1·4 | 17·6 | 8·3 | 103·4 | 107·2 | 592·8 | 47·1 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 4·8 | 6·7 | 5·3 | 16·6 | 9·9 | 15·9 | 110·4 | 79·1 | 95·8 | 160·6 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals | 6·3 | 9·1 | 14·2 | 0·4 | 3·1 | 1·2 | 225·4 | 156·0 | 300·0 | 38·7 |
| Chemicals and Products | 4·3 | 6·0 | 4·3 | 0·6 | 3·4 | 3·3 | 100·0 | 71·6 | 555·5 | 97·2 |
| Miscellaneous | 13·2 | 17·1 | 7·8 | 1·0 | 6·9 | 3·5 | 59·1 | 45·6 | 350·0 | 50·2 |
| Total | 132·1 | 213·9 | 163·7 | 215·2 | 312·8 | 508·2 | 123·9 | 76·5 | 236·1 | 162·4 |
| *(c)* WITH THE UNITED STATES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 44·1 | 119·6 | 98·5 | 34·1 | 146·5 | 65·9 | 223·3 | 82·4 | 193·3 | 44·9 |
| Animals and Products | 23·3 | 42·9 | 33·1 | 32·3 | 75·8 | 63·6 | 142·1 | 77·1 | 196·9 | 83·9 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 32·5 | 101·7 | 79·1 | 1·2 | 7·1 | 4·6 | 243·4 | 77·7 | 383·3 | 64·8 |
| Wood and Paper | 31·7 | 52·4 | 34·7 | 45·2 | 216·0 | 237·9 | 109·4 | 64·3 | 526·3 | 110·2 |
| Iron and Products | 121·4 | 226·9 | 158·0 | 2·0 | 19·7 | 7·6 | 130·1 | 69·6 | 380·0 | 38·6 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 27·7 | 46·0 | 38·9 | 34·2 | 30·0 | 58·6 | 140·4 | 84·6 | 171·3 | 195·3 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals | 74·2 | 188·4 | 110·7 | 7·2 | 22·3 | 17·2 | 149·2 | 58·8 | 238·8 | 77·1 |
| Chemicals and Products | 9·6 | 28·1 | 18·7 | 3·2 | 12·2 | 9·2 | 194·8 | 66·6 | 287·5 | 75·4 |
| Miscellaneous | 31·8 | 50·2 | 38·1 | 4·0 | 12·7 | 10·3 | 119·8 | 75·9 | 257·5 | 81·1 |
| Total | 396·3 | 856·2 | 609·8 | 163·4 | 542·3 | 474·9 | 153·8 | 71·2 | 290·6 | 87·6 |

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CANADA'S TRADE

It will be noted from the following table showing the "Trade of Canada by Continents, 1925 and 1926" that the continents of Europe and North America furnished Canada with 93.6 per cent of her imports in 1926, and took 88.5 per cent of her exports. The proportion received from Europe was 24.1 per cent and from North America 69.5 per cent, while the proportion sent to Europe was 49.3 per cent and to North America 39.2 per cent. The United Kingdom in 1926 took 38.6 per cent of Canada's exports, compared with 37.0 per cent in 1925, and the United States 36.1 per cent in 1926, as against 39.1 per cent in 1925. With reference to imports, the United Kingdom furnished Canada with 17.6 per cent of her imports in 1926 and the United States with 65.7 per cent, while in 1925 the proportions were: United Kingdom 19.0 per cent; United States 64.0 per cent.

TRADE OF CANADA, BY CONTINENTS, 1925 AND 1926
(With proportion of trade with each continent)

| Continents | Imports for Consumption | | | | Exports (Canadian) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value Million $ | | Per cent of Total | | Value Million $ | | Per cent of Total | |
| | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 |
| Europe— | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 151·1 | 163·7 | 19·0 | 17·6 | 395·9 | 508·2 | 37·0 | 38·6 |
| Other Europe | 51·4 | 59·7 | 6·4 | 6·5 | 116·1 | 140·3 | 10·9 | 10·7 |
| North America— | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 509·8 | 609·8 | 64·0 | 65·7 | 417·4 | 474·9 | 39·1 | 36·1 |
| Other North America | 31·1 | 34·9 | 3·9 | 3·8 | 39·7 | 41·3 | 3·7 | 3·1 |
| South America | 20·1 | 17·1 | 2·5 | 1·9 | 20·6 | 27·4 | 1·9 | 2·1 |
| Asia | 27·5 | 32·7 | 3·4 | 3·5 | 39·5 | 77·2 | 3·7 | 5·9 |
| Oceania | 4·6 | 8·7 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 27·7 | 32·6 | 2·6 | 2·5 |
| Africa | 1·3 | 0·8 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 12·2 | 13·3 | 1·1 | 1·0 |
| Total | 796·9 | 927·4 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 1,069·1 | 1,315·2 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

Since 1882 the United States has occupied first place in the Dominion's import trade, the United Kingdom being in second place. In 1926 the imports from the United States were valued at $609,825,350 or 65.7 per cent of the total imports. Next in order of importance were: United Kingdom, $163,710,431 or 17.6 per cent; France, $19,162,420 or 2.0¾ per cent; Cuba, $11,063,284 or 1.2 per cent; Germany, $9,981,019 or 1.0¾ per cent; Japan, $9,564,074 or 1.0½ per cent; British India, $9,477,453 or 1.0¼ per cent; Switzerland, $7,459,809 or 0.8 per cent; Belgium, $6,957,668 or 0.7¾ per cent; Netherlands, $6,854,219 or 0.7½ per cent; San Domingo, $6,791,339 or 0.7½ per cent; Peru, $5,700,109 or 0.6 per cent; Straits Settlements, $4,674,388 or 0.5 per cent; British Guiana, $4,501,912 or 0.5 per cent; Barbados, $4,130,822 or 0.4½ per cent; Jamaica, $3,783,481 or 0.4 per cent; Mexico, $3,684,460 or 0.4 per cent; Argentina, $3,411,748 or 0.3¾ per cent; Australia, $3,042,054 or 0.3¼ per cent; Ceylon, $2,747,442 or 0.3 per cent; New Zealand, $2,725,235 or 0.3 per cent; and Italy, $2,596,469 or 0.2¾ per cent.

In the export field the United Kingdom has once more moved up to first place. In 1925 and also in 1924 the United States occupied first place in Canada's export trade. The exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom in 1926 were valued at $508,249,576 or 38.6 per cent of the Dominion's total domestic exports. Next in order of importance were: United States, $474,890,028 or 36.1 per cent; Japan, $34,694,862 or 2.6½ per cent; Germany, $30,744,210 or 2.3½ per cent; China, $24,473,446 or 1.8½ per cent; Netherlands, $23,476,607 or 1.8¼ per cent; Belgium, $22,706,945 or 1.7¼ per cent; New Zealand, $16,561,344 or 1.2¾ per cent; Australia, $15,436,025 or 1.1¾ per cent; France, $13,952,262 or 1.0½ per cent; Italy, $12,788,653 or 0.9¾ per cent; Argentina, $12,639,706 or 0.9½ per cent; Newfoundland, $11,277,182 or 0.8½ per cent; British South Africa, $9,078,462 or 0.6¾ per cent; Cuba, $8,524,713 or 0.6½ per cent; British India, $7,420,708 or 0.5¾ per cent; Norway, $6,767,887 or 0.5¼ per cent; Denmark, $6,215,226 or 0.4¾ per cent; Brazil, $4,832,391 or 0.3¾ per cent; Irish Free State, $4,708,689 or 0.3½ per cent; Jamaica, $3,976,210 or 0.3 per cent; and Dutch East Indies, $3,881,792 or 0.3 per cent. Probably the most notable feature in the distribution of Canada's export trade was the movement of China from fifteenth position to fifth position. Japan occupies third position, moving up from fourth position, and Germany down to fourth.

### *Expansion of Canada's Export Trade*

Within the past few years the production of wheat in Canada has reached such proportions that Canada has definitely established her position as one of

the great wheat exporting countries of the world. The production of wheat in 1925 was so great that the value of Canada's wheat exports in 1926 ($364,201,-388) was larger than the value of the total exports of Canadian produce in the year 1913 ($355,754,600). Canada has made great strides in recent years in the production and export of many other commodities, as the following table re "Principal Canadian Commodities Exported, 1926, with Portions shipped to the United Kingdom and the United States" indicates. It will also be observed from this table that the principal exports to the United Kingdom consisted of wheat, cheese, meats, barley, wheat flour, refined sugar, cattle and oats, while the principal exports to the United States consisted of paper, planks and boards, wood pulp, raw gold, fish, flaxseed, copper, whiskey, wheat, raw furs and laths.

PRINCIPAL CANADIAN COMMODITIES EXPORTED

With Portions Shipped to the United Kingdom and the United States

NOTE.—Commodities arranged in order of importance of total Exports.

| Rank | Commodity | Total Exports (Canadian) | Exports to United Kingdom | Exports to United States |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ |
| 1 | Wheat | 364,201,388 | 270,659,763 | 12,510,257 |
| 2 | Paper | 110,104,929 | 3,275,252 | 98,403,122 |
| 3 | Wheatflour | 69,687,598 | 18,920,338 | 94,797 |
| 4 | Planks and boards | 66,824,346 | 9,109,876 | 53,457,655 |
| 5 | Wood pulp | 49,909,870 | 2,997,888 | 42,854,431 |
| 6 | Meats | 37,111,933 | 30,660,807 | 4,429,024 |
| 7 | Fish | 36,531,000 | 7,136,695 | 13,439,379 |
| 8 | Automobiles | 35,717,438 | 3,934,250 | 51,045 |
| 9 | Cheese | 33,718,587 | 31,115,093 | 62,035 |
| 10 | Gold, raw | 25,968,094 | 11,360 | 25,956,734 |
| 11 | Oats | 24,237,693 | 10,813,929 | 264,748 |
| 12 | Barley | 23,182,111 | 19,052,771 | 2,799 |
| 13 | Sugar, refined | 19,980,927 | 16,257,487 | 1,600 |
| 14 | Cattle | 18,081,479 | 12,432,954 | 5,338,737 |
| 15 | Furs, raw | 17,197,666 | 6,366,743 | 10,561,717 |
| 16 | Whiskey | 15,712,222 | 27,044 | 12,572,011 |
| 17 | Rubber tires | 14,003,701 | 2,243,367 | 17,278 |
| 18 | Copper ore and blister | 13,945,637 | 1,129,985 | 12,815,652 |
| 19 | Farm implements | 13,628,341 | 679,955 | 2,535,992 |
| 20 | Pig lead | 13,292,720 | 6,017,173 | 1,097 |
| 21 | Pulpwood | 13,056,057 | ..... | 13,056,057 |
| 22 | Flaxseed | 12,883,015 | ..... | 12,883,015 |
| 23 | Nickel | 12,829,244 | 4,018,617 | 6,841,351 |
| 24 | Silver ore and bullion | 12,365,576 | 827,388 | 6,822,182 |
| 25 | Laths (wood) | 10,586,131 | 763 | 10,512,968 |
| 26 | Asbestos, raw | 9,920,900 | 574,483 | 6,819,255 |
| 27 | Shingles (wood) | 9,540,674 | 1,258 | 9,466,849 |
| 28 | Potatoes | 9,327,274 | ..... | 5,161,253 |
| 29 | Butter | 8,773,125 | 6,747,115 | 594,303 |
| 30 | Settlers' effects | 7,545,351 | 487,095 | 6,474,064 |
| 31 | Leather, unmanufactured | 7,260,261 | 1,102,274 | 5,838,481 |
| 32 | Automobile parts | 7,121,747 | 419,220 | 632,848 |
| 33 | Hides and skins, raw | 7,111,735 | 48,087 | 6,753,147 |
| 34 | Cream, fresh | 6,989,295 | ..... | 6,989,295 |
| 35 | Apples, green | 6,250,186 | 5,743,009 | 144,653 |
| 36 | Aluminium in pigs, etc. | 6,006,390 | 1,433,022 | 3,097,767 |
| 37 | Machinery | 5,669,914 | 1,069,056 | 507,063 |
| 38 | Fertilizers | 5,399,088 | ..... | 4,609,347 |
| 39 | Ale, beer and porter | 5,156,103 | ..... | 5,114,860 |
| 40 | Rye | 4,971,794 | 2,167,140 | 21,381 |
| 41 | Zinc spelter | 4,876,525 | 1,528,063 | ..... |
| 42 | Rubber boots and shoes | 4,862,943 | 1,963,583 | 7,256 |
| 43 | Milk, condensed | 4,856,965 | 1,121,040 | 992,155 |
| 44 | Logs | 4,855,522 | 71,005 | 3,651,904 |
| 45 | Coal | 4,083,713 | 96,619 | 2,136,975 |
| 46 | Films for moving pictures | 4,048,624 | 1,852,250 | 1,726,789 |
| 47 | Bran, shorts and middlings | 3,988,506 | 27,884 | 3,863,159 |
| 48 | Hay | 3,711,840 | 451,965 | 3,050,269 |
| 49 | Clover seed | 3,700,077 | 273,399 | 3,330,414 |
| 50 | Soda and soda compounds | 3,682,103 | 16 | 1,815,643 |
| | Total of above commodities | 1,214,468,358 | 484,867,081 | 428,284,813 |
| | Total Exports (Canadian) | 1,315,192,791 | 508,249,576 | 474,890,028 |
| | Percentage represented | 93·3 | 95·4 | 90·2 |

*Trade of Canada with Overseas Countries via the United States*

In recent years Canada's imports from overseas countries, and especially from the United Kingdom, via the United States, have steadily declined, while the exports have increased materially. In 1914 the total imports from overseas countries via the United States amounted to $22,798,268 and in 1924 to $14,219,285, while the exports via the United States in 1914 totalled $114,994,166 and in 1926 to $329,951,986, the imports showing a decrease of $8,578,983 and the exports an increase of $214,957,820. The statistics in the following table showing "Imports into Canada via the United States" indicate that there was a slight increase in the imports via the United States in 1926 compared with 1925, which occurred principally in the imports from the Empire, the increase from the United Kingdom amounting to $1,298,534 and from other parts of the Empire to $2,480,828.

IMPORTS INTO CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES

| Imports from | Years ended March 31 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| United Kingdom, via United States | 2,914,881 | 932,224 | 554,532 | 1,853,066 |
| Per cent of total imports from United Kingdom | 2·1 | 0·6 | 0·4 | 1·1 |
| Other British Empire via United States | 4,524,595 | 4,925,615 | 3,779,361 | 6,260,189 |
| Per cent of total imports from other British Empire | 11·8 | 11·8 | 8·6 | 14·2 |
| Foreign countries via United States | 5,419,297 | 8,032,644 | 7,281,781 | 6,106,030 |
| Per cent of total imports from foreign countries | 6·6 | 8·3 | 7·9 | 5·5 |
| Total imports via United States | 12,858,773 | 13,890,483 | 11,615,674 | 14,219,285 |
| Per cent of total imports from overseas countries | 4·9 | 4·7 | 4·2 | 4·5 |

The exports to overseas countries via the United States represent on the average about 40 per cent of the total exports to overseas countries. The figures in the table below showing "Exports from Canada via the United States" indicate that the proportion shipped to overseas countries via the United States in 1923 was 41.1 per cent and in 1926, 39.2 per cent. From 1924 to 1926 the exports to the United Kingdom via the United States show an increase of $85,051,150, to other parts of the Empire $1,341,554, and to foreign countries $19,880,892.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES

| Exports to | Years ended March 31 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| United Kingdom via United States | 178,966,431 | 152,276,836 | 173,556,264 | 237,327,986 |
| Per cent of total exports to United Kingdom | 47·1 | 42·1 | 43·7 | 46·6 |
| Other British Empire via United States | 13,983,246 | 20,815,847 | 18,350,573 | 22,157,401 |
| Per cent of total exports to other British Empire | 22·9 | 26·9 | 23·1 | 24·3 |
| Foreign countries via United States | 39,369,092 | 50,585,707 | 65,452,730 | 70,466,599 |
| Per cent of total exports to foreign countries | 31·8 | 28·3 | 36·9 | 29·1 |
| Total exports via United States | 232,318,769 | 223,678,390 | 257,359,567 | 329,951,986 |
| Per cent of total exports to overseas countries | 41·1 | 36·2 | 39·3 | 39·2 |

It will be noted from the statistics in the following table showing "Principal Canadian Commodities Exported from Canada to the United Kingdom with Portions Shipped via the United States" that from 1925 to 1926 the exports via the United States increased from $173,556,264 to $237,327,986, proportions being 43.7 and 46.6 per cent respectively. The volume of the exports in 1926 was greater than in 1925. The principal exports to the United Kingdom via the United States consist of wheat, barley, bacon and hams, oats, wheat flour, refined sugar, and rye.

## PRINCIPAL CANADIAN COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

(Years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926)

NOTE:—Commodities arranged in order of importance of Exports, 1926.

| Commodities | | Total Exports to United Kingdom | | Exports to United Kingdom via United States | | Percentage of Total via United States | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 |
| Wheat | Bush. | 142,975,859 | 186,287,041 | 91,706,382 | 139,013,388 | 64·1 | 74·6 |
| | $ | 189,126,826 | 270,659,763 | 118,780,524 | 188,831,543 | 62·8 | 69·7 |
| Cheese | Cwt. | 1,204,544 | 1,388,366 | 52,917 | 41,002 | 4·3 | 3·0 |
| | $ | 22,658,418 | 31,115,093 | 1,369,053 | 950,499 | 6·0 | 3·5 |
| Bacon and hams | Cwt. | 1,193,186 | 1,232,926 | 468,444 | 446,453 | 39·2 | 36·2 |
| | $ | 22,034,323 | 27,944,472 | 9,257,778 | 10,878,069 | 42·0 | 38·9 |
| Barley | Bush | 21,108,364 | 28,423,811 | 14,853,092 | 23,621,512 | 70·3 | 83·1 |
| | $ | 16,636,960 | 19,052,771 | 11,729,520 | 15,119,595 | 70·5 | 79·3 |
| Wheat flour | Brl. | 3,274,976 | 2,791,646 | 1,124,739 | 731,768 | 34·3 | 26·2 |
| | $ | 20,123,850 | 18,920,338 | 7,266,429 | 4,857,987 | 36·1 | 25·6 |
| Sugar, refined | Cwt. | 871,845 | 2,642,642 | ..... | 752,976 | ..... | 28·4 |
| | $ | 6,584,561 | 16,257,487 | ..... | 4,625,645 | ..... | 28·4 |
| Oats | Bush. | 21,205,638 | 21,916,404 | 13,164,593 | 12,653,983 | 62·0 | 57·7 |
| | $ | 10,071,613 | 10,813,929 | 5,908,400 | 5,282,185 | 58·6 | 48·8 |
| Planks and boards | M. ft. | 235,248 | 239,336 | ..... | 27,627 | ..... | 11·5 |
| | $ | 9,224,366 | 9,109,876 | ..... | 792,856 | ..... | 8·7 |
| Apples, green | Brl. | 1,271,922 | 1,290,050 | 17,242 | 36,635 | 1·3 | 2·6 |
| | $ | 5,667,291 | 5,743,009 | 90,100 | 160,674 | 1·5 | 2·8 |
| Salmon, canned | Cwt. | 265,761 | 165,887 | ..... | 48 | ..... | ..... |
| | $ | 4,737,824 | 4,319,260 | ..... | 1,050 | ..... | ..... |
| Rye | Bush. | 4,670,708 | 2,623,547 | 4,512,962 | 2,459,754 | 96·6 | 93·5 |
| | $ | 4,416,956 | 2,167,140 | 4,270,906 | 1,998,608 | 96·8 | 92·2 |
| Oatmeal | Cwt. | 627,034 | 451,971 | 89,245 | 52,108 | 14·2 | 11·5 |
| | $ | 2,341,981 | 1,823,516 | 369,921 | 210,998 | 15·7 | 11·5 |
| Total Value of above Commodities | $ | 313,624,969 | 417,926,654 | 159,042,631 | 233,709,709 | 50·7 | 55·7 |
| Total Exports | $ | 395,843,433 | 508,249,576 | 173,556,264 | 237,327,986 | 43·7 | 46·6 |
| Percentage represented | | 79·2 | 82·2 | 91·6 | 98·4 | ..... | ..... |

### *Canada's Position in International Trade*

Canada has materially improved her position in international trade since 1913. In 1913 Canada occupied eighth position among the principal importing countries of the world and in 1925 she was still in eighth position, being exceeded by the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands. The figures follow:—

| Calendar Year, 1913 | | Calendar Year, 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Countries | $ | Countries | $ |
| United Kingdom | 3,207,951,000 | United Kingdom | 5,641,099,000 |
| Germany | 2,563,331,000 | United States | 4,136,870,000 |
| United States | 1,756,863,000 | Germany | 2,957,899,000 |
| France | 1,625,317,000 | France | 2,097,670,000 |
| Netherlands | 1,575,036,000 | Italy | 1,042,353,000 |
| Belgium | 894,865,000 | Japan | 1,037,681,000 |
| Italy | 703,608,000 | Netherlands | 986,514,000 |
| Canada | 659,064,000 | Canada | 878,155,000 |

On the other hand, among the leading export countries of the world, Canada stood in tenth place in 1913, but in 1925 she had advanced to sixth place, being surpassed by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and British India. The figures follow:—

| Calendar Year, 1913 | | Calendar Year, 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Countries | $ | Countries | $ |
| United Kingdom | 2,556,234,000 | United States | 4,818,271,000 |
| United States | 2,448,284,000 | United Kingdom | 3,732,351,000 |
| Germany | 2,402,967,000 | France | 2,166,227,000 |
| France | 1,327,882,000 | Germany | 2,094,024,000 |
| Netherlands | 1,230,368,000 | British India | 1,456,661,000 |
| British India | 781,947,000 | Canada | 1,270,987,000 |
| Belgium | 701,475,000 | Japan | 894,693,000 |
| Italy | 484,746,000 | Argentina | 837,552,000 |
| Argentina | 465,582,000 | Australia | 739,500,000 |
| Canada | 436,218,000 | Italy | 728,244,000 |

In export trade per capita, Canada stood second in 1925 among the leading exporting countries, as compared with seventh in 1913. In 1925 the Dominion was surpassed by only New Zealand. The figures follow:—

| Calendar Year, 1913 | | Calendar Year, 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Countries | $ cts. | Countries | $ cts. |
| Netherlands | 201 71 | New Zealand | 188 32 |
| New Zealand | 97 01 | Canada | 135 73 |
| Belgium | 92 55 | Australia | 124 74 |
| Australia | 74 78 | Denmark | 113 42 |
| Switzerland | 70 25 | Switzerland | 100 63 |
| Denmark | 61 55 | Netherlands | 98 71 |
| Canada | 57 35 | Belgium | 89 57 |

## Summaries of the Trade of Canada

The following tables, supplied by Mr. W. A. Warne, Chief, External Trade Statistics Branch, give summaries of the trade of Canada, and comparison of the trade of the principal countries of the world:—

1. Trade of Canada by Main Groups, fiscal years 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 and 1926.
2. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom by Main Groups, fiscal years 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 and 1926.
3. Trade of Canada with the United States by Main Groups, fiscal years 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 and 1926.
4. Trade of Canada by Principal Countries, fiscal years 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 and 1926.
5. Canadian Exports to Principal Countries, fiscal years 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 and 1926.
6. Comparison of the Trade of the Principal Countries of the World, calendar years 1913 and 1925.

## 1. TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN GROUPS

| Main Groups | Years ended March 31 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914 | 1921 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| *Imports for Consumption* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Agricultural and vegetable products | 97,617,642 | 259,431,110 | 186,468,685 | 173,585,839 | 203,417,431 |
| Animals and animal products | 41,092,915 | 61,722,390 | 45,026,734 | 41,491,969 | 49,259,558 |
| Fibres, textiles and textile products | 109,153,861 | 243,608,342 | 173,795,660 | 165,440,757 | 184,761,831 |
| Wood, wood products and paper | 37,397,394 | 57,449,384 | 40,976,833 | 38,185,383 | 40,403,096 |
| Iron and its products | 143,864,735 | 245,625,703 | 173,473,503 | 134,684,441 | 181,196,800 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 35,574,404 | 55,651,319 | 43,432,617 | 41,111,550 | 47,692,985 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 85,288,957 | 206,095,113 | 155,899,393 | 131,013,294 | 139,033,940 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 17,072,924 | 37,887,449 | 26,088,041 | 24,760,237 | 28,404,276 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 52,131,166 | 72,688,072 | 48,205,401 | 46,659,067 | 53,232,815 |
| Total imports | 619,193,998 | 1,240,158,882 | 893,366,867 | 796,932,537 | 927,402,732 |
| Dutiable imports | 410,258,744 | 847,561,406 | 591,299,094 | 516,014,455 | 583,051,670 |
| Free imports | 208,935,254 | 392,597,476 | 302,067,773 | 280,918,082 | 344,351,062 |
| Duty collected on imports | 107,180,578 | 174,775,787 | 135,122,345 | 120,222,454 | 143,933,111 |
| *Exports (Canadian)* | | | | | |
| Agricultural and vegetable products | 201,189,775 | 482,140,444 | 430,932,150 | 443,298,877 | 605,895,672 |
| Animals and animal products | 76,591,015 | 188,359,937 | 140,423,284 | 163,031,415 | 190,975,417 |
| Fibres, textiles and textile products | 1,933,513 | 18,783,884 | 8,055,083 | 9,711,720 | 8,940,046 |
| Wood, wood products and paper | 63,201,624 | 284,561,478 | 273,354,778 | 253,610,024 | 278,674,960 |
| Iron and its products | 15,483,491 | 76,500,741 | 66,975,571 | 57,405,940 | 74,735,077 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 53,304,267 | 45,939,377 | 65,911,171 | 90,370,788 | 97,476,270 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 9,263,643 | 40,121,892 | 26,776,330 | 20,728,986 | 24,568,845 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 4,889,913 | 20,366,279 | 15,559,956 | 16,209,820 | 17,498,128 |
| Miscellaneous commodies | 5,731,198 | 32,389,669 | 17,362,733 | 14,699,783 | 16,428,376 |
| Total exports (Canadian) | 431,588,439 | 1,189,163,701 | 1,045,351,056 | 1,069,067,353 | 1,315,192,791 |
| *Exports (Foreign)* | | | | | |
| Agricultural and vegetable products | 13,075,791 | 1,818,545 | 2,026,788 | 1,603,678 | 1,811,768 |
| Animals and animal products | 1,560,400 | 1,433,501 | 1,684,513 | 1,790,095 | 1,498,160 |
| Fibres, textiles and textile products | 426,609 | 2,626,801 | 1,555,639 | 2,217,273 | 1,320,099 |
| Wood, wood products and paper | 926,844 | 551,189 | 498,111 | 419,992 | 391,619 |
| Iron and its products | 2,923,929 | 8,582,412 | 3,345,889 | 2,713,317 | 2,893,093 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 500,292 | 846,500 | 572,560 | 484,726 | 626,856 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 249,485 | 888,775 | 731,566 | 780,468 | 1,197,070 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 234,848 | 1,111,680 | 173,012 | 349,012 | 890,867 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 3,950,587 | 3,405,015 | 2,824,163 | 1,935,729 | 2,914,814 |
| Total exports (Foreign) | 23,848,785 | 21,264,418 | 13,412,241 | 12,294,290 | 13,344,346 |
| Total exports | 455,437,224 | 1,210,428,119 | 1,058,763,297 | 1,081,361,643 | 1,328,537,137 |
| Excess imports over exports | 163,756,774 | 29,730,763 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Excess exports over imports | ..... | ..... | 165,396,430 | 284,429,106 | 401,134,405 |

## 2. TRADE OF CANADA WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MAIN GROUPS

| Main Groups | Years ended March 31 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914 | 1921 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| *Imports for Consumption* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Agricultural and vegetable products | 16,202,873 | 38,724,082 | 28,602,525 | 28,265,980 | 34,603,501 |
| Animals and animal products | 5,737,729 | 5,148,783 | 4,287,455 | 4,653,919 | 5,960,932 |
| Fibres, textiles and textile products | 60,577,216 | 111,348,051 | 72,284,366 | 72,126,492 | 70,153,478 |
| Wood, wood products and paper | 3,704,340 | 3,144,574 | 3,061,219 | 3,438,101 | 3,473,664 |
| Iron and its products | 17,262,813 | 16,698,085 | 18,241,866 | 17,794,428 | 17,905,166 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 4,800,589 | 6,682,748 | 4,209,506 | 4,010,443 | 5,303,872 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 6,283,304 | 9,118,403 | 10,451,716 | 9,648,724 | 14,226,799 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 4,276,936 | 6,046,972 | 4,203,326 | 4,146,061 | 4,282,489 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 13,224,606 | 17,061,864 | 8,244,711 | 6,999,798 | 7,800,530 |
| Total imports | 132,070,406 | 213,973,562 | 153,586,690 | 151,083,946 | 163,710,431 |
| Dutiable imports | 102,375,867 | 170,135,906 | 126,047,103 | 124,665,804 | 133,115,575 |
| Free imports | 29,694,539 | 43,837,656 | 27,539,587 | 26,418,142 | 30,594,856 |
| *Exports (Canadian)* | | | | | |
| Agricultural and vegetable products | 146,777,482 | 141,169,556 | 244,838,591 | 264,629,910 | 356,888,044 |
| Animals and animal products | 35,419,016 | 91,291,301 | 64,421,808 | 80,402,251 | 98,784,204 |
| Fibres textiles and textile products | 234,364 | 2,643,202 | 1,596,930 | 2,145,762 | 1,244,060 |
| Wood, wood products and paper | 12,805,898 | 36,761,384 | 20,598,494 | 16,359,997 | 19,131,234 |
| Iron and its products | 1,430,560 | 17,653,826 | 9,872,536 | 6,689,169 | 8,307,441 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 16,566,632 | 9,873,516 | 10,246,235 | 16,868,927 | 15,885,946 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 429,758 | 3,127,338 | 1,184,312 | 1,276,405 | 1,220,494 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 573,799 | 3,399,815 | 3,188,187 | 3,805,628 | 3,318,614 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 1,016,460 | 6,924,933 | 4,110,689 | 3,665,384 | 3,469,539 |
| Total exports (Canadian) | 215,253,969 | 312,844,871 | 360,057,782 | 395,843,433 | 508,249,576 |
| *Exports (Foreign)* | | | | | |
| Agricultural and vegetable products | 5,747,652 | 33,737 | 15,722 | 21,686 | 11,067 |
| Animals and animal products | 141,914 | 56,437 | 24,456 | 74,027 | 55,876 |
| Fibres, textiles and textile products | 142,070 | 742,410 | 348,983 | 552,249 | 223,930 |
| Wood, wood products and paper | 590,698 | 132,242 | 31,238 | 25,449 | 17,734 |
| Iron and its products | 127,197 | 245,744 | 160,840 | 133,099 | 156,983 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 36,925 | 14,221 | 68,725 | 41,163 | 72,764 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 2,144 | 16,655 | 180,002 | 258,552 | 345,909 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 9,588 | 22,317 | 26,289 | 23,735 | 30,701 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 270,135 | 120,037 | 246,765 | 194,655 | 111,619 |
| Total exports (foreign) | 7,068,323 | 1,383,800 | 1,103,020 | 1,324,615 | 1,028,583 |
| Total exports | 222,322,292 | 314,228,671 | 361,160,802 | 397,168,048 | 509,278,159 |
| Excess exports over imports | 90,251,886 | 100,255,109 | 207,574,112 | 246,084,102 | 345,567,728 |

## 3. TRADE OF CANADA WITH THE UNITED STATES BY MAIN GROUPS

| Main Groups | Years ended March 31 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914 | 1921 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| *Imports for Consumption* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Agricultural and vegetable products | 44,109,596 | 119,614,933 | 81,368,503 | 76,561,849 | 98,530,605 |
| Animals and animal products | 23,295,875 | 42,911,179 | 32,357,873 | 28,588,214 | 32,996,830 |
| Fibres textiles and textile products | 32,535,525 | 101,738,045 | 74,763,836 | 64,002,595 | 79,115,464 |
| Wood, wood products and paper | 31,723,052 | 52,359,847 | 36,062,769 | 32,655,591 | 34,715,231 |
| Iron and its products | 121,342,038 | 226,855,725 | 152,176,749 | 113,541,924 | 158,029,982 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 27,732,909 | 45,959,914 | 36,204,118 | 33,297,222 | 38,911,300 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 74,170,853 | 188,459,045 | 135,701,384 | 111,970,906 | 110,686,261 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 9,568,529 | 28,128,104 | 18,409,812 | 16,366,165 | 18,754,942 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 31,823,761 | 50,150,028 | 34,211,403 | 32,797,543 | 38,084,735 |
| Total imports | 396,302,138 | 856,176,820 | 601,256,447 | 509,780,009 | 609,825,350 |
| Dutiable imports | 249,482,610 | 544,010,980 | 355,934,430 | 287,037,214 | 338,007,999 |
| Free imports | 146,819,528 | 312,165,840 | 245,322,017 | 222,742,795 | 271,817,351 |
| *Exports (Canadian)* | | | | | |
| Agricultural and vegetable products | 34,095,266 | 146,539,883 | 51,337,733 | 42,587,129 | 65,964,214 |
| Animals and animal products | 32,320,872 | 75,751,046 | 55,800,064 | 57,833,090 | 63,559,623 |
| Fibres, textiles and textile products | 1,201,699 | 7,122,882 | 3,948,445 | 4,894,415 | 4,621,774 |
| Wood, wood products and paper | 45,186,230 | 216,011,556 | 230,177,833 | 220,056,988 | 237,898,369 |
| Iron and its products | 2,044,031 | 19,630,413 | 9,091,971 | 5,063,148 | 7,582,833 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 34,224,094 | 30,029,799 | 43,431,937 | 57,334,402 | 58,555,643 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 7,156,496 | 22,270,447 | 17,782,983 | 12,943,809 | 17,244,986 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 3,168,518 | 12,236,087 | 7,598,432 | 7,826,076 | 9,204,155 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 3,975,619 | 12,730,854 | 11,538,146 | 8,878,087 | 10,258,431 |
| Total exports (Canadian) | 163,372,825 | 542,322,967 | 430,707,544 | 417,417,144 | 474,890,028 |
| *Exports (Foreign)* | | | | | |
| Agricultural and vegetable products | 4,646,950 | 1,409,327 | 1,601,724 | 1,311,566 | 1,523,098 |
| Animals and animal products | 1,282,640 | 1,292,437 | 1,627,120 | 1,626,469 | 1,428,275 |
| Fibres, textiles and textile products | 240,155 | 1,654,561 | 1,056,250 | 1,416,176 | 853,367 |
| Wood, wood products and paper | 301,100 | 394,128 | 453,563 | 356,830 | 354,548 |
| Iron and its products | 2,729,014 | 8,228,079 | 3,110,396 | 2,482,894 | 2,646,486 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 452,125 | 815,210 | 494,054 | 425,451 | 510,092 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 177,308 | 664,194 | 472,255 | 346,821 | 572,768 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 215,663 | 1,047,216 | 132,303 | 296,793 | 631,512 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 3,530,519 | 2,873,817 | 1,987,700 | 1,504,499 | 2,444,722 |
| Total exports (foreign) | 13,575,474 | 18,378,969 | 10,935,365 | 9,767,499 | 10,964,868 |
| Total exports | 176,948,299 | 560,701,936 | 441,642,909 | 427,184,643 | 485,854,896 |
| Excess imports over exports | 219,353,839 | 295,474,884 | 159,613,538 | 82,595,366 | 123,970,454 |

## 4. TRADE OF CANADA BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

| | Years ended March 31 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914 | 1921 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| *Imports for Consumption* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| From— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 132,070,406 | 213,973,562 | 153,586,690 | 151,083,946 | 163,710,431 |
| Australia | 713,111 | 791,980 | 1,037,451 | 2,634,713 | 3,042,054 |
| Bermuda | 7,539 | 76,959 | 51,534 | 74,839 | 77,097 |
| British East Indies | 7,218,987 | 14,307,404 | 14,391,482 | 12,941,598 | 16,927,102 |
| British Guiana | 3,179,112 | 9,085,108 | 6,221,841 | 6,938,760 | 4,501,912 |
| British South Africa | 477,823 | 146,798 | 98,410 | 86,144 | 129,579 |
| British West Africa | 29,118 | 104,719 | 284,294 | 195,785 | 406,723 |
| British West Indies | 4,347,310 | 14,833,746 | 13,832,439 | 14,882,713 | 9,972,152 |
| Hong Kong | 1,010,021 | 3,516,760 | 1,971,350 | 1,829,869 | 1,546,166 |
| Newfoundland | 1,840,523 | 2,886,203 | 1,474,920 | 1,643,162 | 1,615,132 |
| New Zealand | 3,192,900 | 4,219,965 | 2,181,028 | 1,191,299 | 2,725,235 |
| Other British Empire | 439,996 | 2,059,484 | 259,262 | 1,485,327 | 3,043,380 |
| Argentine Republic | 2,603,128 | 2,552,831 | 4,191,774 | 6,262,738 | 3,411,748 |
| Belgium | 4,490,476 | 4,693,368 | 5,344,773 | 5,067,866 | 6,957,668 |
| Brazil | 1,163,875 | 2,151,066 | 1,439,497 | 1,818,213 | 1,848,758 |
| China | 913,262 | 1,897,349 | 2,720,372 | 2,529,880 | 2,547,995 |
| Cuba | 3,952,887 | 30,743,239 | 10,781,047 | 7,798,128 | 11,063,284 |
| France | 14,276,535 | 19,138,062 | 15,767,851 | 18,460,625 | 19,162,420 |
| Germany | 14,586,223 | 1,547,685 | 5,382,506 | 6,787,611 | 9,981,019 |
| Greece | 445,036 | 817,157 | 507,916 | 433,442 | 334,909 |
| Italy | 2,090,387 | 1,745,330 | 1,849,844 | 1,930,492 | 2,596,469 |
| Japan | 2,604,216 | 11,360,821 | 6,298,201 | 6,985,056 | 9,564,074 |
| Mexico | 1,471,182 | 2,185,399 | 2,647,184 | 2,676,815 | 3,684,460 |
| Netherlands | 3,015,456 | 4,237,791 | 5,359,980 | 5,082,842 | 6,854,219 |
| Norway | 486,379 | 616,978 | 698,547 | 741,153 | 630,781 |
| Russia | 482,809 | 688 | 344,770 | 2,807 | 7,207 |
| Sweden | 603,401 | 555,927 | 1,056,551 | 1,242,735 | 1,125,720 |
| Switzerland | 4,314,805 | 14,143,448 | 8,420,673 | 7,801,575 | 7,459,809 |
| United States | 396,302,138 | 856,176,820 | 601,256,447 | 509,780,009 | 609,825,350 |
| Other foreign countries | 10,865,047 | 19,592,235 | 23,908,233 | 16,542,395 | 22,649,879 |
| Total imports | 619,193,998 | 1,240,158,882 | 893,366,867 | 796,932,537 | 927,402,732 |
| *Exports (Canadian)* | | | | | |
| To— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 215,253,969 | 312,844,871 | 360,057,782 | 395,843,433 | 508,249,576 |
| Australia | 4,673,997 | 18,112,861 | 19,923,997 | 12,035,086 | 15,436,025 |
| Bermuda | 383,151 | 1,523,992 | 1,424,596 | 1,733,606 | 1,140,630 |
| British East Indies | 686,324 | 6,388,898 | 4,847,863 | 6,155,522 | 11,596,133 |
| British Guiana | 649,675 | 3,594,118 | 2,528,960 | 2,422,524 | 2,256,556 |
| British South Africa | 3,831,270 | 14,648,879 | 8,019,853 | 9,276,502 | 9,078,462 |
| British West Africa | 39,011 | 666,576 | 312,618 | 394,911 | 587,083 |
| British West Indies | 4,469,329 | 13,030,225 | 11,051,712 | 10,848,437 | 13,295,160 |
| Hong Kong | 1,879,261 | 2,000,825 | 3,809,977 | 1,709,739 | 1,885,838 |
| Newfoundland | 4,508,090 | 16,676,728 | 10,507,963 | 12,701,428 | 11,277,182 |
| New Zealand | 1,933,698 | 11,873,000 | 12,735,620 | 15,079,451 | 16,561,344 |
| Other British Empire | 334,742 | 2,091,246 | 1,375,428 | 6,932,074 | 7,229,265 |
| Argentine Republic | 2,134,522 | 8,171,980 | 7,305,866 | 10,322,373 | 12,639,706 |
| Belgium | 4,269,394 | 40,252,487 | 17,452,442 | 16,639,869 | 22,706,945 |
| Brazil | 767,858 | 2,835,191 | 2,624,310 | 3,417,249 | 4,832,391 |
| China | 473,074 | 4,906,570 | 12,998,248 | 7,838,187 | 24,473,446 |
| Cuba | 1,815,414 | 6,573,768 | 6,776,605 | 7,142,406 | 8,524,713 |
| France | 3,632,444 | 27,428,308 | 18,879,097 | 10,290,063 | 13,952,262 |
| Germany | 4,044,019 | 8,215,337 | 16,153,650 | 24,234,685 | 30,744,210 |
| Greece | 11,934 | 20,834,577 | 6,095,301 | 5,369,933 | 3,709,798 |
| Italy | 514,660 | 57,758,343 | 18,501,578 | 14,142,975 | 12,788,653 |
| Japan | 1,587,467 | 6,414,920 | 26,991,860 | 22,046,486 | 34,694,862 |
| Mexico | 51,747 | 1,086,197 | 3,510,397 | 2,856,409 | 2,987,128 |
| Netherlands | 3,985,987 | 20,208,418 | 9,488,881 | 12,644,245 | 23,476,607 |
| Norway | 845,331 | 5,119,365 | 5,252,239 | 2,091,195 | 6,767,887 |
| Russia | 1,430,426 | 3,801,584 | 115,980 | 11,669,352 | 3,788,266 |
| Sweden | 177,313 | 5,528,361 | 3,716,603 | 3,906,572 | 3,542,709 |
| Switzerland | 21,439 | 1,410,777 | 1,289,581 | 745,174 | 1,218,616 |
| United States | 163,372,825 | 542,322,967 | 430,707,544 | 417,417,144 | 474,890,028 |
| Other foreign countries | 3,810,068 | 22,842,332 | 20,894,505 | 21,160,323 | 30,921,310 |
| Total exports | 431,588,439 | 1,189,163,701 | 1,045,351,056 | 1,069,067,353 | 1,315,192,791 |

## 5. CANADIAN EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Fiscal Years, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1914, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924)

| — | Years ended June 30 | | | Years ended March 31 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1914 | 1921 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| *British Empier* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| United Kingdom | 35,208,031 | 41,499,149 | 96,562,875 | 139,482,945 | 215,253,969 | 312,844,871 | 360,057,782 | 395,843,433 | 508,249,576 |
| Australia | 139,750 | 471,028 | 1,622,531 | 3,561,075 | 4,673,997 | 18,112,861 | 19,923,997 | 12,035,086 | 15,436,025 |
| British Africa | 82,094 | 22,552 | 1,204,093 | 2,349,159 | 3,927,384 | 15,556,593 | 8,653,410 | 10,299,214 | 10,706,012 |
| British East Indies | 9,015 | 9,038 | 41,693 | 58,180 | 686,324 | 6,388,898 | 4,847,863 | 6,155,522 | 11,596,133 |
| British Guiana | 260,633 | 192,398 | 281,383 | 584,631 | 649,675 | 3,594,118 | 2,528,960 | 2,422,524 | 14,435,790 |
| British West Indies including Bermuda | 1,888,726 | 1,460,668 | 1,673,163 | 3,534,766 | 4,852,480 | 14,554,217 | 12,476,308 | 12,582,043 | 2,256,556 |
| Hong Kong | ..... | 7,254 | 9,117 | 508,551 | 1,879,261 | 2,000,825 | 3,809,977 | 1,709,739 | 1,885,838 |
| Newfoundland | 1,356,388 | 982,154 | 2,029,723 | 3,806,962 | 4,508,090 | 16,676,728 | 10,507,963 | 12,701,428 | 11,277,182 |
| New Zealand | 15,903 | 19,679 | 26,395 | 887,058 | 1,933,698 | 11,873,000 | 12,735,620 | 15,079,451 | 16,561,344 |
| Other British Empire | 5,846 | 5,603 | 11,571 | 164,130 | 277,639 | 1,850,108 | 1,054,489 | 6,304,273 | 6,188,798 |
| *Foreign Countries* | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentine Republic | ..... | 763,121 | 473,395 | 2,867,785 | 2,134,522 | 8,171,980 | 7,305,866 | 10,322,373 | 12,639,706 |
| Belgium | 475,420 | 41,421 | 859,715 | 1,840,156 | 4,269,394 | 40,252,487 | 17,452,442 | 16,639,869 | 22,706,945 |
| Brazil | ..... | 352,046 | 480,241 | 823,402 | 767,858 | 2,835,191 | 2,624,310 | 3,417,249 | 4,832,391 |
| China | 10,619 | 32,143 | 254,814 | 1,249,189 | 473,074 | 4,906,570 | 12,998,248 | 7,838,187 | 24,473,446 |
| Cuba and Porto Rico | 1,318,587 | 1,163,507 | 1,110,251 | 2,194,118 | 2,358,376 | 7,889,484 | 7,469,268 | 7,826,321 | 9,391,401 |
| France | 694,228 | 277,827 | 1,372,359 | 2,601,097 | 3,632,444 | 27,428,308 | 18,879,097 | 10,290,063 | 13,952,262 |
| Germany | 75,892 | 461,011 | 1,108,163 | 2,065,768 | 4,044,019 | 8,215,337 | 16,153,650 | 24,234,685 | 30,744,210 |
| Greece | 7,000 | ..... | 2,382 | 1,424 | 11,934 | 20,834,004 | 6,095,301 | 5,369,933 | 3,709,798 |
| Italy | 163,787 | 81,059 | 260,456 | 345,984 | 514,660 | 57,758,343 | 18,501,578 | 14,142,975 | 12,788,653 |
| Japan | 26,891 | 26,530 | 110,753 | 659,118 | 1,587,461 | 6,414,920 | 26,991,860 | 22,046,486 | 34,694,862 |
| Mexico | 33,554 | 9,480 | 149,590 | 895,934 | 51,747 | 1,086,197 | 3,510,397 | 2,856,409 | 2,987,128 |
| Netherlands | 74,080 | 1,042 | 187,158 | 1,376,807 | 3,985,987 | 20,208,418 | 9,488,881 | 12,644,245 | 23,476,607 |
| Roumania | ..... | 251 | ..... | 69,564 | 69,800 | 3,801,584 | 12,860 | 32,882 | 305,169 |
| Russia | 905 | 10,250 | 70,530 | 598,435 | 1,430,426 | 246,719 | 115,980 | 11,669,352 | 3,788,266 |
| Scandinavian countries | 49,482 | 380,696 | 123,305 | 1,033,872 | 1,659,930 | 11,171,211 | 12,718,641 | 10,276,729 | 16,525,822 |
| Spain | 48,277 | 69,788 | 86,456 | 51,942 | 63,995 | 5,110,725 | 794,720 | 178,096 | 832,547 |
| Switzerland | ..... | 400 | 386 | 6,185 | 21,439 | 1,410,777 | 1,289,581 | 745,174 | 1,218,616 |
| United States | 29,566,211 | 36,213,279 | 57,996,488 | 104,199,675 | 163,372,825 | 542,322,967 | 430,707,544 | 417,417,144 | 474,890,028 |
| Other foreign countries | 1,388,288 | 704,212 | 863,315 | 1,429,639 | 2,496,025 | 15,646,260 | 15,644,463 | 15,986,468 | 22,641,680 |
| Total exports | 72,899,697 | 85,257,586 | 168,972,301 | 279,247,551 | 431,588,439 | 1,189,163,701 | 1,045,351,056 | 1,069,067,353 | 1,315,192,791 |
| To British Empire | 38,966,386 | 44,669,523 | 103,462,544 | 154,937,457 | 238,642,517 | 403,452,219 | 436,596,369 | 475,132,713 | 598,593,254 |
| Foreign countries | 33,933,311 | 40,588,063 | 65,509,757 | 124,310,094 | 192,945,922 | 785,711,482 | 608,754,687 | 593,934,640 | 716,599,537 |

## 6. COMPARISON OF THE TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

(Years ended December 31, 1913 and 1925)

| Countries | Foreign Trade (Merchandise only) | | | | Increase (+) Decrease (−) 1925 compared with 1913 | | Trade per Capita | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net Imports for Consumption | | Exports (Domestic) | | | | Imports | | Exports | |
| | 1913 | 1925 | 1913 | 1925 | Imports | Exports | 1913 | 1925 | 1913 | 1925 |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | % | % | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Argentina | 406,605,000 | 846,158,000 | 465,582,000 | 837,552,000 | (+) 108·1 | (+) 79·9 | 46·74 | 86·00 | 53·61 | 85·13 |
| Australia | 370,624,000 | 702,338,000 | 354,002,000 | 739,590,000 | (+) 89·5 | (+) 108·9 | 78·30 | 118·46 | 74·78 | 124·74 |
| Belgium | 894,865,000 | 846,418,000 | 701,475,000 | 688,268,000 | (−) 5·4 | (−) 1·9 | 118·07 | 110·15 | 92·55 | 89·57 |
| Brazil | 325,981,000 | 420,305,000 | 314,732,000 | 491,702,000 | (+) 28·9 | (+) 56·2 | 13·41 | 12·51 | 12·94 | 14·64 |
| British India | 594,121,000 | 814,369,000 | 781,947,000 | 1,456,661,000 | (+) 37·1 | (+) 86·3 | 1·88 | 2·55 | 2·48 | 4·57 |
| Canada | 659,064,000 | 878,155,000 | 436,218,000 | 1,270,987,000 | (+) 33·2 | (+) 191·4 | 87·55 | 93·78 | 57·95 | 135·73 |
| Denmark | 208,349,000 | 407,505,000 | 170,811,000 | 380,183,000 | (+) 95·6 | (+) 122·6 | 75·08 | 121·57 | 61·55 | 113·42 |
| France | 1,625,317,000 | 2,097,670,000 | 1,327,882,000 | 2,166,227,000 | (+) 29·1 | (+) 63·1 | 41·04 | 52·61 | 33·53 | 54·33 |
| Germany | 2,563,331,000 | 2,957,899,000 | 2,402,967,000 | 2,094,024,000 | (+) 15·4 | (−) 12·8 | 38·62 | 46·78 | 36·22 | 33·12 |
| Italy | 703,608,000 | 1,042,353,000 | 484,746,000 | 728,244,000 | (+) 48·1 | (+) 50·2 | 20·28 | 27·71 | 13·97 | 19·36 |
| Japan | 363,257,000 | 1,037,681,000 | 313,504,000 | 894,693,000 | (+) 185·6 | (+) 185·5 | 6·94 | 17·74 | 5·99 | 15·29 |
| Netherlands | 1,575,036,000 | 986,514,000 | 1,239,368,000 | 726,331,000 | (−) 37·3 | (−) 41·4 | 256·35 | 134·07 | 201·71 | 98·71 |
| New Zealand | 104,101,000 | 249,620,000 | 102,123,000 | 260,647,000 | (+) 138·8 | (+) 155·2 | 98·89 | 180·36 | 97·01 | 188·32 |
| Norway | ..... | 248,020,000 | ..... | 184,512,000 | (+) 67·6 | (+) 80·7 | 60·11 | 90·03 | 41·46 | 66·97 |
| Spain | 252,069,000 | 322,060,000 | 204,123,000 | 226,874,000 | (+) 27·8 | (+) 11·1 | 12·64 | 14·66 | 10·23 | 10·33 |
| Sweden | 226,872,000 | 385,853,000 | 219,049,000 | 364,637,000 | (+) 70·0 | (+) 66·5 | 40·44 | 64·08 | 39·05 | 60·56 |
| Switzerland | 370,525,000 | 509,419,000 | 265,645,000 | 394,272,000 | (+) 37·5 | (+) 48·4 | 97·99 | 130·02 | 70·25 | 100·63 |
| Union of South Africa | 196,516,000 | 305,797,000 | 133,970,000 | 380,860,000 | (+) 55·6 | (+) 184·4 | 28·72 | 43·34 | 19·58 | 53·98 |
| United Kingdom | 3,207,951,000 | 5,641,099,000 | 2,556,234,000 | 3,732,351,000 | (+) 75·9 | (+) 46·0 | 69·68 | 125·56 | 55·52 | 83·08 |
| United States | 1,756,863,000 | 4,136,870,000 | 2,448,284,000 | 4,818,271,000 | (+) 135·4 | (+) 96·8 | 18·10 | 35·86 | 25·23 | 41·76 |

## The Commercial Intelligence Service

The Commercial Intelligence Service is that branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce which is designed and maintained to assist Canadian exporters in finding and developing markets abroad. It is essentially a *service* department of the Canadian Government. Its primary purpose is to bring together the domestic seller and the foreign buyer for the sale of Canadian products and to co-operate with the commercial community to build up the volume of Canada's foreign trade.

One of the principal requirements of the exporter is a constant supply of reliable information regarding the quality and the extent of those outside markets in which he is interested. Local conditions and tendencies in distant markets; foreign production figures; import and export statistics; the means of approach and the ways of distribution; statutes relating to tariffs, currency movements, corporation laws, patent and trade mark legislation; regulations affecting commercial travellers and those affecting the labelling and packing of foodstuffs; the status of embargoes; sales and stamp taxes; transportation and freight rates; on these and related subjects no Canadian firm—or for that matter no group of firms—is in a position to provide such a service of specialized fact-finding on the one hand and of active co-operation on the other as is necessary to enable them to take full advantage of openings as they arise for the extension of their trade in foreign fields. And it was for this purpose that the Commercial Intelligence Service was organized.

### *Present Service*

At the present time twenty-three Trade Commissioner offices are maintained, located at various strategic centres, and covering all the more important markets of the world. Each office is in charge of a Trade Commissioner who is well versed in business methods as well as being an economist, who is thoroughly familiar with Canadian resources and industries as well as with market conditions in the territory in which he is stationed. He is thus in a position to give Canadian exporters the benefit of his advice on the absorptive capacity of the market so far as it relates to Canadian goods.

In addition to the assistance which is rendered by the Canadian Trade Commissioners there is a special arrangement which was arrived at in 1912, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby the services of the British commercial diplomatic officers, as well as those of British Consuls are available for Canadian firms seeking overseas trade openings in countries where Canada is not represented by a Trade Commissioner.

Through the wide ramifications of the department's connections two major functions are served. One is a worldwide system of commercial intelligence. The other is the distribution of this intelligence where it can be capitalized to the best advantage of the Canadian exporter.

Any bona fide firm or individual in Canada engaged in the export of Canadian products can make use of the Commercial Intelligence Service at all times free of charge. Its aim is to assist the Canadian manufacturer or exporter with specific information on foreign markets without interfering in the actual business of any exporter, which is naturally his own affair.

### *Foreign Service*

The outside service is made up of three classes of officers. These are Junior Trade Commissioners, Assistant Trade Commissioners, and Trade Commissioners. The Junior Trade Commissioners are the cadets of the service and they retain this rank during their period of probation and training in Canada, which is ordinarily for a period of one year or two years. They are recruited through the

Civil Service Commission by means of competitive examination. They must be university graduates; have a general familiarity with the resources and industries of the Dominion; the necessary personality and ability; have preferably three years of business experience; and be thoroughly imbued with the patriotic ambition singlemindedly to serve Canada. Their duties are to engage in a course of instruction in foreign trade under the Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, for the purpose of becoming qualified to fill the position of Assistant Trade Commissioners. This course consists of dealing with correspondence and other related matters at the department in Ottawa; in familiarizing themselves with Canadian industries and particularly with those products which are saleable in foreign markets; in making statistical and other reports on the trade of foreign countries and on Canadian trade and industries; and in making personal calls on Canadian manufacturers and exporters.

Junior Trade Commissioners after a satisfactory period of service in that capacity are promoted to overseas offices as assistants where they serve a further apprenticeship under a Trade Commissioner. In due course, as vacancies occur, they are promoted to the full rank of Trade Commissioner in charge of an office abroad, in which the Commissioner is placed as a trade missionary for the extension of the Dominion's export trade.

In order that they may be kept abreast of conditions in the Dominion, Trade Commissioners return to Canada at stated intervals when they make a tour of the country, refamiliarizing themselves with industry and calling on manufacturers and exporters in the interests of Canadian trade with the country where they are stationed.

### *The Trade Commissioner's Limitations*

Trade Commissioners, it need hardly be stated, cannot take the place of individual representatives of private firms, nor can they bring negotiations to a conclusion. The Trade Commissioner is an official, and must not involve his Government in commercial transactions which are beyond its functions. He exists to encourage trade—not to trade. As a Trade Commissioner he has no definite proposal or bargain to offer; he cannot himself create trade; but he can point out the manner in which it may be created.

### *The Twenty-Three Offices*

The Commercial Intelligence Service maintains twenty-three permanent Trade Commissioner offices in the important commercial countries of the world. The following are the regional divisions and countries, with the cities, in which offices have been placed:—

*Great Britain, The Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies*

United Kingdom, London: (covering Home counties, Southeastern counties and East Anglia).
Liverpool (covering North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales).
Bristol (covering West of England, South Wales and South Midlands).
Glasgow (covering Scotland and Northern Ireland).
Irish Free State (Dublin).
Australia (Melbourne).
New Zealand (Auckland).
South Africa (Cape Town).
British West Indies—Port-of-Spain, Trinidad (covering Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Porto Rico and Venezuela).
Jamaica (covering Bermuda and the Bahamas, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Central American States, and Colombia).
India and Ceylon (Calcutta).

*The Americas*

United States (New York).
Mexico (Mexico City).
Argentina (Buenos Aires).
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).

*Europe*

France (Paris).
Belgium (Brussels).
Germany (Hamburg: covering Russia, the countries on the eastern shore of the Baltic, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia).
Holland (Rotterdam).
Italy (Milan: covering all the Mediterranean countries with the exception of France).

*Asia*

China (Shanghai).
Japan (Kobe).
Netherlands East Indies—Batavia, Java: covering Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Indo-China, and Siam.

While it will be seen that in many cases the Trade Commissioners have wide fields to cover, their location in many cases greatly facilitates this. Take Hamburg as an example. This free city with its unrivalled port facilities is an entrée port for the whole of Central Europe, with the buying offices of many of the largest German, Austrian, Czecho-Slovakian, and even Balkan firms located there. Thus the office at this point is particularly well situated with regard to all these countries. Similarly Trinidad in the British West Indies is particularly well situated as a distribution point for the eastern group of islands and the adjacent coast of South America.

Each Trade Commissioner makes a tour of his territory periodically, with the definite object of obtaining connections for Canadian firms; of investigating the possibilities of marketing Canadian products; and of establishing liasion with the officers of the British Commercial Diplomatic Service and the British consular officers in the different centres.

### *Organization at Ottawa*

Besides the overseas organization of the Commercial Intelligence Service, there is the headquarters staff at Ottawa. This is presided over by the Director, who is the head of the Service and administers and unifies the work assigned to the various Trade Commissioners. In addition there is the Inspector of Trade Commissioner Offices; and the following divisions: Secretarial; Trade Inquiries; Editorial; Foreign Tariffs; and the division handling the Directory of Canadian Exporters and Foreign Importers.

### *Director and Inspector*

The post of Director of the Commercial Intelligence Service, which has been vacant since April 1, 1924, was filled on October 3, 1925, by the appointment of Mr. W. McL. Clarke, formerly Trade Commissioner at Milan.

Mr. A. E. Bryan, formerly Trade Commissioner at Kobe, Japan, was promoted to the post of Inspector of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, on September 9, 1925, to fill the post which had been formerly occupied by Mr. W. J. Egan, now the Deputy Minister of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

### *Promotions*

Mr. C. M. Croft, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Auckland, New Zealand, and who had been in charge of the office after the retirement of Mr. W. A. Beddoe on March 31, 1924, was promoted to Trade Commissioner on September 1, 1925.

Mr. Yves Lamontagne, Assistant Trade Commissioner, was promoted to be Trade Commissioner at Brussels, November 16, 1925, vice Mr. A. S. Bleakney, transferred to Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. J. A. Langley, Assistant Trade Commissioner, was promoted to be Trade Commissioner at Kobe, November 16, 1925, vice Mr. A. E. Bryan, appointed Inspector, Trade Commissioner Service.

Mr. R. S. O'Meara, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, was promoted to be Trade Commissioner at Batavia, Java, January 20, 1926.

*Transfers*

Mr. H. R. Poussette, Trade Commissioner at Port of Spain, Trinidad, is being transferred to Calcutta, and is proceeding to India via Canada for the purpose of meeting Canadian firms interested in trade with the West Indies and India itself.

Mr. A. S. Bleakney, Trade Commissioner at Brussels, was moved to Rio de Janeiro, December 26, 1925.

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Trade Commissioner at Singapore, Straits Settlements, is being transferred to Rotterdam, and was brought back to Canada before taking up the work of his new office.

Mr. F. H. Palmer, Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, is being transferred to Milan, and will proceed to Italy after Mr. Muddiman's arrival in Holland.

Mr. P. W. Cook, Trade Commissioner at Rio de Janeiro, was moved to Kingston, Jamaica, February 2, 1926.

Mr. James Cormack, Trade Commissioner at Kingston, was transferred to Port of Spain, February 26, 1926.

*Appointments of Junior Commissioners*

During the year Messrs. F. W. Fraser, J. C. Macgillivray, C. S. Bissett, Richard Grew, and H. C. Suydam were selected by the Civil Service Commission for duty as Junior Trade Commissioners.

*Retirements*

Mr. H. A. Chisholm, Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, India, resigned from the service on October 1, 1925, to enter the Foreign Department of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

*New Offices*

The Singapore office was opened in November, 1921, and the Trade Commissioner in charge was given supervision over the Straits Settlements, British Borneo, the Netherlands East Indies, and Siam. As Batavia is no less accessible from Canada than Singapore, and in line with the policies of such other governments as Great Britain, the United States, Australia, Japan, and France, which have moved their trade offices for the Middle East from Singapore to Batavia, it was decided this past year to close the Singapore office and open another at Batavia. Java serves a territory with a population of over 35,000,000, in comparison with three and a half millions in the Straits Settlements, and the same territory can be worked as advantageously from Java as from the other centre.

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, who succeeded Mr. Ward (the first Trade Commissioner at Singapore) in February, 1923, is to be transferred to Rotterdam, and has been replaced by Mr. R. S. O'Meara, formerly Assistant Trade Commissioner at Cape Town.

*Official Visits of Trade Commissioners to Canada*

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, arrived in Canada on April 26, 1925, and after an official tour returned to Germany on August 5.

Lt.-Col. Hercule Barré, Trade Commissioner at Paris, made an official visit to Canada from May 8 to July 6, 1925, when he returned to France.

Mr. H. A. Chisholm, Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, made a tour of Canada from June 15 to September 1, 1925.

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, formerly Trade Commissioner at Singapore, arrived at Vancouver, February 24, 1926, and made an official visit throughout Canada before taking up his new duties as Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam.

Mr. H. R. Poussette, formerly Trade Commissioner at Port of Spain, arrived at St. John, March 24, 1926, and has been visiting various centres in Eastern, Central, and Western Canada before proceeding to Calcutta from Vancouver.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, after the completion of an official visit to Canada in 1924, was sent on a special mission to the British West Indies and returned to Australia on May 13, 1925.

*Special Tours of Trade Commissioners*

Mr. James Cormack, Trade Commissioner at Kingston, visited the Bahamas and British Honduras from August 17 to September 7, 1925.

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Trade Commissioner at Singapore, visited Penang (Straits Settlements), Bangkok (Siam), and French Indo-China from August 15 to September 30, 1925.

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, undertook a special trade mission to Denmark during part of February and March, 1926.

Mr. E. L. McColl, Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, left his post February 14, 1926, in order to make a special inquiry into Canadian trade opportunities in Peru, which mission occupied the month of March, 1926.

Mr. H. R. Poussette, formerly Trade Commissioner at Port of Spain, Trinidad, visited Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward and Leeward Islands, and the French West Indies between October, 1925, and the end of February, 1926.

*Special Negotiations*

Mr. W. McL. Clarke, formerly Trade Commissioner at Milan, and now Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, was in Madrid during April and May, 1925, in connection with the negotiation of a commercial agreement between Canada and Spain, and after protracted negotiations there was signed, on April 11, 1925, a *modus vivendi* whereby the Canadian Intermediate Tariff was exchanged for the second column of the Spanish Tariff. Canadian exports to Spain have increased from $178,096 in the twelve months ending March, 1925, to $832,547 during the present fiscal year (1926).

Mr. Clarke was later sent to Athens, viz., in June, 1925, to endeavour to persuade the Greek Government to cancel the chemical restrictions imposed on imported flour which were seriously interfering with Canadian flour exports to Greece. The Greek Government in August, 1925, removed the restrictions on patent grades, and during January, 1926, the restrictions on other grades of flour were removed entirely.

*Special Duties*

Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, was one of the two Canadian delegates on the Imperial Economic Committee. This committee has held regular sessions in London every week throughout the past year.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, acted on behalf of the Department of Immigration and Colonization as the Canadian Government Exhibition Commissioner at the New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition.

Mr. Yves Lamontagne, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Brussels, was assigned to special duties in connection with the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, having charge of what was known as the Information Bureau. All visitors to the Canadian Pavilion who expressed an interest in the purchase of Canadian goods were dealt with by Mr. Lamontagne. The trade inquiries resulting were referred to Trade Commissioners in the countries concerned for the completion of negotiations. This method had the double advantage of assuring the foreign importer of the assistance of the department based upon its knowledge of Canadian manufacturers and shippers, and also enabling the Trade Commissioner concerned to investigate the status of the inquiring firm before referring it to Canada.

The routine inquiries covered a wide range of questions, including customs duties; transportation facilities; port conditions; factory practice; raw materials; partly manufactured products; taxation; Dominion Government Acts; business procedure; banking; packing, etc. A wide use of data available through the department was also made by trade associations and similar organizations in the United Kingdom.

Mr. C. M. Croft, Trade Commissioner at Auckland, was instructed to open a temporary office at Dunedin during the progress of the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition. His work was similar to that of Mr. Lamontagne at Wembley.

Mr. Palmer represented the Canadian Government at the Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property at the Hague in October, 1925.

Mr. Frederic Hudd, Trade Commissioner at New York city, represented Canada at the Pan-American Commercial Congress in New York from December 14 to 17, 1925.

Mr. J. J. Guay, Acting Trade Commissioner at Milan, represented the Department of Trade and Commerce at the International Conference of Statistics held at Rome during the month of October, 1925.

Mr. A. E. Fortington, Chief of the Trade Inquiries Division of the Commercial Intelligence Service, Ottawa, was sent to Cuba in September, 1925, on a special mission to investigate the conditions surrounding the marketing of Canadian potatoes. He returned to Ottawa on February 10, 1926.

### *Work Accomplished by the Commercial Intelligence Service*

The Commercial Intelligence Service has prepared and transmitted for publication in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* over 500 special and detailed commodity and economic reports and has despatched over 600 comprehensive and authoritative reports direct to Canadian manufacturers. The Canadian Trade Commissioners have canvassed, during 1925, in the interests of Canadian exporters, about 1,600 foreign firms, and have brought to the attention of Canadian producers and manufacturers this number of definite business opportunities abroad, supporting each trade opening by status information on the firm wishing to do business with Canada; and have been the means of establishing throughout the world for Canadian exporters during that year about 700 business connections. The Canadian Trade Commissioners have had approximately 30,000 interviews in most of the principal languages of the world with foreign business men; and together with head office the service has dictated well over 100,000 business letters last year in various languages and all in the interests of our export trade.

One of the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom was successful in placing orders for various Canadian firms to the extent of over $600,000; another to the extent of $420,000; another Trade Commissioner elsewhere to the extent of $200,000; another to the extent of $100,000, and so on throughout the service. In this calculation there is no allowance for the repeat

orders which have resulted from connections established by Canadian Trade Commissioners in preceding years. In one particular instance an initial order obtained by one of the Trade Commissioners for $18,000 worth of a certain Canadian product in 1925 resulted in repeat orders to the extent of $300,000 last year.

*What Exporters Think of the Service*

Every day it is becoming increasingly evident that there is a better understanding among Canadian business men of export methods, of credits and agencies abroad, and all the manifold matters which enter into export trade. More intelligent and comprehensive inquiries are addressed to the Department and an increasing interest is being displayed in the opportunities that open up for Canadian exporters. This is especially true of many of the smaller firms, who have hitherto shown little desire to go beyond the confines of the domestic field.

The *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, with its full and comprehensive reports on trade possibilities in every foreign market of any importance, is keeping the Canadian business man supplied with practical trade information from all over the world and his reaction to this service is ample evidence of its value.

While it is more often impossible to estimate actually the results obtained by the Commercial Intelligence Service on a basis of dollars and cents, it is clear that the Trade Commissioner Service is appreciated by a larger number of exporters from the increasing number of letters of appreciation which they have written this last year to the department. A few extracts from these unsolicited testimonials will be illuminating.

One Trade Commissioner was responsible for placing an order amounting to $84,875 for chemicals with a Canadian firm, which wrote as follows:—

"This order reached us when we were urgently in need for business, and we feel greatly indebted to you for the manner in which the transaction was handled. You will be interested in knowing that this inquiry was in the hands of at least three manufacturers and as many more brokers in another country. In the face of this we were indeed fortunate in having secured the business and we recognize the fact that we have you alone to thank."

A large firm of tire and rubber goods manufacturers which the department had assisted in making foreign connections wrote:—

"We would like at this point to express our sincere appreciation of the most excellent co-operation received from you in getting our lines placed and the great care you have exercised in safeguarding our interests. We do not feel that, had we our own representative on the spot, more care would have been or could have been taken in the selection of an outlet for us."

An official of a Canadian manufacturing company recently made the following statement when addressing a meeting on matters pertaining to export trade:—

"Our Trade Commissioners are all first-class salesmen and thoroughly trained to find and interest the best outlets for every Canadian product. Our own experience has been in many cases that these Trade Commissioners have been able to effect far better connections for us than we could have done ourselves, to say nothing of the saving to us of time and expense. The result of this policy in our case has been continued production at our plant, day and night, during the past three years. More than 30 per cent of our output is sold outside of Canada, and we have never seen one of our present foreign representatives or customers."

The department received the following letter from the executive head of a large Ontario corporation after his return from a business trip abroad:—

"The writer has returned from a five-months' trip abroad and wishes to take this opportunity of expressing to you his appreciation of the way in which he has been received by the Trade Commissioners in the various countries which he has visited. The writer is of the opinion that Canadians are not taking full advantage of the services your department is able to give."

A manufacturer of foodstuffs writes:—

"The untiring efforts of your Trade Commissioner in getting us in touch with the right people has been of immense value to us."

A manufacturer of confectionery writes:—

"We are shipping our goods to practically all the British colonies and many foreign countries besides. What the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the field have already accomplished for us is greatly appreciated and has made our export business possible."

A packing and provision company writes as follows:—

"We wish to state here that we appreciate very much the services rendered us by your department and that if it were not for these services we could not obtain any export business as our business is not financially capable of going after it."

An exporter of apples writes:—

"I wish to tender to you my grateful thanks for the various 'Trade Inquiries for Canadian Apples' which you have sent to me from time to time. I have answered all of them, and they have been the means of my selling the whole of my apple crop this year of 3,000 barrels, also in addition 5,000 barrels from other orchards. I am steadily building up a good export business and shall be further indebted to you if you will continue to send me any inquiries for apples, fresh or dried; also Canadian cheese and eggs."

A manufacturer of concentrated cider writes:—

"*Re* sale of concentrated cider, we certainly appreciate the work done by your Trade Commissioner. This has been the means of placing about 100,000 gallons of cider as it comes from the press—that is to say when it is concentrated it will take all of our surplus this year, whereas in years past we have had to sell our hard cider really at a loss. This sale out of our concentrated will give us a nice profit out of our cider this season, and we will thank you to write to your Trade Commissioner and express our appreciation for the work he has done in assisting us in placing these goods."

### *Modern Export Practice*

In the deepening of the channels of Canadian foreign commerce, and in the extension of the Dominion's export trade to new areas, it is to be recommended that Canadian exporters follow along the lines of modern export practice, conscious that the markets of the world are being contested oftentimes by nearer purveyors and that the accommodation given by Canadian exporters will in a large measure determine any impact Canada will make. One courts failure in the export fields if, *inter alia*, English is always written where it is not understood; if there is inattention to foreign correspondence; if quotations, for countries where the metric system is the standard of measurement, are in yards, feet and inches, or if f.o.b. Oshawa, Sherbrooke, or other inland points are quoted; if cash is always demanded with order; if there is a falling down on contracted deliveries; if reasonable co-operation with the carefully selected agent abroad is refused, or if an intermittent exportation is carried on. There are three cardinal and determining factors in the export world—price, quality, and service—and not the least of these is service.

## Tariffs and Trade Agreements

The volume of new tariff legislation enacted throughout the world during the last fiscal year was heavy. Foreign customs duties in some countries, notably in Europe, were modified also to a large extent by commercial treaties. Countries in this way establish duties on particular kinds of goods, lower than their general tariffs. Such treaties on account of the operation of most favoured nation clauses often have a far-reaching effect on statutory tariffs thus altering the level of duties actually applied to imports.

Among the countries which adopted completely revised tariffs during the period under review may be mentioned: Union of South Africa, new tariff introduced and made effective April 8, 1925, and finally adopted July 30; Newfoundland, new tariff introduced and made effective April 9, 1925, and finally passed May 7; Jugo-Slavia, new tariff came into force June 20, 1925; Netherlands, new tariff came into force July 1, 1925; and Greece, tariff law of December 22, 1923, brought into force on January 1, 1926.

Partial revisions of tariffs are sometimes so extensive that it is scarcely practicable to make a distinction between the revision and a new tariff. An Australian tariff amendment was introduced September 2, 1925, and made effective, next day, in the case of proposed new duties which were higher than those previously in operation. The amendment changed the rates on about 75 main items, some of which are much sub-divided. Approximately 400 items of the German tariff were affected by a revision which became operative, with a few exceptions, as from October 1, 1925. A Bill was presented to the Chamber of Deputies in France on February 23, 1926,* providing for an increase of 30 per cent on specific duties. In Japan a schedule of new import duties went into force on March 29, 1926, which substantially altered the basic tariff of that country.

The South African tariff law, above mentioned, was of special importance to Canada as it involved a new system for granting preferences. Formerly the tariff consisted of a single schedule of duties. There was provision for a preferential rebate on nearly all items. In the case of goods subject to ad valorem duty, the rebate was 3 per cent ad valorem. Canada enjoyed the benefit of all preferences. The revised tariff consists of two columns, one being a list of maximum, and the other, a list of minimum duties. Under the new system, the preference accorded to Canada is the minimum rate on a selected list of commodities involving thirteen tariff items. The former concessions on merchandise in general terminated on July 30, 1925, when the new tariff law was fully enforced.

In the United States a few changes in duty were made under the so-called "flexible provision" of the Tariff Act of 1922. Of most interest to Canada was the increase in the duty on butter from 8 cents per pound to 12 cents, announced by proclamation of March 6, 1926, to become effective thirty days afterwards.

The "McKenna duties" in the United Kingdom, which had been allowed to expire on August 2, 1924, became operative again on July 1, 1925. These consist of a levy of 33⅓ per cent ad valorem on motor cars, motor cycles, musical instruments, watches and clocks, and parts of these articles, as well as specific duties on cinematograph films. There is a tariff preference of one-third of the full rate on these articles when of Empire origin. The 1925 United Kingdom budget also established new duties with a preference of one-third on lace and embroidery, and new duties with a preference of one-sixth on silk and artificial silk, and manufactures thereof. Under the Safeguarding of Industries (Customs Duties) Act which came into force on December 22, 1925, a 33⅓ per cent duty was imposed on certain cutlery and gloves, while mantles for incandescent lighting were made subject to specific duties. An Empire preference of one-third was also given on these articles.

### *New Zealand makes change in Preference Conditions*

Revised regulations governing the application of the British preferential tariff in New Zealand were gazetted there on November 26, 1925, to become effective from April 1, 1926. The new regulations involve an increase from 25 per cent to 50 per cent in the minimum proportion of British labour or material, or both combined (i.e., factory or works cost), ordinarily required in manufactured goods, so as to meet preference conditions. Owing to the fact that the entire British preferential schedule of the New Zealand tariff is applicable to Canada, the altered regulations are of interest to Canadian manufacturers exporting to that market. The 50 per cent requirement is not applicable to absolutely all products. Goods wholly manufactured from *unmanufactured raw*

*Finally passed April 6, 1926.

*materials* and goods wholly manufactured from certain *specified partly manufactured raw materials*, are also accorded preference when the other necessary conditions are observed.

There is only one other instance in the Empire where a British content higher than 25 per cent is laid down as a condition for granting the British preference. This is in Australia, where manufactured goods, unless covered by special provisions, must qualify for preference on the basis of being, at least, 75 per cent of British origin as defined for the purposes of the tariff.

### *Trade Agreement between Canada and Australia*

A reciprocal tariff arrangement between Canada and Australia became operative as from October 1, 1925. Although Canada had been granting to Australian products as low a rate of duty as that applied to any non-British country, there had previously been no special commercial arrangement between the two countries. Canadian goods entering Australia therefore were subjected to general tariff rates.

The Australian tariff, like the Canadian, consists of three schedules of duties, namely, general, intermediate, and British preferential. Under the new agreement, Canada secures the British preferential tariff in Australia on certain items, including mainly, fish (canned, preserved, dried, etc.), newsprint and some other kinds of paper, textile gloves, cash registers, typewriters, and certain other machines. Canada is given the Australian intermediate tariff on corsets, goloshes and some other rubber footwear, iron or steel tubes as defined, motor chassis, and certain other vehicle parts. In return, Canada grants specified rates of duty on Australian products included under twenty tariff headings. One of the most important of these to Australia is a preference of 3 cents per pound on raisins and currants. Other goods on which Australia is given a tariff advantage in Canada are certain meat and meat products, butter, eggs, cheese, sugar, canned vegetables, and dried or evaporated fruits, as set forth in the tariff items involved.

The tariff reductions accorded to Australia were also made applicable to New Zealand.

### *Arrangement with British West Indies for Increased Preferences*

A new trade agreement was signed at Ottawa on July 6, 1925, between representatives of the Canadian Government and delegates from the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, and British Honduras. In this agreement, Canada is to accord the colonies increased tariff preferences on products of special importance to them and, in return, obtains additional concessions on many Canadian goods.

Some of the increased preferences to be exchanged in consequence of the new reciprocity pact may be mentioned. Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica, the Bahamas, and British Honduras are to give a preference of two shillings per barrel (196 pounds) on Canadian flour, instead of one shilling, provided for in the 1920 agreement. Three of these colonies, namely, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana, where the 1920 preference was a 50 per cent reduction from the respective general tariffs, will make the reduction 66⅔ per cent in the case of apples, fish (preserved, dried, etc.), beef and pork (salted or pickled), lard, condensed milk, butter, cheese, prepared cocoa, confectionery, boots and shoes, cordage, cement, lumber as defined, including shingles and lath. With regard to most of these commodities, there is an alternative specific amount of preference based on a unit of quantity which will be applied if more favourable than preference on the percentage basis. The Leeward and Windward Islands are to endeavour to grant these preferences also.

The Bahamas, Jamaica, and British Honduras, whose preference obligations under the 1920 reciprocity arrangement were respectively 10 per cent, 25 per cent, and 33⅓ per cent reductions from general tariffs, agree to give a 50 per cent reduction in the case of butter, cheese, lard, condensed milk, meat of all kinds, fish (preserved, dried, etc.), apples, and potatoes. On goods not scheduled for special treatment, the colonial preferences are 50 per cent in Barbados, British Guiana, and Trinidad; 33⅓ per cent in the Leeward and Windward Islands and British Honduras; 25 per cent in Jamaica and the Bahamas, the latter to endeavour to make the percentage 50; Bermuda to remove its 10 per cent surtax of duty in the existing general tariff.

The enlarged reciprocal concessions from Canada include a preference of $1 per 100 pounds on sugar of 96 degrees polarization (other degrees in proportion), as compared with 83.7 cents in the 1920 agreement; an entirely new preference of 50 cents per bunch on bananas; and an increase of $1.50 to $2 in the preference on cocoa beans as compared with the general tariff. There are special Canadian preferences also on lime-juice, limes, arrowroot, cocoanuts, grapefruit, rum, onions, cocoa butter, coffee, ginger, nutmegs, pineapples in cans, angostura bitters, and sponges. On goods not dealt with in a special category, Canada is to continue applying to West Indian products a rate not more than one-half of the general tariff.

The new Convention was made subject to ratification by the various legislative bodies concerned. By the end of the 1925-6 fiscal year it had been ratified in Bermuda, British Honduras, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands. On March 23, 1926, a Canadian Act was given first reading* in the House of Commons providing for the necessary sanction to the agreement on the part of the Dominion. Upon approval being given by all parties concerned, the agreement is to be brought into force on a date which will be announced by proclamation.

### *Canada Secures Benefits of Anglo-Finnish Treaty*

An Act was passed at the 1925 session of the Canadian Parliament relating to the treaty of December 14, 1923, between the United Kingdom and Finland. This treaty, among other things, provides for exchange between the contracting states of most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods in the matter of customs duties, with certain exceptions in regard to possible Finnish preferences to imports from Esthonia, Latvia, or Lithuania. Under Article 23 of the treaty, British Dominions may secure the tariff advantages which Finland accords the United Kingdom, in return for most-favoured-nation treatment of Finnish goods. The Canadian Act mentioned was an acceptance of the offer in Article 23 of the treaty. The Act was brought into force by proclamation as from August 1, 1925, from which date the Canadian-Finnish reciprocity arrangement became operative. It happens that the tariff concessions which Canada and Finland exchange in consequence of this most-favoured-nation relationship are notably those arising out of previous commercial conventions which the respective countries had entered into with France, namely, the Franco-Finnish commercial convention of 1921 and convention of commerce between Canada and France of 1922.

### *Convention with Netherlands in Force*

The Convention of Commerce between Canada and the Netherlands entered into on July 11, 1924, was approved on behalf of Canada by an Act of Parliament assented to on June 12, 1925. Ratifications of the Convention were exchanged with the Netherlands and it was brought into force as from October

*Act was finally passed by the Canadian Parliament on June 15, 1926.

28, 1925. The Netherlands, wherever used in the Convention, is held to include also the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curacao. This commercial agreement provides for a reciprocal exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters between the contracting parties.

### *Furnishing Tariff Information to Exporters*

Tariffs and customs regulations are matters of much importance to the export trade. The inquiries pertaining to these subjects which were received during the period dealt with in this report showed a considerable increase over the previous year's record. The department has supplied to exporters and others concerned in international commerce a great deal of advice and information on the tariffs and related import regulations of those British and foreign countries where Canadian goods are sold, or are likely to be sold.

### *International Customs Tariff Bureau*

On March 31, 1926, the International Customs Tariffs Bureau at Brussels, Belgium, completed thirty-five years of existence—that is to say, its fifth septennial period. This Bureau was founded as the result of an International Convention signed at Brussels on July 5, 1890. It began to operate in 1891. Its purpose is to translate, publish, and distribute to the various contracting states the customs tariffs of the world with amendments thereto which may be enacted from time to time. The original agreement was to last for seven years, and when that time elapsed, was to continue in operation for successive seven-year terms until denounced. As the Convention has not been terminated, the Brussels Bureau enters on its sixth septennial period, functioning in the usual way.

The Bureau issues tariffs in five languages, namely, English, French, Spanish, Italian, and German. In order to make an equitable assessment to cover the cost of the service, the countries maintaining it were classified according to their respective volumes of trade. On this basis proportionate amounts are levied on each adhering state. A quota of tariffs is sent to a country corresponding to the amount of its contribution. Any country whose language is not used in the Bureau's publications is allowed a reduction of two-fifths from the tax otherwise leviable.

Thirty-nine countries signed the original Convention and at present, it is understood, this Convention or Union comprises about fifty countries.

Canada has been a member of the Union since it was organized. The Canadian contribution for 1925-26 was $659.40. The quota of tariffs supplied annually to Canada is 207 copies. The many extra copies enable the Department of Trade and Commerce to furnish custom houses, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, etc., throughout Canada with tariff records (in French or English), which may be consulted by interested manufacturers or exporters at various centres. One of the conditions for supplying any of these institutions with the publications of the Brussels Customs Bureau is that the documents will be filed regularly and made available for convenient reference by interested parties in the surrounding district. The distribution is also restricted to places where there is a demand for information on the world's tariffs, and where records of the kind in question are likely to be of real value.

Early in the present year (1926) the mailing list for Brussels tariffs was completely revised. It was found upon investigation that in certain places there was not sufficient interest in foreign tariffs to warrant a continuance of the service at these particular points, and the material was retained for distribution elsewhere. There are available from the quota of tariffs received by Canada copies for more chambers of commerce, boards of trade, or similar associations concerned in international commerce than are already on the mailing list. Such

bodies would do well to apply to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa to be furnished regularly with tariffs and supplements to tariffs as they are issued at Brussels. There is no charge for the service to these organizations.

### FOREIGN BRANCHES OF CANADIAN BANKS

Attention has been called in previous reports to the very great aid to Canadian export trade by reason of the many branches maintained abroad by Canadian banks. Those interested will be gratified to know that the number of Canadian branch banks in British and foreign countries is constantly increasing, thus adding greatly to the facilities of doing business overseas.

The foreign branches of Canadian banks have been of considerable assistance to Canadian exporters, and must be regarded as having contributed to the development of Canadian trade with the countries where these branches are located. Their value does not lie so much in the ordinary collection service that they perform, inasmuch as similar service could be performed by foreign correspondents, but in the personal interest they have in assisting Canadian business. The fact of their being controlled by a head office in Canada makes it possible for the Canadian exporter to be in personal touch with the organization which is handling his business abroad, and this has been found advantageous when difficulties have cropped up. In such cases, Canadian banks can be relied on to pay special attention to the troubles of Canadian exporters.

The head offices of the banks which have branches abroad are in a good position to supply the best available credit information on parties in countries where they are located, and from their experience of those markets to give the exporters advice when requested.

Working through their branch managers, the head offices of Canadian banks have in many cases been able to place the Canadian seller in touch with prospective foreign buyers, and from these contacts there is no doubt that a considerable volume of business has resulted.

The following compilation of foreign branches of Canadian banks has been recently made, and should be of interest to Canadian exporters:—

*Newfoundland*

*Bank of Montreal—*

Corner Brook,
Curling,
Grand Falls,
St. George's,
St. John's.

*The Bank of Nova Scotia—*

Bay Roberts,
Bell Island,
Bonavista,
Burin,
Carbonear,
Catalina,
Channel,
Fogo,
Grand Bank,
Harbour Grace,
St. John's,
Twillingate.

*The Canadian Bank of Commerce—*

Belleoran,
Burin,
St. John's.

*The Royal Bank of Canada—*

Heart's Content,
Placentia,
St. John's,
St. John's, West End,
Trinity.

*Great Britain*

*Bank of Montreal—*

London, England—47 Threadneedle street, E.C. 2, and 9 Waterloo place, S.W. 1.

*The Bank of Nova Scotia—*

London, England—108 Old Broad street, E.C. 2.

*The Canadian Bank of Commerce—*

London, England—2 Lombard street, E.C. 3.

*The Royal Bank of Canada—*

London, England—Bank Bldgs., Princes street, E.C. 2.

*The Dominion Bank—*

London, England—3 King William street, E.C. 4.

*France*

*Bank of Montreal (France)—*

Paris—6 Place Vendome.

*The Royal Bank of Canada (France)—*

Paris—28 rue du Quatre-Septembre.

*Banque Canadienne Nationale (France)—*

Paris—14 rue Auber.

*United States*

*Bank of Montreal—*

New York Agency—64 Wall street.
Chicago—27 South Lasalle street.
San Francisco Auxil.—British American Bank, 264 California street.

*The Bank of Nova Scotia—*

New York Agency—49 Wall street.
Boston.
Chicago.

*The Canadian Bank of Commerce—*

New York Agency—16 Exchange place.
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.—450 California street.
Seattle.

*The Royal Bank of Canada—*

New York Agency—68 William street.

*The Dominion Bank—*

New York Agency—49 Wall street.

*Mexico*

*Bank of Montreal—*

Mexico City—Avenida Isabel la Catolica No. 40.
Guadalajara—Esquina Lopez Cotilla y Colon.
Monterrey—Doctor Mier 116.
Puebla, Pue.—Avenida Reforma No. 106.
Veracruz—Avenida Independencia No. 23.
Tampico.

*The Canadian Bank of Commerce—*
Mexico City—Calle de Capuchnias 46, Apartado 102 bis.

*St. Pierre and Miquelon*

*The Canadian Bank of Commerce—*
St. Pierre.

*West Indies*

*Bank of Montreal—*
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), formerly The Colonial Bank (in which an interest is owned by the Bank of Montreal).

*The Bank of Nova Scotia—*
Cuba—
Cienfuegos,
Havana,
Avenida de Italia, Havana,
Oficios St., Havana,
Padre Varela, Havana.
Manzanillo,
Santiago de Cuba.

Porto Rico—
Fajardo,
San Juan.

Dominican Republic—
Santo Domingo,
San Pedro de Macoris,
Santiago de los Caballeros.

Jamaica—
Black River,
Kingston,
Mandeville,
Montego Bay,
Morant Bay,
Port Antonio,
Port Maria,
St. Ann's Bay,
Savanna-la-Mar,
Spanish Town.

*The Canadian Bank of Commerce—*
Cuba—Havana.

Trinidad—
Port of Spain,
San Fernando.

Jamaica—Kingston.

Barbados—Bridgetown.

*The Royal Bank of Canada—*
Cuba—
Antilla,
Artemisa,
Banes,
Bayamo,
Cabaiguan,
Caibarien,
Camaguey,
" Avellaneda,
Camajuani,
Cardenas,
Ciego de Avila,
Cienfuegos,
Colon,
Cruces,
Cueto,
Encrucijada,
Florida,
Guanabacoa,
Guanajay,
Guantanamo,
Guines,
Holguin,
Jatibonico,
Jobabo,

*West Indies*—Con.

*Royal Bank of Canada*—

Cuba—*Con.*

Havana—

Avenida de Italia 92,
Avenida de Italia 134,
Belascoain 26,
Lonja del Comercio,
Manzana de Gomez,
Monte 238,
Monte y Carmen.
Muralla 52,
Parque de la India,
Prado 79A,
Toyo,
Vedado,
Vibora.

Jovellanos,
La Esmeralda.
Majagua,
Manzanillo.
Marianao,
Matanzas,
Miranda,
Moron,
Nuevitas,
Palma Soriano,
Pinar del Rio,
Placetas del Norte,
Puerto Padre,
Ranchuelo,
Sagua la Grande,
Sancti Spiritus,
Santa Clara,
Santiago de Cuba,
Trinidad,
Union de Reyes,
Victoria de las Tunas,
Yaguajay.
Zaza del Medio,
Zulueta.

Porto Rico—

Mayaguez,
Ponce,
San Juan.

Dominican Republic—

La Romana,
Puerto Plata,
Sanchez,
San Pedro de Macoris,
Santiago de los Caballeros,
Santo Domingo.

Haiti—

Aux Cayes,
Cap Haitien,
Port-au-Prince.

Martinique—Fort de France.

Guadeloupe—

Basse Terre,
Pointe-a-Pitre.

Antigua—St. John's.

Bahamas—Nassau.

Barbados—Bridgetown.

Dominica—Roseau.

Grenada—St. Georges.

Jamaica—

Cross Roads,
Kingston,
Montego Bay.

Montserrat—Plymouth.

St. Kitts—Basseterre.

St. Lucia—Castries.

Trinidad—

Port of Spain,
San Fernando.

*Central and South America*

*The Canadian Bank of Commerce*—

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro.

*The Royal Bank of Canada*—

Argentina—

Buenos Aires,
Buenos Aires, Calle Callao.

Brazil—

Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

British Guiana—

Georgetown,
New Amsterdam.

British Honduras—Belize.

Colombia—

Barranquilla,
Bogota,
Cali,
Cartagena,
Girardot.
Manizales,
Medellin.

Costa Rica—San Jose.

Peru—

Chiclayo,
Lima,
Piura,
Trujillo.

Uruguay—Montevideo.

Venezuela—

Caracas,
Ciudad Bolivar,
Maracaibo,
Valencia.

*Spain*

*The Royal Bank of Canada*—

Barcelona, Plaza de Cataluna 6.

## Dominion Bureau of Statistics

A brief summary of the work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during 1925-26 is as follows:—

*Demography.*—In this branch volumes II (ages, birthplace, nationality, etc.) and V (agriculture) of the census were issued, and volumes III (families, wage-earners, etc.) and IV (occupations) were advanced in preparation to their final stages. Arrangements were completed for the taking of the quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces, as of date June 1, 1926, the general scope and method being decided during the summer and autumn months, whilst most of the arrangements for the field work had been completed by the end of the fiscal year. In the section on vital statistics the outstanding event was the addition of the province of Quebec to the registration area, which now covers the whole of Canada and enables these important statistics to be issued on a Dominion-wide basis. The Bureau is now also compiling the monthly statistics of immigration,

from punched cards supplied by the Immigration Department in accordance with a scheme of co-ordination as between these statistics and the cognate statistics of the census and of births, deaths, and marriages.

*Agriculture.*—The Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics was issued as in previous years, the usual schedule of crop reports being maintained. The crop-reporting staff in the Prairie Provinces was enlarged by the inclusion of bank and railway officers. A special report of the year dealt with the cost of grain production and haulage, whilst a quinquennial summary report gave general statistics by counties and crop districts for the whole of Canada. The fruit statistics of the Bureau were improved in co-operation with the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

*Fisheries, Furs, etc.*—These statistics and the statistics of manufactures based on animal products in general were maintained as in 1924.

*Forestry, Saw-mills, Pulp and Paper, etc.*—This branch covers the production of primary forest products, the lumber, pulp and paper industries, and the various manufactures that use lumber, pulp and paper as their chief raw material.

*Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Industries.*—Arrangements for the co-operative collection and co-ordination of mining statistics were completed with the Bureau of Mines of Quebec during the year, and partial arrangements of the same kind were inaugurated with the Department of Mines of British Columbia; there is now all but complete co-ordination between the Bureau and provincial mines departments throughout Canada. In the work of this section in connection with the industries based on mining, or using minerals as their chief raw materials, the chief improvements of the year were in automobile statistics and the addition of coke production figures to the monthly bulletin on coal.

*General Manufactures.*—The schedule of reports adopted in previous years was maintained. The report on General Manufactures for 1924 will contain some valuable additional analyses and information that it is hoped will add to the value of these statistics, more particularly for purposes of economic discussion.

*External Trade Statistics.*—The Condensed Preliminary Report of the Trade of Canada issued in June was enlarged by the segregation of the leading trade items for some twenty-seven countries. The regular Annual Report on the Trade of Canada contained some additional analyses that will increase its usefulness. A feature of the work of the year in this branch was the special report on Canadian trade with British West Indies which was brought out in connection with the Canada-British West Indies Trade Conference held in June, 1925.

*Internal Trade.*—The annual reports on the grain trade and on the trade in live stock and animal products were improved in detail. The cold storage monthly report was extended to include totals for all Canada on the tenth of each month; the second statement issued on the fifteenth of each month shows provincial totals for all provinces. As an essay in the study of interprovincial trade relations, a special bulletin on the Economic Position of the Prairie Provinces was issued during the year.

*Prices.*—A monthly index number covering retail prices and the costs of certain services, weighted according to their economic importance, was begun from January 1, 1926; also a weekly statement showing index numbers of prices, sales and the value of transactions in the twenty-five leading Canadian stocks.

*Transportation and Public Utilities.*—The usual annual and monthly reports were issued on the statistics of steam and electric railways, canals, telephones, telegraphs, express, registration of motor vehicles and central electric stations. New tables on locomotive and car mileages and railway taxes were added to the

railway report, some additional analyses of freight and vessels were added to the canal report, and an index number of electric light rates to the central electric stations report.

*Public Finance.*—The annual report on Provincial Finance introduced some further details as to taxation receipts and provincial bonded debt and expenditures. In municipal statistics, bulletins were issued on the assessed valuations of cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities and on the bonded indebtedness of the same. Statistics of the Civil Service of Canada were prepared for 1925 in accordance with the system of records established in 1924.

*Judicial Statistics.*—In addition to the annual report on Criminal Statistics, a special bulletin on homicides, murders, etc., was issued; the aspect of juvenile delinquency was also given special attention, with a view to increasing the completeness of the returns.

*General.*—The 1925 edition of the Canada Year Book was completed and in the press at the close of the year, embodying some important improvements in detail. From January 1, 1926, a Review of Canadian Business Statistics in accordance with approved methods of indicating the general economic trend was begun on a monthly basis; the statistics in question had been previously assembled at intervals to enable the Bureau to answer inquiries of a general nature, but their publication has met a widely felt need by the business community.

*Library.*—The libary of the Bureau, which is confined to statistical publications and works on statistical methodology, was made increasingly useful; it now contains some 30,000 publications, representing the most important current statistics of the various countries of the world.

## Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

Under and by virtue of the proclamation of the Governor in Council—P.C. 1185, July 29, 1925—the Canada Grain Act, 1925, became effective August 1, 1925, superseding that of 1912. Concurrently the rules and regulations governing sample market trading and special binning in public terminal elevators, not provided for in the new act, were rescinded as from August 1, 1925, by proclamation of the Governor in Council—P.C. 1428. The new act includes provision for the licensing, by the board, of private elevators, wherein the mixing of grain is permitted; the licensing of elevators operated by grain pools for the benefit of members of such pools; the maintenance of a grain research laboratory for the purpose of assisting the chief Grain Inspector and the Grain Standards Board in determining the grades and the milling value of grain; and the establishment of Boards of Grain Appeal where such may be deemed expedient.

### *Complaints*

During the year approximately 250 complaints were investigated; 37 sessions were held; one default case—that of McMillan Grain Company Limited, Winnipeg—was dealt with; and approximately 61,802 miles were travelled by the board in its administration of the Canada Grain Act.

### *Licenses Issued*

The total number of licenses issued for the crop year 1925-26 follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Public terminal elevators | 18 |
| Public elevators | 16 |
| Private elevators | 63 |
| Manufacturing elevators | 10 |
| Country elevators | 4,233 |
| Special bin space | 3 |
| Commission merchants | 94 |
| Track buyers | 95 |
| Primary grain dealers | 3 |
| Total | 4,535 |

### *Grain Crops*

Very bountiful grain crops were reaped in the Prairie Provinces in 1925, that of barley far exceeding all previous years and wheat proving to be the fourth largest ever grown in the West. The weather during the first few weeks of the harvest season was most favourable and grain threshed at that time was of the highest grade. Later a spell of wet, cold weather set in, with heavy snowstorms in some parts of the country followed by severe frost, so that further outdoor operations were almost entirely suspended. For several weeks it was feared much of the crops lying out in the open would be entirely spoiled, but early in November fine, mild weather succeeded and threshing was resumed with such expedition practically the whole of the crops were garnered.

The bad weather was, however, directly responsible for two important facts. Firstly, it came at a time when reports of European and Argentina crops were so favourable that importers were holding off and Canada's surplus was beginning to press heavily on the market so that prices were falling. Secondly, the soaking the grain received in the fields lowered the grading somewhat, and much had to be dried to prevent further deterioration. Later when it became known that European and Argentine crops were not nearly so large as anticipated, the effect of the weather in preventing the heaviest movement of the Canadian surplus at a time when it would undoubtedly have sold at considerably lower prices, was regarded as favourable to the producer rather than otherwise.

### *Drying of Grain*

Large as the drying facilities at the various terminal points were, much grain was taken into storage during the winter which was considered liable to go out of condition and endanger the elevators. Accordingly the Board applied for an Order in Council so that all such grain could be ordered dried immediately. Under this Order—P.C. 289, February 26, 1926, effective March 1—all public and private elevators in the Western Grain Inspection Division (except at Vancouver) were ordered to dry tough grain of certain grades then in store. This order was not made applicable to Vancouver as from the previous November the quantities of tough and damp grain moved over that route were strictly limited, the Canadian Government elevators at Calgary and Edmonton taking care of the balance. Arrangements were also made with the railways and elevators whereby cars in transit or at terminal points awaiting unloading, containing grain which, in the opinion of the inspectors, was liable to go out of condition, were unloaded, the grain dried and reloaded into the cars.

The necessity for this action can be seen from the following figures, representing the total inspections of grain grading "No grade" for excess moisture, and the amounts actually dried at public terminal elevators, during the first seven months of the Crop Year 1925-26—or prior to the issuance of the Board's order to dry grain.

| — | Graded "No Grade" | Dried at Public Elevators |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 60,890 cars, or 82,201,500 bush. | 17,724,020 bush. |
| Oats | 8,678 " " 17,486,170 " | 801,123 " |
| Barley | 8,330 " " 11,786,950 " | 578,582 " |
| Flaxseed | 1,723 " " 1,738,500 " | 1,198,910 " |
| Rye | 975 " " 1,169,000 " | 83,665 " |
| Total | 80,596 cars, or 114,382,120 bush. | 20,386,300 bush. |

### *Movement of Grain*

The lateness of the peak of the movement of the western crops and the immense volume to be moved, in relation to the rather moderate demand from European importers, meant that a very large proportion of the crop had to be held over in store at terminal and country points, in addition to what was shipped via Vancouver. The elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur filled rapidly, necessitating embargoes on shipments thereto by both railways. Every precaution was taken, however, to guard against grain going out of condition and large quantities were handled at the interior terminals.

### *Grain Handled*

Handlings at principal points during the eight months ended March 31, 1926, were as follows:—

| | Wheat | Other grains | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Net bush. | Net bush. | Net bush. |
| Fort William-Port Arthur | 222,795,104 | 61,405,556 | 284,200,660 |
| Vancouver | 48,076,520 | 143,180 | 48,219,700 |
| Transcona (North and South) | 2,467,953 | 776,039 | 3,243,992 |
| Canadian Government Interior Terminal Elevators— | | | |
| Calgary | 3,319,409 | 1,046,726 | 4,366,135 |
| Edmonton | 4,099,569 | 342,067 | 4,441,636 |
| Moose Jaw | 1,395,328 | 360,122 | 1,755,450 |
| Saskatoon | 2,703,876 | 788,901 | 3,492,777 |

## Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau

Throughout the last fiscal year, the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau has had the most successful year since its establishment in 1917. A keener realization has developed in federal governmental circles concerning the potentialities of propaganda through the medium of the film, with the result that the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau is securing splendid co-operation and encouragement, which has reflected itself in the activities of the Bureau for the past fiscal year.

As in former years, close attention has been paid to the revenue producing possibilities of the Bureau, with the result that the Bureau can now safely be said to be on a more or less self-supporting basis. The revenue for the fiscal year under review amounted to $20,807.31.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, through its Motion Picture Bureau, has been in a position, through its past experience with the use of motion picture films, to realize the great advantages and benefits to be gained by "publicizing" Canada through the medium of the film. To-day official Canadian Government films, which are being produced by the Government's own Motion Picture Bureau, are having a world-wide distribution and are doing an international work of far-reaching importance to the Dominion.

### *National Value of the Film*

The national value of the film as a propaganda force has been strikingly exemplified by the United States of America. Practically 98 per cent of all films produced for exhibition throughout the world are of United States origin. It has been truly said that the American motion picture has proven to be the greatest sample room in the world for the American nation, and because of this fact there would seem to be a great element of truth in the modern slogan that "Trade follows the film".

### *Potent Weapon of Commerce*

There is no doubt that the motion picture film is of great commercial value. An internationally known motion picture director speaking before the Canadian Club in Toronto recently concerning the efforts to revive British Empire produced films declared:—

"The motion picture is the universal language which needs no translation. It is as important to any nation as the steel or cotton industry and it behoves every nation to own and endow the motion picture for its own use."

### *"Seeing Canada" Films Being Regularly Produced and Distributed*

Ever since its establishment, the Bureau has made a specialty of a one-reel informative film dealing with Canada, entitled the "SEEING CANADA" series. The distribution of the "SEEING CANADA" series has been placed on a strictly commercial basis and a satisfactory revenue has been produced, and at the same time these official Canadian films have had an immense distribution throughout the world.

### *Films Help to Develop Canada's Fourth Industry*

It is estimated that the tourist trade in Canada to-day has been developed into an industry, which can be classed as Canada's fourth industry. The broad distribution of the Government films, with special reference to their distribution in the United States, is unquestionably the greatest and most powerful aid in the development of Canada's tourist trade. Canada's scenery is conceded unrivalled, and no more potent lure could influence the prospective tourist than the motion picture camera's portrayal on the screens of the countless out-door attractions that are offered to the tourist. The Canadian National Railways are making wide use of the film material of the Canadian Government in connection with fostering and encouraging the development of the tourist trade along its transportation lines, while the Canadian Pacific Railway is utilizing the potentialities of the motion picture most aggressively along similar methods.

To perhaps no other country in the world is advertising of such prime importance as to Canada at the present time, and motion picture advertising has been proven to be unquestionably the strongest medium devised by which to advertise a nation.

### *Co-operative Work*

As in past years, the Bureau has continued the work of co-operation with other departments of the Government in the production of motion pictures, still photographs, bromide enlargements, lantern slides and transparencies. During the last fiscal year this work for other departments has increased greatly. Another important feature of the co-operative work is the fact that it has all been done for various departments of the Government at a great saving.

### *Work Performed for Federal Departments*

The following Federal Government departments have had photographic and film work of various forms performed for them during the past fiscal year:—

Immigration and Colonization Department.

Department of Agriculture—

(*a*) Experimental Farm.
(*b*) Fruit Branch.
(*c*) Health of Animals.
(*d*) Live Stock Branch.
(*e*) Publications Branch.
(*f*) Dairy and Cold Storage.
(*g*) Entomological Branch.

Department of Insurance.
Post Office Department.
Department of Mines.
Department of the Interior—
(a) Canadian National Parks Branch.
(b) Northwest Territories Branch.
(c) Natural Resources Intelligence Service.
(d) Water Power Branch.
(e) Geological Survey.
Department of Militia and Defence.

*Film Production Activities*

The following "SEEING CANADA" film subjects were produced during the last fiscal year:—

In the Maritime Provinces.
Fighting Forest Fires.
Harvesting the Deep.
The City of Stately Elms.
A Seaside Summerland.
City of Loyalists.
Weslemkoon Frolics.
The Garden of the Gulf.
Canada's Cosy Corner.
Just What the Doctor Ordered.
Lumbering in British Columbia.
The Cradle of Confederation.
In Quest of the Bronze Back.
Fishing Gamely for Game Fish.
In and Around Moncton.
Down by the Sea.
Birds of Bonaventure.

In addition to these "SEEING CANADA" one-reel pictures, the Bureau had charge of the motion picture work in connection with the last Canadian Government Arctic Expedition and made a motion picture record of the entire trip for the Northwest Territories Branch, Department of the Interior.

A number of technical films were also produced for the Canadian National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, and for various Branches of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Mines. A number of special films were also produced for the Canadian National Railways for the use of their official lecturer in the United States and Canada.

*Distribution in the United States*

The average weekly attendance at motion pictures in the United States is now estimated at 130,000,000 persons. The Bureau has realized that the United States offers the greatest field for the exploitation and distribution of the Canadian Government films. It is from the United States that Canada secures by far the greatest volume of its tourist trade, and for this reason during the last fiscal year the Bureau has paid particular attention to the distribution of its motion pictures in the United States.

At the present time the Bureau has made distribution arrangements with two prominent American distributors of short subject material. One of the distributors advises that their films are exhibited at approximately 4,000 theatres in the United States. Thus a great deal of Canadian film material is reaching the eyes of millions of people in the United States in a comparatively short time.

The other distributor has a very considerable circulation and has taken five of our negatives for theatrical distribution in the United States. One of our film subjects was recently shown in the world's largest motion picture theatre, in New York city. Plans are now under way to greatly increase the theatrical distribution in that territory.

*Non-Theatrical Distribution in United States*

The non-theatrical field in the United States offers a splendid opportunity for the Canadian Government films. Special attention was paid during the last fiscal year to this type of film distribution, with the result that the following state universities were supplied with groups of our films for distribution in the various states: University of Arizona, University of California, University of Colorado, University of Iowa, University of Kansas, University of Minnesota, University of Missouri, University of Oregon, University of Texas, University of Utah, University of Wisconsin, University of Indiana, University of Nebraska.

*Co-operative Work with American Film Producers*

Canada has much to offer the American film producer in the way of outstanding scenic locations, and the Bureau is closely in touch with the leading American film producers and is encouraging them to make use of Canadian locations. It is hoped that Canadian stories which will portray Canada correctly, will be filmed from time to time. It is understood that plans are already being prepared by one of the large American film producers to produce a Canadian story, perhaps in Quebec province, this summer. It is understood that this film will cost in the neighbourhood of $500,000.

## Weights and Measures

The Weights and Measures Service has again closed the year with a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The year 1923-24 was the first year since Confederation that this service met working expenses out of the revenue collected from inspection fees, the surplus being $1,075.89. For the year under review, the surplus has been increased to $22,647.49, chiefly due to the limitation of the personnel to actual inspection needs and to the remarkable increase in the number of gasolene dispensing devices. The surplus, however, is qualified by the fact that the expenses do not include the salaries of the administrative staff in the department, neither does it include office rentals, which are paid by the Public Works Department.

Expenses totalled $293,193.65, as against $293,030.75 for 1924-25, an increase of only $162.90, in spite of statutory increases and the absorption of the cost of living bonus into the salary charge, which represent an increase on this account of $5,802.27 over the year preceding.

The revenue totalled $315,841.14, as against $294,106.64 for 1924-25, showing an increase of $21,734.50, and a surplus over expenditure of $22,647.49.

The great improvement shown in this service during the past eight years is disclosed by the following figures:—

| | Number of inspectors | Expenses | Revenue | Deficit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1918–19 | 116 | 229,885 89 | 136,497 80 | 93,388 09 |
| 1925–26 | 111 | 293,193 65 | 315,841 41 | Surplus 22,647 49 |

The Weights and Measures service is a protective service rather than a revenue service. In connection with the fee system in force, it should be borne in mind that the obligation to use nothing but correct and duly stamped appliances rests entirely upon the trader and that the latter is rendered an emphatic service by having the inspector call, with the necessary equipment, at his business premises. In performing this duty, weights and measures inspectors travelled last year, by rail and motor car, some 245,981 miles, exclusive of the many miles traversed in the course of city inspections.

### *Inspection Data*

Following is a statistical statement of the various appliances and trade articles inspected during the year:—

| — | Submitted | Verified | Rejected | Per cent of Rejection |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weights | 89,828 | 89,459 | 369 | 0·41 |
| Weights metric | 1,648 | 1,634 | 14 | 0·85 |
| Measures of capacity | 104,432 | 104,285 | 147 | 0·14 |
| Measures of length | 12,209 | 12,181 | 28 | 0·23 |
| Milk cans | 72,178 | 72,166 | 12 | 0·02 |
| Ice cream containers | 27,476 | 27,473 | 3 | 0·01 |
| Glassware, babcock (pipettes, etc.) | 51,789 | 51,164 | 625 | 1·2 |
| Measuring devices (gasolene) | 29,167 | 27,944 | 1,223 | 4·2 |
| Weighing machines | 170,374 | 162,258 | 8,116 | 4·7 |
| Weighing machines, metric | 571 | 554 | 17 | 2·9 |
| | 559,672 | 549,118 | 10,554 | |

### *Seizures and Prosecutions*

During the year one hundred and seven (107) weighing machines and thirty measures were seized as being either illegal or false and unjust.

In nine cases, proceedings were instituted, resulting in seven convictions with penalties amounting to $158. One case was settled out of court and one case is still pending.

### *Other Activities*

The tare weighing of freight cars used in the West for the shipment of coal was again taken up early in 1926 with results but little more satisfactory than last year. Serious inaccuracies as between the stencilled weight and the actual weight of cars continue to exist. The data was referred to the Railway Commission and by them to the railways concerned. The latter have made some concessions to the fuel dealers, but inasmuch as climatic conditions, such as snow and rain, cannot be eliminated, the only satisfactory solution would seem to be the net weighing of the coal into the cars at the mines, as is now done with grain. This, however, is a large subject and is still under consideration.

### *The Metric System*

Interest for Canada in the Metric System this year has centred in Washington, D.C., where hearings have been held before a Committee of Congress, on a Metric Bill, H.R.-10, introduced by Mr. Britten.

The object of the Bill is " that from and after the 1st day of January, 1935, metric weights and measures, except as herein provided, shall be used for the following purposes " which, briefly stated, are, merchandising, transportation charges, postal, excise and customs charges; but the Bill expressly states its provisions shall not apply to manufacture, surveys, etc.

The latter exemptions are of special interest and testify to the recognized difficulty of changing the units of measure in established and more or less standarized production. And yet, it is here that the Metric System is most needed to place manufactured products on an interchangeable international basis. Conversely, there is not much to be gained by changing the national units of trade, which has no bearing on international commerce. In other words, very little is to be gained by compelling dry goods to sell by the metre, whilst industry manufactures by the inch. As the Bill has met with considerable opposition, the conjecture is that it will not be passed.

## Electricity and Gas Inspection Services

The amount of work done in this branch of the department was the greatest in its history. The following table gives a comparison for the last two years:—

| | 1924–25 | 1925–26 |
|---|---|---|
| Electricity meters tested | 221,450 | 260,960 |
| Gas meters tested | 105,399 | 115,814 |
| Totals | 326,849 | 376,774 |
| Revenue— | | |
| Electricity | $ 142,232 90 | $ 167,156 70 |
| Gas | 73,707 60 | 80,069 40 |
| Totals | $ 215,940,50 | $ 247,226 10 |
| Expenditure— | | |
| Electricity | $ 116,831 43 | $ 118,190 16 |
| Gas | 49,597 85 | 48,574 97 |
| Totals | $ 166,429 28 | $ 166,765 13 |

From the above statement it will be seen that the increase in the number of metres tested during the last year was 49,925. It may also be seen that the increase in revenue was $31,285.60, whereas the increase in expenditure was only $335.85. The total surplus shown is $80,460.97. It may be observed, however, that no expenditure is included for administrative staff salaries and certain office rentals which are paid by the Department of Public Works.

### *Electricity Inspection*

According to the Electricity Inspection Act, every contractor supplying electricity to a customer shall obtain from the department a Certificate of Registration for his plant, on or before March 31 of each year. In this connection the number of electric meters in use on March 31, 1926, according to these applications, was 1,240,753, and the number tested, namely, 260,960, represents 21 per cent of the total metres in use. There were 39,510 more electric metres tested last year than in the year previous.

### *Gas Inspection*

There are thirty-two companies manufacturing gas and the total number of gas metres in use by these companies measuring this gas is 433,067.

There were 14,427,246,017 cubic feet of gas sold during the year composed of straight coal gas, carburetted water gas and coke oven gas. The increase in the amount of gas made over last year is 1,346,984,668 cubic feet, which gives evidence that the gas companies are not on the decline.

The total number of tests made on the above gas in respect of its calorific power was 3,393. These tests are made to determine whether the gas is kept

up to the standard calorific value of 450 B.T.U's per cubic foot required by our regulations. Sixteen tests showed the gas to be below this standard and of these sixteen, thirteen were registered against one company, leaving only three to be registered against all the other companies combined, which is a pretty good showing and gives evidence that they are living up to the regulations.

The amount of natural gas supplied to the various consumers in the natural gas districts throughout Canada was 12,730,228,776, and this was registered by 79,523 metres.

There are seven acetylene gas companies and they supplied 1,210,894 cubic feet of acetylene gas through 425 metres.

### *Laboratory*

The work in the laboratory consists chiefly in maintaining the accuracy of the various instruments used in checking electric and gas metres, etc., in the various offices throughout the country. In addition to that we have checked a number of metres for other departments of the government and also for outside firms. There were 120 instruments checked for our own uses and 44 for outside firms. The total amount of laboratory fees amounted to $100.30.

Another very important work in connection with the laboratory is the testing of new instruments that have been sent to the department for approval in order that they may be offered for sale in Canada. During the last year considerable activity was evidenced in this regard, as no less than fourteen new types of watthour metres were submitted for approval. Of these fourteen types, nine were recommended for approval and five were either rejected or held over pending further information and investigation. Considerable time is required for examining and testing the meter before this is finally approved, a great many tests being necessary to determine whether it meets the requirements laid down in our regulations governing the approval of meters.

In addition to the above tests there were also conducted in the laboratory, tests on a batch of dry batteries and tests on a batch of incandescent lamps.

### *Exportation of Electricity*

Section 10 of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, chapter 16, dated April 27, 1907, gives the Governor in Council power to impose an export duty on all electrical energy exported from Canada. An Order in Council was passed accordingly imposing an export duty of three one-hundredths of one cent per kilowatt hour upon electrical energy exported from Canada on, from and after the 1st day of April, 1925. Export duty collected, $288,392.41. License fees, $625.50. Total, $289,017.91. Expenses, $263.11. Net balance, $288,754.88.

From the above it may be noted that the cost of collecting the export duty was less than one-tenth of one cent. The kilowatt hours produced for use in Canada were 3,575,289,701, and the kilowatt hours produced for export were 1,359,343,753.

## Bank Clearings

| Clearing House Centre | For twelve months ended March 31, 1924 | For twelve months ended March 31, 1925 | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1925 as compared with 1924 | Percentages of 1925 to 1924 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Brandon | 30,504,348 | 31,063,792 | + 559,446 | 101 |
| Brantford | 45,737,796 | 52,455,116 | + 6,717,320 | 114 |
| Calgary | 342,332,304 | 370,852,164 | + 28,519,860 | 108 |
| Chatham | 29,486,630 | 31,767,961 | + 2,281,331 | 107 |
| Edmonton | 224,106,574 | 244,555,491 | + 20,448,917 | 109 |
| Fort William | 46,853,423 | 44,039,958 | − 2,813,465 | 93 |
| Halifax | 151,436,015 | 154,278,522 | + 2,842,507 | 101 |
| Hamilton | 249,236,609 | 253,814,700 | + 4,578,091 | 101 |
| Kingston | 35,756,629 | 36,920,876 | + 1,164,247 | 103 |
| Kitchener | 48,288,407 | 50,074,587 | + 1,786,180 | 103 |
| Lethbridge | 26,878,554 | 29,505,055 | + 2,626,501 | 109 |
| London | 139,563,641 | 135,417,924 | − 4,145,717 | 97 |
| Medicine Hat | 15,869,685 | 15,212,378 | − 657,307 | 95 |
| Moncton | 40,849,914 | 42,316,649 | + 1,466,735 | 103 |
| Montreal | 5,267,310,272 | 5,258,392,365 | − 8,917,907 | 99 |
| Moose Jaw | 58,860,661 | 60,931,598 | + 2,070,937 | 103 |
| New Westminster | 30,606,763 | 35,049,460 | + 4,442,697 | 114 |
| Ottawa | 329,446,910 | 331,928,681 | + 2,481,771 | 100 |
| Peterborough | 40,989,303 | 39,904,300 | − 1,085,003 | 97 |
| Prince Albert | 16,358,772 | 17,827,094 | + 1,468,322 | 108 |
| Quebec | 292,825,965 | 293,824,275 | + 998,310 | 100 |
| Regina | 180,137,034 | 230,606,785 | + 50,469,751 | 128 |
| St. John | 131,759,896 | 134,360,906 | + 2,601,010 | 101 |
| Saskatoon | 81,467,597 | 94,166,548 | + 12,698,951 | 115 |
| Sherbrooke | 40,620,465 | 42,843,465 | + 2,223,000 | 100 |
| Toronto | 5,105,606,730 | 4,999,826,355 | − 105,780,375 | 97 |
| Vancouver | 795,352,636 | 839,024,503 | + 43,671,867 | 105 |
| Victoria | 106,849,013 | 105,410,814 | − 1,428,199 | 98 |
| Windsor | 162,133,370 | 183,370,603 | + 21,237,233 | 113 |
| Winnipeg | 2,812,611,472 | 2,824,030,294 | + 11,618,822 | 100 |
| | 16,879,837,388 | 16,983,773,219 | ..... | ..... |

## Bounties

During the year 1925-26 this department has had charge of the administration of an Act respecting the payment of bounties on Petroleum, 13-14 George V, chapter 63. (Assented to June 30, 1923.) Also an Act respecting the payment of Bounties on Copper Bars and Rods, 13-14 George V, chapter 40. (Assented to on June 30, 1923.)

### *Petroleum Bounty Act*

The Bounty Rate—

On crude petroleum produced on or before the 30th June, 1924, was 1½ cent per imperial gallon.

On crude petroleum produced on or after the first of July, 1924, and not later than June 30, 1925, was ¾ of a cent per imperial gallon.

On crude petroleum produced after the first of July, 1925, no bounty was paid.

The bounty was, however, paid on crude petroleum produced prior to July 1, 1925, for several months after that date, as follows:—

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN ONTARIO

| Month | Number of Barrels | Bounty paid |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ |
| April | 10,801 4/5 | 2,841 84 |
| May | 10,277 23/35 | 2,702 56 |
| June | 11,842 6/35 | 3,112 08 |
| July | 20,762 13/35 | 5,534 65 |
| August | 3,511 17/35 | 957 14 |
| September | 126 1/7 | 33 11 |
| | 57,321 22/35 | 15,181 38 |

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN NEW BRUNSWICK

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — | 5,370 2/7 | 1,779 77 |

*Copper Bounties Act*

Bounty rates on copper bars and rods manufactured in Canada and sold for consumption therein, from copper produced in Canada from ore mined in Canada during the periods, are as follows:—

From the twelfth day of May, 1923, to the thirtieth day of June, 1924, both inclusive, one and one-half cents per pound;

From the first day of July, 1924, to the thirtieth day of June, 1925, both inclusive, one and one-fourth cents per pound;

From the first day of July, 1925, to the thirtieth day of June, 1926, both inclusive, one cent per pound;

From the first day of July, 1926, to the thirtieth day of June, 1927, both inclusive, three-fourths of one cent per pound;

From the first day of July, 1927, to the thirtieth day of June, 1928, both inclusive, one-half of one cent per pound.

The total bounty payable is not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars in any one of the said periods.

The bounty is not to be paid on copper bars or rods exported from Canada, nor on copper rods made from copper bars on which a bounty has already been paid.

Rules and regulations were drawn up and were authorized by Order in Council of September 12, 1923, but no bounty under this Act was claimed until August 16, 1924.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, bounty was paid on 1,482,267 pounds of copper bars to the amount of $14,822.67. No claims have as yet been made on copper rods.

*Hemp Bounty Act*

An Act respecting the payment of bounties on certain manufactures of hemp, 13-14 George V, chapter 50, authorizing the payment on hemp grown in Canada and used in the manufacture of yarn or twine, or in the manufacture of hemp further advanced than yarn or twine, manufactured in Canada and sold for consumption therein, during the periods and at the rates following, was assented to on June 30, 1923, but does not come into effect until the calendar year, 1926.

During the calendar year—

1926, one and one-eighth cents per pound;
1927, one and three-eighths cents per pound;
1928, one one one-fourth cents per pound;
1929, one and one-eighths cents per pound;
1930, one cent per pound;
1931, seven-eighths of one-cent per pound;
1932, three-fourths of one cent per pound;
1933, one-half of one cent per pound.

The bounty is to be paid on the weight of carded hemp used in manufacture, and the weight of the carded hemp is to be computed on the absolutely dry weight thereof plus a moisture regain of not more than twelve per cent, and exclusive of lubricating or other extraneous material.

The bounty payable is not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in any one of the said periods, nor is the bounty to be paid on hemp yarn or twine, or manufactures of hemp further advanced than yarn or twine, exported from Canada.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce is charged with the administration of the provisions of this Act.

### Subsidized Steamship Services

During the year ended March 31, 1926, a total of $1,078,038.10 was paid by the department in mail subsidies and steamship subventions.

Of this amount $518,948.44 was paid for ocean services on the Atlantic and Pacific, and $559,089.66 was paid to local coasting services in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and on the British Columbia coast; the local services also including one route in Ontario between Pelee Island and the mainland.

During the calendar year 1925 these subsidized services made 5,312 trips, carrying a total of 193,023 passengers, 483,516 tons of freight, 6,381 live stock, and 189,860 bags of mail. All subsidized lines are obliged, under their contracts, to carry mails whenever required by the Post Office Department and that department of the Government is thus relieved of a very considerable expense.

Subsidies paid to ocean lines assist materially in the development of Canadian export trade; while the assistance granted in this way to coasting vessels enables services to be supplied to localities which are in many cases far from any railway or other regular means of communication, and whose populations are often dependent entirely upon subsidized boats for their connections with the rest of the country.

### Gold and Silver Marking Act

There has been a marked improvement in the observance of the Gold and Silver Marking Act since its enactment, this being attributed chiefly to the trade having become more familiar with its requirements.

There have been only four prosecutions and convictions during the past fiscal year, and in every case the prosecution affected foreign made goods only. The four prosecutions were under section 11 of the Act governing the marking of silverplated ware. The goods offered and displayed for sale were made of a brass base and so marked as to mislead and deceive the public. A great deal of such goods are still being imported, but are immune from the Act if they contain no marks thereon.

Some complaint has arisen by reason of goods being sold as platinum which consist only of white silver. The hope has been expressed that when the Act is amended a clause governing the marking of this precious metal will be included.

The inspector of the Gold and Silver Marking Act reports that small dealers in the trade who handle the cheap lines of jewellery take advantage of section

10 of the Act, which permits them to put the mark "Gold-filled" on articles, regardless of quality. An amendment to the Act in this respect will also be given consideration.

### The Staff

As regards the personnel of the department, there is a marked improvement in attendance and steadiness, the excessive separations commonly referred to as personal turnover experienced in the past few years, due to old age, superannuation, deaths, branches transferred from other depatrments and the after effects of the war, together with reclassification and the employment of temporary assistants for special work, has been reduced to minimum, with the exception of extra temporary staffs required for the administration of the Canadian Grain Act, a matter controlled by the size of the grain crop, which was exceptionally large, as well as the additional requirements of the amended Canada Grain Act, 1925, which called for the establishment of a Board of Grain Appeal, etc.

This accounts for an increase of one hundred and eleven employees, leaving an increase for all other services of twenty-one over the previous year. Of this number five are Junior Trade Commissioners in training who have been taken on during the year, and assistance required to fill some of the more important vacancies caused by deaths, resignations, those placed on pension and other retirements.

It might also be stated that the substantial increase in revenue of the department which is $684,121.43 over 1924-25 also required our filling some of the outstanding vacancies to assist in producing it.

The many changes which took place in recent years were regarded as a barometer of dissatisfaction, and excessive turnover as expensive and wholly undesirable, but unavoidable on account of the unstable conditions which have existed during the restless period following the war.

The past year would indicate that there is little room for improvement in the matter of attendance, efficiency of organization and the general functioning of the several branches, due primarily to the return of more stable conditions with a minimum staff required to carry on the necessary business of the department.

Of the more important officials of the permanent staff the following changes were effected during the fiscal year 1925-26:—

Mr. W. McLeod Clarke, Trade Commissioner at Milan, Italy, was promoted to Director of Commercial Intelligence Service, Ottawa.

Mr. A. E. Bryan, Trade Commissioner at Kobe, Japan, was promoted to Travelling Inspector of Trade Commissioners' Offices, with headquarters at Ottawa.

Mr. George Serls, Chief Grain Inspector, Winnipeg, was appointed Chairman Board of Grain Appeal, Winnipeg.

Mr. J. D. Fraser, Assistant Chief Grain Inspector, Winnipeg, was promoted to Chief Grain Inspector.

Mr. George Hill, Grain Inspector, Calgary, Alberta, was appointed Chairman Board of Grain Appeal, Calgary.

Mr. J. L. Stiver, Eastern Divisional Superintendent of Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, was promoted to the Directorship of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, Ottawa.

### Revenue and Expenditure

Appended will be found summaries of the revenue and expenditure of the Department of Trade and Commerce for a number of years past.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. T. O'HARA,

Deputy Minister.

## REVENUE

SUMMARY of the Revenue of the Department for the Services indicated during a period of thirteen years, i.e., April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1926

| Fiscal Year | Canada Grain Act | Canadian Government Elevators | Weights and Measures* | Gas and Electricty* | Electricity Exportation Act** | Culler's Fees% | Board of Grain Supervisors | War Trade Board | Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau | Patent Fees† | Miscel-laneous Revenue | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1913–14 | 402,689 87 | 107,494 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,799 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 78 | 511,998 19 |
| 1914–15 | 276,711 45 | 240,323 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,114 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 896 76 | 521,045 93 |
| 1915–16 | 469,049 69 | 444,566 77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,737 07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,225 09 | 937,578 62 |
| 1916–17 | 569,772 65 | 890,038 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,554 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,033 15 | 1,463,399 33 |
| 1917–18 | 563,266 92 | 936,608 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,342 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,608 51 | 1,527,826 57 |
| 1918–19 | 340,545 75 | 741,523 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,229 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275,708 85 | 64,458 40 | 1,423,466 37 |
| 1919–20 | 394,309 77 | 698,295 82 | 149,473 43 | 175,125 27 | ..... | 1,272 82 | 350,000 00 | 262,469 34 | ..... | 354,496 97 | 152,556 17 | 2,537,999 59 |
| 1920–21 | 810,952 57 | 672,325 00 | 264,218 95 | 211,828 60 | ..... | 2,070 15 | ..... | ..... | 11,917 06 | ..... | 93,413 17 | 2,066,725 50 |
| 1921–22 | 1,133,121 87 | 804,201 16 | 269,805 65 | 221,550 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,805 27 | ..... | 12,690 95 | 2,444,175 70 |
| 1922–23 | 1,503,616 09 | 860,421 39 | 278,259 04 | 204,420 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,141 10 | ..... | 1,497 67 | 2,864,355 60 |
| 1923–24 | 1,661,223 84 | 658,747 21 | 290,175 30 | 220,227 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,090 98 | ..... | 3,062 90 | 2,850,527 28 |
| 1924–25 | 1,446,199 79 | 876,566 00 | 293,764 87 | 216,413 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,876 79 | ..... | 17,288 33 | 2,878,109 68 |
| 1925–26 | 1,642,054 30 | 1,043,481 89 | 315,703 65 | 247,221 40 | 288,992 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,163 50 | ..... | 2,613 96 | 3,562,231 11 |
| | 11,213,514 56 | 8,974,594 15 | 1,861,400 89 | 1,496,787 33 | 288,992 41 | 14,120 43 | 350,000 00 | 262,469 34 | 97,994 70 | 630,205 82 | 399,359 84 | 25,589,439 47 |

*Prior to September, 1918, the Weights and Measures and Gas and Electricity Services were under the Department of Inland Revenue.
%Culler's Act abolished in 1921.
†Patent Office under Trade and Commercef or periods indicated.
**The Electricity and Exportation Act was passed on April 27, 1907, but no export duty was imposed until April 1, 1925.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1916, TO MARCH 31, 1926.

| | 1915–16 | 1916–17 | 1917–18 | 1918–19 | 1919–20 | 1920–21 | 1921–22 | 1922–23 | 1923–24 | 1924–25 | 1925–26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Civil Government | 115,092 07 | 123,220 27 | 137,195 56 | 150,204 05 | 406,563 34 | 289,466 27 | 387,354 97 | 412,783 00 | 465,460 86 | 444,766 24 | 465,464 14 |
| Canada Grain Act | 476,962 76 | 566,402 80 | 634,422 50 | 598,369 21 | 617,781 33 | 654,615 58 | 868,970 07 | 953,342 39 | 1,132,664 10 | 1,098,288 66 | 1,149,118 54 |
| Commercial Intelligence | 132,747 12 | 139,404 35 | 140,912 50 | 148,574 14 | 191,896 14 | 237,688 67 | 229,246 87 | 304,859 41 | 315,686 95 | 315,032 45 | 320,837 34 |
| Elevators, Operation and Management | 182,099 72 | 318,596 47 | 373,566 54 | 339,152 12 | 307,815 95 | 404,949 77 | 366,029 93 | 432,812 35 | 417,016 96 | 333,501 17 | 409,029 65 |
| Elevators, Construction and Maintenance | 1,020,475 99 | 179,735 04 | 29,671 59 | 11,562 71 | 895 00 | 9,749 51 | 2,531 18 | 74,356 95 | 110,744 96 | 1,538,052 82 | 1,775,144 02 |
| Bureau of Statistics | 24,275 79 | 266,235 11 | 52,167 82 | 74,754 91 | 82,517 55 | 237,483 89 | 134,697 34 | 103,857 87 | 99,081 04 | 76,150 35 | 82,413 26 |
| Census* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,664,088 04 | 259,148 28 | 158,015 70 | 40,800 09 | ..... |
| Research Council§ | ..... | ..... | 54,938 02 | 61,130 00 | 94,507 23 | 109,577 48 | 119,563 37 | 105,210 96 | 119,810 90 | 116,213 66 | 134,996 60 |
| Mail Subsidies & S.S. Subventions | 1,768,757 27 | 1,990,581 66 | 1,853,319 55 | 1,391,849 97 | 1,632,905 80 | 1,094,508 89 | 1,105,895 91 | 1,070,684 08 | 1,105,086 76 | 1,055,64 23 | 1,078,038 10 |
| West India Cable | 38,933 32 | 38,933 32 | 38,933 32 | 38,933 33 | 33,723 91 | 34,066 07 | 38,917 79 | 38,933 32 | 38,933 32 | 19,466 66 | ..... |
| Weights and Measures inspection† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 226,851 82 | 267,909 35 | 286,165 55 | 279,855 25 | 293,715 94 | 285,041 46 | 293,193 65 |
| Electricity and Gas Inspection† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119,474 93 | 138,000 00 | 145,145 88 | 156,702 26 | 169,672 31 | 163,072 79 | 167,028 24 |
| War Appropriation | 14,795 40 | 23,391 30 | 117,201 22 | 836,607 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Demobilization‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,057,859 25 | 71,959 63 | 1,710 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bounties | 109,236 68 | 103,223 12 | 113,496 85 | 270,802 48 | 352,558 52 | 149,202 35 | 100,140 14 | 95,749 93 | 79,809 54 | 72,043 73 | 31,783 82 |
| British and Foreign News Service | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,333 34 | 32,000 00 | 32,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 33,230 71 | 86,402 15 | 65,295 86 | 69,298 94 | 632,643 82 | (c)55,316 41 | 559,894 12 | 354,805 78 | 730,359 18 | 283,016 00 | 191,975 35 |
| | 3,916,606 83 | 3,836,125 59 | 3,611,121 33 | 3,991,239 09 | 5,757,994 59 (e) | 3,754,493 87 | 6,010,351 62 | 4,643,101 83 | 5,257,391 86 | 5,873,089 31 | 6,131,022 71 |

NOTES:—

*The 1911 Census was taken when this service was administered by the Dept. of Agriculture.

§Established in 1918.

†Attached to Inland Revenue Department prior to 1919.

‡No expenditure prior to date indicated.

(e)This item was reduced by refunds from the sale of pig iron amounting to $801,793.91.

(c)The difference between this figure and that shown by the Auditor General's Report is $4,805.39, "Civil Gov't Salaries," detailed under Health Department.

"MISCELLANEOUS," for 1923–24 include the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prov. Bonus Allowance | $ 139,521 81 |
| Prtg. Parl'y and Departmental Pubs | 114,606 39 |
| Royal Commission to Inq. into Grain Trade | 120,212 01 |
| Canadian Exhibition Train | 106,062 74 |
| Japanese Relief | 182,369 65 |
| Other Miscellaneous | 67,586 58 |
| Total | $ 730,359 18 |

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA, CANADA

HON. JAMES A. ROBB, Acting Minister F. C. T. O'HARA, Deputy Minister

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION SERVICES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ELECTRICITY AND GAS

OTTAWA, June 19, 1926.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Inspection of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas; also statements in connection therewith for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

F. C. T. O'HARA,
*Deputy Minister.*

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INSPECTION SERVICE

Mr. E. O. Way, Director of Weights and Measures, reports as follows:—

The Weights and Measures Service, I am pleased to say, has again completed a year of successful activities. The satisfactory position of March, 1925, when the year closed for the first time with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of $1,075.89, has not only been maintained, but improved, the surplus being increased to $22,647.49. The main object of all our efforts for many years, the development of a self-supporting, efficient and effective inspection service, has at last been accomplished, and, given the same limitations of personnel to inspection requirements, together with normal expansion in the business of the country, the service should continue to function free from all charge upon the treasury, or undue burden upon the trading community. There is of course a good deal of inspection work, in relation to short weight and measure, for which there are no fees and as the cities grow, this work is bound to increase, but as trading equipment will increase in direct ratio to expanding cities and trade, the present proportion of remunerative and unremunerative work is likely to continue.

The figures for the year 1925-26 in comparison with the year preceding are:—

| | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | $294,106 64 | $315,841 14 |
| Expenditure | 293,030 75 | 293,193 65 |
| Surplus | $ 1,075 89 | $ 22,647 49 |

That is, whilst expenditure only increased by $162.90 the revenue increased by $21,734.50—and the surplus from $1,075.89 to $22,647.49. Against this surplus, however, should be charged the sum of $19,709.89, covering the salaries of the director's office in the department, which are paid from the civil vote and not from Weights and Measures contingencies.

A comparative reference to schedule "A" shows that actual service expenses increased over last year by $10,483.96, made up chiefly of $5,802.47 advance in salaries and $4,199.58 in travelling, freight and transportation. This was offset by the elimination of $7,989.29 on account of cost of living bonus and $2,331.77 in general contingencies, including a reduction of $1,910.48 for printing—hence the small net increase in expenses of $162.90.

The increase in Revenue is due to a straight expansion in Weights and Measures work, notably in the inspection of equipment for the sale of gasolene. Increased work inseparably involves increased expenditure, but it is a point worth recording that whereas in 1920, the year inspection fees were increased and inspection made annual, it cost $1.15 to collect one dollar, last year the cost was only 93 cents.

## The Fee System

In some quarters there is a disposition to protest the Fee System of weights and measures inspection. The retail merchants in particular protest every year that weights and measures inspection should be a charge upon the treasury and free to the trader, because, they claim, such inspection is for the protection of the public. This is true, but only in part, for the merchant also enjoys protection, as vital, if not more vital to him than to the public. The truth of this is illustrated and substantiated by early weights and measures legislation, of which the following is a characteristic example, and quoted from a statute passed in 1354, in the reign of Edward III:—

"As we have been given to understand that certain merchants buy goods of avoirdupois, wools, and other merchandise by one weight and sell by another; and also that they act deceitfully in the matter of weighing; and also that they use false measures and yards, so as grievously to deceive us and all the people and the honest merchants; we will and ordain that one weight, one measure, and one yard be used throughout all the land, as well without the staple as within it, and that wool and all goods of avoirdupois shall be weighed by the balance."

Here weights and measures legislation and inspection is clearly cited as necessary for the protection of "all the people" and the "honest merchant," and the same holds good to-day. Inspection does not exist because merchants and traders are generally dishonest or deceitful, but to deprive the few that are so inclined of the opportunity of practising dishonesty, to the grievous harm of the public and honest trader alike.

The merchant and trader are not in business for amusement, nor yet as philanthropists. They certainly render a service to the public, but the primary incentive is profit and the keystone of their business, the meter of their profits, is their weighing and measuring equipment. Weighing and measuring is done with as much accuracy and refinement as possible, just as much to protect the merchant against loss as to see that the public get what they pay for. In this the merchant has the greater interest. Wear and tear in weighing machines is always against the merchant. It takes a pound and a fraction to register one pound. The fraction does not benefit individual customers, but the loss to the trader is cumulative and serious. It is in fact to protect the merchant against this loss that has given rise to the wonderful refinements in modern weighing machines and why the old and simple even arm balance has gone out of existence, in the use of which the trader always had to put enough "extra" in the goods pan to make the scale "bump." To-day he splits a line and in doing so, gives just one standard pound, neither more nor less.

But more important still is the fact that the responsibility rests upon the trader to see that he uses nothing but approved, correct, and legally stamped equipment. In most countries, the Government sends its Inspectors from centre to centre, and in each the traders are notified to produce and bring in all their trade equipment for verification and stamping. This is an irksome, inconvenient and costly procedure to the merchant, involving much loss of time. In Canada, the inspector, with his standards, travels right up to the merchants' premises and verifies his equipment in his own place of business. As a quid

pro quo, the fee system is fair and just and a convenience and economy to the merchants, whilst added to this, inspectors render the valuable service of adjusting such machines as are found incorrect and capable of adjustment without machine work.

Then, of course, there are the larger machines that can only be inspected "in situ." After the trader in Europe has brought in his portable equipment for inspection, the inspector has still to go out to inspect the dormant machines at considerable cost—but under the Canadian system, the inspector inspects shop and dormant equipment at the same single visit, and thus proportionately reduces the cost to trader and Government alike.

Yet still another advantage attaches to this system, by the fact that the inspector drops in without notice and so examines equipment in the actual condition in which it is being used by the trader, which increases the inspector's chances of detecting deceitful practices and improper manipulation. The inspection fee then, paid by the merchant, merely amounts to a small insurance premium against unfair competition and against the inconvenience, expense, and loss of time and business in periodically carting his equipment to some Government stamping centre, a system that is wasteful to both Government and trading community alike.

## Staff

Few changes have taken place in the staff during the year. One officer, Mr. N. Merrigold, died in Hamilton, February, 1926, and will not be replaced, whilst Senior Inspector R. J. Wright, of Toronto, retired as from January 1, 1926. Mr. Wright was 76 years of age and had 45 years of intelligent and competent service to his credit. The work in Toronto is such that he must be replaced. One new appointment has been made in Edmonton to meet the increasing work in the northern half of Alberta, but as we are dropping one position in Hamilton, as mentioned above, the personnel stands at the same figure, viz., 111.

## Inspection Details

The following table gives a summary of the various appliances inspected during the year, detailed statistics being given in appendices B, etc.

### Summary

| — | Submitted | Verified | Rejected | Per cent of Rejection |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weights | 89,828 | 89,459 | 369 | 0·41 |
| Weights, metric | 1,648 | 1,634 | 14 | 0·85 |
| Measures of capacity | 104,432 | 104,285 | 147 | 0·14 |
| Measures of length | 12,209 | 12,181 | 28 | 0·23 |
| Milk cans | 72,178 | 72,166 | 12 | 0·02 |
| Ice cream containers | 27,476 | 27,473 | 3 | 0·01 |
| Glassware, babcock (pipettes, etc.) | 51,789 | 51,164 | 625 | 1·20 |
| Measuring devices (gasolene) | 29,167 | 27,944 | 1,223 | 4·20 |
| Weighing machines | 170,374 | 162,258 | 8,116 | 4·70 |
| Weighing machines, metric | 571 | 554 | 17 | 2·90 |
| | 559,672 | 549,118 | 10,554 | |

The development in package goods, as a phase of modern centralized production, is reflected in weights and measures statistics in the slow rate of increase in the number of weighing machines inspected—which in the past five years only amounts to some 16 per cent. In the same period, however, the inspection of gasolene measuring devices has increased from 15,363 to 29,167, i.e., over 80 per cent. The latter instruments have usurped first place in importance and

intricacy in all weights and measures work. The measurement of a liquid in a graduated visible glass bowl looks to be the simplest of all propositions, whereas, on the contrary, elaborate regulations and extreme watchfulness are required to ensure reasonable accuracy and protection against the improper diversion and trapping of the measured liquid.

### Babcock Glassware

Some 51,789 pieces of this metric glassware were received for verification, showing a falling-off of 15,983 pieces compared with 1924-25.

The fees, of course, dropped in proportion, amounting to $2,558.20, compared with $3,357.35 for the year preceding.

### Other Duties

The tare weight of freight cars used in the West for the shipment of coal was again taken up early in 1926, with results but little better than last year. Serious inaccuracies as between the actual weight and the stencilled weights of cars continue to exist. The data was again referred to the Railway Commission, as Weights and Measures has no jurisdiction over freight cars. The Railways have met the Western Fuel Dealers and made some concessions and promised closer attention to the tare weighing of cars, but with the price of coal and freight rates what they are to-day, it is becoming obvious that the old, easy, and approximate methods of handling coal shipments no longer meet the situation and that the only satisfactory and ultimate solution would seem to be the net weighing of the coal into freight cars, as is now done with wheat.

### Seizures and Prosecutions

During the year, one hundred and seven (107) weighing machines and thirty measures were seized as being either illegal or false and unjust.

In nine cases proceedings were instituted, resulting in seven convictions, with penalties amounting to $158. One case was settled out of court, and one case is still pending.

### The Metric System

Interest for Canada in the Metric System last year centred in Washington D.C., where hearings have been held before a Committee of Congress, on a Metric Bill, H.R.-10, introduced by Mr. Britten.

The object of the Bill is "that from and after the 1st day of January, 1935, metric weights and measures, except as herein provided, shall be used for the following purposes," which, briefly stated, are merchandizing, transportation charges, postal, excise and customs charges; but the Bill expressly states its provisions shall not apply to manufacture, surveys, etc.

The latter exemptions are of special interest and testify to the recognized difficulty of changing the units of measure in established and more or less standardized production. And yet it is here that the Metric System is most needed to place manufactured products on an interchangeable international basis. Conversely, there is not much to be gained by changing the units of national commerce. In other words, very little is to be gained by compelling dry good merchants to sell by the metre, whilst industry manufactures by the inch. As the Bill has met with considerable opposition, the conjecture is that it will not be reported. (The latest advice is that the Committee has declined to report the Bill to Congress.)

In the evidence that was taken, one gentleman, admittedly an opponent of the Metric System, submitted some scales or rules of length that he bought in Liege, Belgium, in 1921. These rules were of four different denominations: metric, the old Paris inch, the Belgium inch and the English inch. Belgium adopted the metric system in 1820, yet with metric countries all around her,

we find measures of old denominations in use (for sale must denote demand and use) after over 100 years of compulsory metric legislation. The customs and habits of a people die slowly and the advocates of change cannot airily dismiss such national traits and public psychology as of no effect. The biggest obstacle in placing the English currency on a decimal basis, whilst retaining the gold pound and nearly all its present subdivisions, is due to the effect upon the masses in changing the value of the penny from twelve to ten to the shilling—the 20th of the pound.

If the Metric System has any special merit, it is in its peculiar adaptability for scientific and laboratory use, but even this superiority over other systems is not without its defects, chiefly due to the standardization of metric units at 4°C. instead of at the normal temperature of 62° F. in the English system.

What this means is well illustrated by a recent experience in the Weights and Measures laboratory last year. It has been the custom of this service in testing Babcock pipettes to verify, we will say, an 18 c.c. pipette by weighing its contents of distilled water against an 18 gram weight, on a fine laboratory balance. On one occasion, 90 pipettes out of 144 were rejected, whereupon, after inquiring of our methods, the manufacturer wrote us as follows:—

"We are still somewhat in doubt whether you mean the pipette to contain 17·6 grams at 62° F. or to contain 17·6 ml. at 62°F. You realize of course, that the volume of 17·6 grams of water at 62° F. is approximately 0·05 ml. greater than 17·6 ml. We find that the apparent weight in air of 1,000 ml. of water at 62°F. (16·7°C.) is 997·79 grams. One thousand grams would exceed this by 2·21 ml. Therefore, 17·6 grams would exceed 17·6 ml. by 0·0389 ml. or 17·6 ml. at 62°F. will weigh 0·0389 grams less than 17·6 grams, that is 17·5611 grams."

The above illustrates the fact that the interchangeability of the units of the Metric System, is only theoretical, and that the practical use of this property occasioned much trouble in testing commercial glassware. It means that 17·6 c.c. does not weigh 17·6 grams—except at one fixed temperature, 4°C., which is never met with in industrial and commercial conditions. Of course, 17·6 c.c. is 17·6 ml. at any temperature, but as soon as the temperature deviates from the standard temperature of 4°C., the identity between 17·6 c.c. or 17·6 ml. and 17·6 grams ceases to exist.

# APPENDIX A

## STATEMENT of Weights and Measures—Expenditure and Revenue for Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| Districts | District Inspectors | Salaries | Special Assistance | Rent | Travel | Sundries | Total | Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| ONTARIO— | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | F. D. Diamond | 6,754 35 | | | 3,864 22 | 433 37 | 11,051 94 | 10,822 65 |
| Hamilton | J. C. Sealey | 13,800 00 | | | 6,874 55 | 230 82 | 20,905 37 | 19,835 15 |
| London | A. A. Luton | 12,210 00 | 90 00 | | 4,892 33 | 288 76 | 17,481 09 | 20,761 75 |
| Ottawa | E. H. Hinchey | 18,931 62 | | | 7,804 81 | 238 31 | 26,974 74 | 21,475 00 |
| Toronto | J. J. McConvey | 15,765 00 | | | 4,247 80 | 188 01 | 20,200 81 | 38,840 40 |
| Total for Ontario | | 67,460 97 | 90 00 | | 27,683 71 | 1,379 27 | 96,613 95 | 111,734 95 |
| QUEBEC— | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal | A. A. Bernard | 20,921 67 | | | 8,751 77 | 346 34 | 30,019 78 | 37,177 50 |
| Quebec | J. A. W. LeBel | 12,165 00 | | | 7,067 69 | 342 50 | 19,575 19 | 17,016 50 |
| Sherbrooke | O. C. Delorme | 5,988 06 | | | 2,141 55 | 194 98 | 8,324 59 | 10,461 65 |
| Three Rivers | J. A. Desilets | 6,863 70 | | | 3,292 60 | 196 09 | 10,352 39 | 7,463 00 |
| Total for Quebec | | 45,938 43 | | | 21,253 61 | 1,079 91 | 68,271 95 | 72,118 65 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK— | | | | | | | | |
| St. John | W. F. Balcom | 6,019 00 | | | 1,667 54 | 103 52 | 7,790 06 | 6,384 15 |
| NOVA SCOTIA— | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | W. M. Dustan | 6,840 00 | | | 3,853 85 | 415 39 | 11,109 24 | 8,467 65 |
| P. E. ISLAND— | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | J. E. Trainor (Actg.) | 1,680 00 | | | 454 96 | 40 32 | 2,175 28 | 1,949 50 |
| MANITOBA— | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | J. B. Attridge | 16,620 00 | | | 7,816 87 | 300 81 | 24,737 68 | 27,433 65 |
| SASKATCHEWAN— | | | | | | | | |
| Regina | E. B. Lorimer | 12,600 00 | | | 7,654 19 | 333 92 | 20,588 11 | 21,297 20 |
| Saskatoon | R. Wallace (Actg.) | 8,400 00 | 120 00 | | 6,847 37 | 316 26 | 15,683 63 | 21,371 50 |
| Total for Saskatchewan | | 21,000 00 | 120 00 | | 14,501 56 | 650 18 | 36,271 74 | 42,668 70 |
| ALBERTA— | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | A. E. H. Cable | 7,365 00 | | | 4,404 34 | 234 60 | 12,003 94 | 13,338 40 |
| Edmonton | John McLeod | 5,670 81 | | | 4,887 65 | 290 77 | 10,849 23 | 14,902 50 |
| Total for Alberta | | 13,035 81 | | | 9,291 99 | 525 37 | 22,853 17 | 28,240 90 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA— | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver | A. H. Dutton | 7,140 00 | 16 00 | 180 00 | 4,344 80 | 400 59 | 12,081 39 | 11,684 30 |
| YUKON— | | | | | | | | |
| Dawson | E. Telford | 355 65 | | | 153 65 | | 509 30 | 89 00 |
| Director, Ottawa | E. O. Way | | | | 456 30 | 127 25 | 583 55 | |
| Eastern Divisional Superintendent | D. J. McLean | 2,880 00 | | | 270 40 | 0 95 | 3,151 35 | |
| Western Divisional Superintendent | R. Wallace | 2,850 00 | | | 333 40 | | 3,183 40 | |
| Elevator Scale Inspector | J. G. White | 500 00 | | | 274 52 | | 774 52 | |
| Elevator Scale Inspector | A. A. Bowen | 660 00 | | | | | 660 00 | |
| Chief Factory Scale Inspector | C. F. Sheppard | | | | 46 25 | | 46 25 | |
| | | 6,890 00 | | | 1,380 87 | 128 20 | 8,399 07 | |
| Total for Districts | | 192,979 86 | 226 00 | 180 00 | 92,403 41 | 5,023 56 | 290,812 83 | 310,771 45 |
| General contingencies | | | | | | 587 67 | | |
| Printing general account | | | | | | 1,097 62 | | |
| Stationery, general account | | | | | | 536 14 | | |
| International Bureau of Weights and Measures | | | | | | 159 39 | | |
| | | | | | | | 2,380 82 | |
| Post Office inspection fees | | | | | | | | 2,500 00 |
| Weights and Measures laboratory fees | | | | | | | | 2,558 20 |
| Casual revenue | | | | | | | | 34 49 |
| | | | | | | | 293,193 65 | 315,864 14 |
| Less refund chargeable to Weights and Measures revenue as per Finance cheque No. 7517 | | | | | | | | 23 00 |
| | | | | | | | 293,193 65 | 315,841 14 |
| Gratuities to relatives of deceased employees | | | | | | | 240 00 | |

# APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the Number of Weights and Weighing Machines Submitted in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| Inspection District | Weighing Machines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Weights | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Platform Scales | | | | Spring Scales | | | Computing Scales | | Automatic Scales | | | | | | | | | |
| | Equal Arms | Steelyard | Ordinary | Pitless | Dial | Track | Trade | Ice and Dairy | Automatic Slot | Spring | All others | Grain Elevator | All others | Suspension Scales | Combined Avoirdupois and Metric | Metric | Avoirdupois | Troy | Metric | Tolerated | Tobacco |
| Belleville | 553 | 86 | 3,102 | 1 | 43 | 8 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 443 | 1,299 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 112 | 2,989 | ..... | 129 | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | 763 | 2,417 | 5,135 | 3 | 249 | 43 | 8 | 4 | 23 | 587 | 1,890 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7,677 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| London | 633 | 122 | 4,479 | 87 | 298 | 42 | 10 | ..... | 39 | 854 | 4,781 | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | 136 | 3,661 | ..... | 34 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 1,353 | 115 | 8,906 | 7 | 95 | 27 | 23 | 22 | 76 | 1,903 | 1,674 | 1 | ..... | 21 | 1 | 14 | 9,088 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 892 | 59 | 3,706 | ..... | 354 | 36 | 45 | 8 | 48 | 2,531 | 3,385 | ..... | 17 | 4 | ..... | 38 | 4,566 | 14 | 54 | ..... | ..... |
| ONTARIO | 4,194 | 2,799 | 25,328 | 98 | 939 | 156 | 108 | 46 | 193 | 6,318 | 13,029 | 1 | 18 | 64 | 1 | 300 | 27,981 | 38 | 228 | ..... | 20 |
| Montreal | 3,021 | 744 | 10,272 | 71 | 275 | 45 | 236 | 55 | 332 | 1,680 | 5,734 | ..... | 66 | 60 | 2 | 87 | 15,269 | 242 | 629 | 2 | 254 |
| Quebec | 1,782 | 528 | 5,571 | ..... | 18 | 13 | 47 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 2,089 | 18 | 13 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10,238 | ..... | 61 | 118 | 281 |
| Sherbrooke | 945 | 2,324 | 6,601 | 102 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 29 | 948 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6,695 | ..... | 54 | ..... | 12 |
| Three Rivers | 626 | 198 | 3,087 | 2 | 197 | 21 | 20 | ..... | 6 | 333 | 442 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3,001 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| QUEBEC | 6,374 | 3,794 | 25,531 | 175 | 501 | 95 | 306 | 61 | 361 | 2,042 | 9,213 | 21 | 81 | 66 | 3 | 92 | 35,203 | 242 | 744 | 120 | 547 |
| St. John, N.B | 490 | 71 | 2,017 | 1 | 58 | 20 | 50 | 1 | 3 | 688 | 868 | ..... | 3 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 2,613 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax.. N.S | 556 | 42 | 2,277 | 1 | 71 | 26 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 1,422 | 1,280 | ..... | ..... | 38 | ..... | ..... | 2,657 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I | 93 | 3 | 800 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 98 | 237 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 390 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg, Man | 912 | 644 | 6,634 | 54 | 167 | 32 | 192 | 3 | 80 | 2,131 | 2,227 | 25 | 8 | 17 | ..... | 27 | 5,521 | ..... | 386 | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 465 | 1,199 | 6,081 | 48 | 62 | 20 | 11 | 1 | 23 | 677 | 1,308 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,686 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | 519 | 1,320 | 6,007 | 50 | 23 | 11 | 5 | ..... | 7 | 807 | 1,155 | 10 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2,699 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 984 | 2,519 | 12,088 | 98 | 85 | 31 | 16 | 1 | 30 | 1,484 | 2,463 | 11 | 8 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5,385 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Calgary | 391 | 639 | 3,500 | 37 | 65 | 29 | 36 | ..... | 14 | 655 | 1,367 | 48 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 3,042 | ..... | 149 | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 386 | 546 | 3,974 | 133 | 65 | 16 | 33 | ..... | 11 | 599 | 1,392 | 73 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 145 | 3,604 | ..... | 141 | ..... | ..... |
| ALBERTA | 777 | 1,185 | 7,474 | 170 | 130 | 45 | 69 | ..... | 25 | 1,254 | 2,759 | 121 | 1 | 12 | ..... | 145 | 6,646 | ..... | 290 | ..... | ..... |
| Vancouver, B.C | 686 | 282 | 3,546 | 16 | 53 | 40 | 322 | 30 | 27 | 1,408 | 2,067 | 8 | 19 | 38 | ..... | 6 | 2,387 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yukon, N.W.T | 5 | 4 | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 15,071 | 11,343 | 85,760 | 613 | 2,007 | 449 | 1,146 | 142 | 719 | 16,846 | 34,150 | 191 | 138 | 257 | 4 | 571 | 88,861 | 280 | 1,648 | 120 | 567 |

## APPENDIX B—Continued

RETURN showing the Number of Weights and Weighing Machines Verified in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| Inspection District | Weighing Machines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Weights | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Platform Scales | | | | Spring Scales | | | Computing Scales | | Automatic Scales | | | | | | | | | |
| | Equal Arms | Steelyard | Ordinary | Pitless | Dial | Track | Trade | Ice and Dairy | Automatic Slot | Spring | All others | Grain Elevator | All others | Suspension Scales | Combined Avoirdupois and Metric | Metric | Avoirdupois | Troy | Metric | Tolerated | Tobacco |
| Belleville | 546 | 77 | 2,874 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 418 | 1,259 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 112 | 2,965 | ..... | 129 | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | 736 | 2,386 | 4,542 | 3 | 154 | 31 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 503 | 1,696 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7,671 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| London | 626 | 115 | 4,205 | 67 | 268 | 17 | 10 | ..... | 36 | 772 | 4,649 | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | 136 | 3,619 | ..... | 34 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 1,340 | 102 | 8,553 | 7 | 76 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 70 | 1,727 | 1,579 | 1 | ..... | 18 | 1 | 14 | 9,064 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 866 | 54 | 3,328 | ..... | 208 | 23 | 41 | 8 | 47 | 2,426 | 3,140 | ..... | 17 | 3 | ..... | 38 | 4,564 | 14 | 54 | ..... | ..... |
| ONTARIO | 4,114 | 2,734 | 23,502 | 78 | 737 | 96 | 99 | 46 | 168 | 5,846 | 12,323 | 1 | 18 | 58 | 1 | 300 | 27,883 | 14 | 228 | ..... | 20 |
| Montreal | 2,954 | 716 | 9,615 | 58 | 239 | 35 | 210 | 55 | 306 | 1,552 | 5,400 | ..... | 64 | 58 | 2 | 86 | 15,140 | 242 | 629 | 2 | 254 |
| Quebec | 1,778 | 522 | 5,525 | ..... | 15 | 13 | 47 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 2,043 | 18 | 13 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10,238 | ..... | 61 | 118 | 281 |
| Sherbrooke | 945 | 2,314 | 6 552 | 96 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 25 | 925 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6,695 | ..... | 54 | ..... | 12 |
| Three Rivers | 621 | 189 | 3,040 | 1 | 178 | 20 | 18 | ..... | 5 | 322 | 424 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3,001 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| QUEBEC | 6,298 | 3,741 | 24,732 | 155 | 441 | 83 | 278 | 61 | 329 | 1,899 | 8,792 | 21 | 79 | 63 | 3 | 91 | 35,074 | 242 | 744 | 120 | 547 |
| St. John, N.B | 489 | 71 | 1,949 | 1 | 54 | 20 | 50 | 1 | 3 | 682 | 850 | ..... | 3 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 2,609 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax, N.S | 552 | 42 | 2,230 | 1 | 56 | 24 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 1,405 | 1,273 | ..... | ..... | 33 | ..... | ..... | 2,657 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 92 | 3 | 761 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 97 | 235 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 390 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg, Man | 904 | 637 | 6,314 | 43 | 129 | 21 | 171 | 3 | 69 | 2,054 | 2,159 | 25 | 8 | 13 | ..... | 27 | 5,493 | ..... | 386 | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 450 | 1,181 | 5,553 | 35 | 46 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 637 | 1,247 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,686 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | 517 | 1,320 | 5,780 | 43 | 21 | 11 | 5 | ..... | 7 | 791 | 1,129 | 10 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2,687 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 967 | 2,501 | 11,333 | 78 | 67 | 21 | 14 | 1 | 21 | 1,428 | 2,376 | 11 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5,373 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Calgary | 390 | 631 | 3,381 | 27 | 59 | 29 | 36 | ..... | 13 | 627 | 1,314 | 47 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 3,035 | ..... | 149 | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 380 | 534 | 3,496 | 88 | 53 | 11 | 32 | ..... | 7 | 553 | 1,304 | 68 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 129 | 3,537 | ..... | 127 | ..... | ..... |
| ALBERTA | 770 | 1,165 | 6,877 | 115 | 112 | 40 | 68 | ..... | 20 | 1,180 | 2,618 | 115 | 1 | 12 | ..... | 129 | 6,572 | ..... | 276 | ..... | ..... |
| Vancouver | 678 | 277 | 3,448 | 16 | 42 | 35 | 316 | 30 | 26 | 1,370 | 2,018 | 8 | 19 | 37 | ..... | 6 | 2,387 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yukon, N.W.T | 5 | 4 | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 74,869 | 11,175 | 81,211 | 487 | 1,639 | 344 | 1,069 | 142 | 636 | 15,962 | 32,651 | 185 | 133 | 236 | 4 | 554 | 88,516 | 256 | 1,634 | 120 | 567 |

## APPENDIX B—Concluded

RETURN showing the Number of Weights and Weighing Machines Rejected in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| Inspection District | Weighing Machines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Weights | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Platform Scales | | | | Spring Scales | | | Computing Scales | | Automatic Scales | | | | | | | | | |
| | Equal Arms | Steelyard | Ordinary | Pitless | Dial | Track | Trade | Ice and Dairy | Automatic Slot | Spring | All others | Grain Elevator | All others | Suspension Scales | Combined Avoirdupois and Metric | Metric | Avoirdupois | Troy | Metric | Tolerated | Tobacco |
| Belleville | 7 | 9 | 228 | ..... | 12 | 6 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 25 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | 27 | 31 | 593 | ..... | 95 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 84 | 194 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| London | 7 | 7 | 274 | 20 | 30 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 82 | 132 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 13 | 13 | 353 | ..... | 19 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 6 | 176 | 95 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 26 | 5 | 378 | ..... | 46 | 13 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 105 | 245 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ONTARIO | 80 | 65 | 1,826 | 20 | 202 | 60 | 9 | ..... | 25 | 472 | 706 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 98 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montreal | 67 | 28 | 657 | 13 | 36 | 10 | 26 | ..... | 26 | 128 | 334 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 129 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec | 4 | 6 | 46 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sherbrooke | ..... | 10 | 49 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Three Rivers | 5 | 9 | 47 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 11 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| QUEBEC | 76 | 53 | 799 | 20 | 60 | 12 | 28 | ..... | 32 | 143 | 421 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 129 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John, N.B | 1 | ..... | 68 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax, N.S | 4 | ..... | 47 | ..... | 15 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I | 1 | ..... | 39 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg, Man | 8 | 7 | 320 | 11 | 38 | 11 | 21 | ..... | 11 | 77 | 68 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 15 | 18 | 528 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 2 | ..... | 9 | 40 | 61 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | 2 | ..... | 227 | 7 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 17 | 18 | 755 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 2 | ..... | 9 | 56 | 87 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Calgary | 1 | 8 | 119 | 10 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 28 | 53 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 6 | 12 | 478 | 45 | 12 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 46 | 88 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 67 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| ALBERTA | 7 | 20 | 597 | 55 | 18 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 74 | 141 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 74 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| Vancouver, B.C | 8 | 5 | 98 | ..... | 11 | 5 | 16 | ..... | 1 | 38 | 49 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 202 | 168 | 4,549 | 126 | 368 | 105 | 77 | ..... | 83 | 884 | 1,499 | 6 | 5 | 21 | ..... | 17 | 345 | 24 | 14 | ..... | ..... |

# APPENDIX C

RETURN showing the Number of Measures of Capacity, Measuring Devices, Lineal Measures and Miscellaneous Submitted in each Inspection District, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| Inspection District | Measures of Capacity | | | Measuring Devices | | | Lineal Measures | Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dominion | Milk Cans | Measuring Tanks | S.M. Pumps | Visible | Combined Pump and Visible | Dominion | Measure-graphs | Personal Weighers | Ice Cream Containers | Totalizing Machine | Meters | Salt Carts | Miners' Attachments | Tripple Scales | Weighto-graphs |
| Belleville | 2,952 | | | 900 | 184 | 1 | 169 | 8 | 34 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Hamilton | 11,589 | | | 1,665 | | | 587 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| London | 15,188 | 15,053 | | 969 | 379 | 71 | 4,576 | 7 | | 2,900 | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | 5,868 | 506 | 7 | 1,561 | 92 | 29 | 6 | 18 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Toronto | 18,500 | 48,116 | 1 | 1,814 | 5,799 | 68 | 300 | 107 | | 23,389 | 644 | | | | | |
| ONTARIO | 54,097 | 63,675 | 8 | 6,909 | 6,454 | 169 | 5,638 | 143 | 34 | 26,289 | 646 | 1 | | | | |
| Montreal | 23,676 | 7,044 | 5 | 2,335 | 491 | 34 | 1,900 | 73 | | 47 | 40 | | | | | |
| Quebec | 12,802 | | 3 | 1,245 | | | 2,201 | 11 | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Sherbrooke | 807 | | | 679 | 8 | 8 | 170 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Three Rivers | 2,187 | | 3 | 364 | | | 274 | 3 | | 865 | | | | | | |
| QUEBEC | 39,472 | 7,044 | 11 | 4,623 | 499 | 42 | 4,545 | 89 | | 912 | 46 | | | | | |
| St. John, N.B | 2,248 | 300 | | 795 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Halifax, N.S | 1,163 | | 1 | 946 | 83 | | | | 29 | | | | 112 | 1 | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I | 300 | | | 283 | 7 | 7 | | | | 275 | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg, Man | 3,084 | | 1 | 1,968 | 430 | 15 | 863 | 115 | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Regina | 982 | | 8 | 1,582 | 57 | | 326 | 21 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Saskatoon | 67 | | | 1,243 | 14 | 7 | 78 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 1,049 | | 8 | 2,825 | 71 | 7 | 404 | 25 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Calgary | 12 | | 3 | 893 | 59 | 16 | | 12 | | | 7 | | | 18 | | |
| Edmonton | 2,385 | 1,159 | 6 | 1,053 | 49 | 4 | 283 | 8 | | | | | | 3 | 19 | |
| ALBERTA | 2,397 | 1,159 | 9 | 1,946 | 108 | 20 | 283 | 20 | | | 7 | | | 21 | 19 | |
| Vancouver, B.C | 463 | | 8 | 908 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 77 | 4 | | 20 | | | 9 | | |
| Totals | 104,273 | 72,178 | 46 | 21,203 | 7,724 | 262 | 11,740 | 469 | 67 | 27,476 | 729 | 1 | 112 | 32 | 19 | 5 |

## APPENDIX C—Continued

RETURN showing the Number of Measures of Capacity, Measuring Devices, Lineal Measures and Miscellaneous Verified in each Inspection District, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| Inspection District | Measures of Capacity | | | Measuring Devices | | | Lineal Measures | Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dominion | Milk Cans | Measuring Tanks | S.M. Pumps | Visible | Combined Pump and Visible | Dominion | Measure-graphs | Measuring Bowls | Ice Cream Containers | Personal Weighers | Meters | Salt Carts | Miners' Attachment | Tipple Scales | Weighto-graphs |
| Belleville | 2,947 | ..... | ..... | 858 | 175 | 1 | 169 | 8 | 34 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | 11,585 | ..... | ..... | 1,561 | ..... | ..... | 569 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| London | 15,188 | 15,053 | ..... | 845 | 354 | 69 | 4,576 | 7 | ..... | 2,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 5,863 | 494 | 7 | 1,461 | 91 | 27 | 6 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 18,500 | 48,116 | 1 | 1,750 | 5,794 | 64 | 300 | 116 | ..... | 23,389 | 644 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ONTARIO | 54,083 | 63,663 | 8 | 6,475 | 6,414 | 161 | 5,620 | 142 | 34 | 26,289 | 646 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montreal | 23,674 | 7,044 | 5 | 2,221 | 462 | 34 | 1,900 | 72 | ..... | 47 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec | 12,802 | ..... | 3 | 1,224 | ..... | ..... | 2,201 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sherbrooke | 807 | ..... | ..... | 649 | 8 | 8 | 170 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Three Rivers | 2,180 | ..... | 3 | 337 | ..... | ..... | 274 | 3 | ..... | 862 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| QUEBEC | 39,463 | 7,044 | 11 | 4,431 | 470 | 42 | 4,545 | 88 | ..... | 909 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John, N.B | 2,248 | 300 | ..... | 777 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Halifax, N.S | 1,127 | ..... | 1 | 919 | 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I | 231 | ..... | ..... | 255 | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg, Man | 3,074 | ..... | 1 | 1,891 | 423 | 15 | 863 | 114 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 982 | ..... | 8 | 1,445 | 55 | ..... | 326 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | 67 | ..... | ..... | 1,195 | 14 | 7 | 78 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 1,049 | ..... | 8 | 2,640 | 69 | 7 | 404 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Calgary | 12 | ..... | 3 | 860 | 54 | 15 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 2,376 | 1,159 | 6 | 964 | 46 | 4 | 283 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 16 | ..... |
| ALBERTA | 2,388 | 1,159 | 9 | 1,824 | 100 | 19 | 283 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 16 | ..... |
| Vancouver, B.C | 463 | ..... | 8 | 867 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 73 | 4 | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 104,126 | 72,166 | 46 | 20,079 | 7,636 | 253 | 11,722 | 459 | 67 | 27,473 | 729 | 1 | 112 | 29 | 16 | 5 |

## APPENDIX C—Concluded

RETURN showing the Number of Measures of Capacity, Measuring Devices, Lineal Measures and Miscellaneous Rejected in each Inspection District, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| Inspection District | Measures of Capacity | | | Measuring Devices | | | Lineal Measures | Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dominion | Milk Cans | Measuring Tanks | S.M. Pumps | Visible | Combined Pump and Visible | Dominion | Measure-graphs | Tipple Scales | Ice Cream Containers | Miners' Attachment | — | — | — | — | — |
| Belleville | 5 | | | 42 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton | 4 | | | 104 | | | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| London | | | | 124 | 25 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | 5 | 12 | | 100 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto | | | | 64 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| ONTARIO | 14 | 12 | | 434 | 40 | 8 | 18 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal | 2 | | | 114 | 29 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec | | | | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sherbrooke | | | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three Rivers | 7 | | | 27 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| QUEBEC | 9 | | | 192 | 29 | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| St. John, N.B | | | | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax, N.S | 36 | | | 27 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I | 69 | | | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg, Man | 10 | | | 77 | 7 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Regina | | | | 137 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Saskatoon | | | | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | 185 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Calgary | | | | 33 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton | 9 | | | 89 | 3 | | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | |
| ALBERTA | 9 | | | 122 | 8 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Vancouver, B.C | | | | 41 | | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Totals | 147 | 12 | | 1,124 | 88 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | |

## ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION SERVICES

The following report concerning the successful activities of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services during the past year is most gratifying:—

| | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|
| Electricity meters tested | 221,450 | 260,960 |
| Gas meters tested | 105,399 | 115,814 |
| Totals | 326,849 | 376,774 |
| REVENUE:— | | |
| Electricity | $ 142,232 90 | $ 167,051 70 |
| Gas | 73,707 60 | 80,069 40 |
| Totals | $ 215,940 50 | $ 247,121 10 |
| EXPENDITURE:— | | |
| Electricity | $ 116,831 43 | $ 118,190 16 |
| Gas | 49,597 85 | 48,574 97 |
| Totals | $ 166,429 28 | $ 166,765 13 |

The above figures show a great increase in the number of meters tested over the preceding year, namely 49,925, and the increase in revenue was $31,180.60. The increase in expenditure, however, was only $335.85.

The excess of revenue over expenditure is apparently $80,355.97. This figure, however, does not include the salaries of the staff at the Laboratory in Ottawa amounting to approximately $16,000, nor does it include the rentals for our various offices throughout the Dominion which would amount to about $25,000. Then there is the cost of the furniture for these offices, the interest on the money invested and depreciation on the testing equipment. If all these items were taken into consideration the surplus above mentioned would be greatly depreciated if not made to disappear entirely.

### ELECTRICITY INSPECTION

The total number of electric meters in use throughout Canada as given on returns sent in to the Department is approximately 1,241,000. There were 260,960 meters tested during the year of which 90,263 were new. The number tested was about 21 per cent of the number in use. There were very nearly 1,400 certificates issued to electric light companies, commissions, etc. in compliance with section 10 of the Electricity Inspection Act, chapter 16, 1907.

Considerable discussion has taken place regarding the checking and testing of instrument transformers. In large installations where large blocks of power are measured, instrument transformers are an integral part of the metering equipment. The meter may, in itself, be absolutely correct but if it is connected to the service by means of inaccurate transformers, the registration of the meter is also inaccurate.

Up to the present not much attention has been paid to the testing of transformers but the time has arrived when it will command our very careful consideration.

### GAS INSPECTION

Two kinds of gas are sold in Canada, namely, natural and manufactured. Included in the latter are, straight coal gas, carburetted water gas, coke oven gas and acetylene.

Natural gas is found mainly in Ontario and Alberta but is also present in quite large quantities near Moncton, New Brunswick. During the past year over 13,000,000,000 cubic feet of this gas were sold through 85,752 meters.

Manufactured gas consisting of coal, carburetted water and coke oven is sold in 32 different places enumerated in appendix F. There were 14,427,246,017 cubic feet supplied during the past year through 443,067 meters which on an average represents 2,712 cubic feet per meter per month.

This gas is also subject to a calorific test which test is made to determine the heating value of a cubic foot of gas.

The standard for the calorific power of manufactured gas supplied by a contractor is 450 British Thermal Units per cubic foot of saturated gas when burned in saturated air. There were 3,395 such tests made and in only 16 cases was the gas found to be below the standard.

Acetylene gas is manufactured principally in Manitoba and only on a small scale. During the last year 1,210,894 cubic feet were made and sold through 425 meters.

## Laboratories

The main laboratory is maintained at Ottawa with branches at Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The chief work in the laboratories consists in maintaining the accuracy of the secondary standards supplied to the outside offices for testing purposes. During the year there were tested for our own purposes 207 instruments and for outside companies 48 instruments.

The laboratory at Vancouver has been moved recently from its old location at 716 Pender street West to 326 Howe street. It may be understood then that there was a considerable period in which no testing was done due to this change.

One very important feature of the work carried on at the Ottawa laboratory is the testing of new meters that are sent to the department for approval. The Electricity Inspection Act states that "no electric meter shall be admitted to verification in Canada until it has received the approval of the department." From this it is evident that a decided responsibility is placed on officers in the laboratory in having to determine what meters may be sold in Canada. During the past year fourteen new types of watthour meters or alterations to old types were submitted for approval, of which nine were recommended for approval and five were either rejected or held pending further information and investigation. Considerable time is required for examining and testing each meter before it is approved. A great number of tests are necessary to determine if it meets the requirements outlined in the Regulations governing the approval of electric meters.

In addition to the above, tests were conducted on a number of dry batteries and also on a number of incandescent lamps.

### *Checking of Laboratory Sub-Standards and Inspectors' Working Standards*

In view of the fact that no mention had been previously made regarding the method of checking our inspection standards, it might be well to show the links connecting these inspection standards with the primary standards maintained at the laboratory. The following is a brief outline of the procedure:—

There are two methods of checking instruments, either by applying a known load to the instrument and checking the reading of the instrument under test at that load, or by loading the instrument to any required reading and measuring the true load applied.

By the former method the accuracy of calibration depends (unless the instrument is absolutely correct) upon the accuracy with which the instrument under test can be read between marked positions; by the latter method, on the accuracy with which the testing standards can be read.

The primary current standards for Canada are a series of specially constructed Kelvin ampere balances graduated in steps from one-fifth to one hundred and twenty-five amperes, but not capable of giving intermediate readings. The voltage standards are a group of Weston cells certified by the National Physical Laboratory of London, England, and checked by the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

The laboratory potentiometer, in conjunction with a specially sensitive galvanometer, will show a difference between two standard cells of five parts in one million, and it has been calibrated to read at any point to an accuracy within one part in one thousand of a standard cell.

A special standard resistance of 0·01 ohm capable of carrying 150 amperes continuously has been constructed for use in the laboratory and has been certified by the National Physical Laboratory of London, England. The accuracy of this standard is checked by means of the primary standards mentioned above and can be relied upon for an accuracy of 0·01 per cent. By using this standard resistance as a shunt in conjunction with the above mentioned potentiometer, electrical quantities can be measured to an accuracy of 0·01 per cent.

The laboratory standards used are of the Weston type and consist of a D.C. ammeter and voltmeter. They are checked by the second method mentioned above using the potentiometer and special resistance and volt box. These Weston instruments have scales over 12 inches long divided into 750 parts, each of which may be again divided into two so that they are capable of being calibrated to one part in 1,500 of full scale reading. These Weston instruments are used in turn for the calibration of a special series of A.C. D.C. wattmeters, and by using these wattmeters to control the load and a special timing device evolved at the laboratory the inspectors' rotating standards can be calibrated to be accurate to one-tenth of one per cent.

The accuracy of conversion of these A.C. D.C. wattmeters is checked by means of a Kelvin watt balance, by a Drysdale A.C. potentiometer, and also by a special Drysdale non-inductive A.C. D.C. double standard wattmeter, in which instrument an A.C. load can be applied to one element and a D.C. load to the other element and the two loads accurately compared.

May I repeat what I said in my report of last year, which was that the laboratory is well equipped for calibrating and standardizing electrical instruments. We invite outside concerns to send their instruments to us for calibration purposes. We are not, of course, in a position to replace parts, but we are prepared to thoroughly clean and adjust and put the instruments into first class condition. Our charges are very reasonable and we pride ourselves in giving quick and efficient service.

## Exportation of Electricity

Section 10 of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, chapter 16, 1907, gives the Governor in Council power to impose an export duty on all electrical energy exported from Canada. An order in council was passed accordingly which imposed an export duty of three one-hundredths of one cent per kilowatt hour upon all electrical energy exported from Canada on, from and after the first day of April, 1925. The particulars regarding same are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Export duty collected | $288,392 41 |
| License fees | 600 00 |
| Total | $288,992 41 |
| Expenses | 263 11 |
| Balance | $288,729 30 |

Cost of collecting duty less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The kilowatt hours produced for use in Canada were 3,575,289,701, as compared with 3,127,395,093 for the preceding year. The kilowatt hours produced for export were 1,359,343,735, as compared with 1,239,071,297 for the preceding year.

### International Electrotechnical Commission

Within the past two years the Canadian National Committee of the I.E.C. has taken on a new lease of life and has become quite active. In April, 1925, the secretary of the committee, Mr. H. A. Dupre, Assistant Director of this branch, was sent to the Hague Conference and in his report states: "The president expressed his great satisfaction that Canada had again sent a direct representative, and the delegates of all the countries represented expressed a hope that the personal contact with the Canadian National Committee now re-established might endure. The I.E.C. is now handling the international work of the various National Engineering Standards Associations, and is in consequence branching out into work which is of the greatest practical commercial importance."

This year the Annual Conference was held at New York and as a result of special efforts put forth by the Canadian Committee, the members of the International Committee visited a number of places of interest in Canada. Not the least of these was Ottawa which was visited on May 1 last. Such a visit cannot fail to do good as no doubt a number of the delegates have a different conception of Canada than they had before.

In support of the work of the International Electrotechnical Committee, the department donated the sum of £50.

### Staff

The work of the branch was carried on by practically the same staff as in the year previous, notwithstanding the large increase in the amount of work done.

I cannot speak too highly of the work performed by the various officers throughout the services. They are loyal, conscientious, painstaking, and endeavour to perform their work in a manner that will bring credit to the department. It is quite a common occurrence for our Inspectors to work overtime in order that their work be kept up to date.

# APPENDIX D

STATEMENT of Electricity Expenditure and Revenue for Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District | District Inspector | Salaries | Special Assistance | Stationery | Travel | Sundries | Total | Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| ONTARIO— | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | W. H. Middleton | 5,680 08 | ..... | 106 44 | 1,837 20 | 105 33 | 7,729 05 | 5,031 70 |
| Fort William | E. Little | 2,100 00 | ..... | 34 90 | 320 15 | 217 62 | 2,672 67 | 2,192 80 |
| Hamilton | R. W. Mutchmor | ..... | ..... | 141 28 | 1,242 74 | 196 68 | 1,580 70 | 13,626 10 |
| London | A. F. Nash | 8,528 75 | ..... | 32 50 | 1,717 23 | 219 74 | 10,498 22 | 14,281 25 |
| Ottawa | J. A. Ham | 7,337 64 | ..... | 231 67 | 1,051 24 | 195 76 | 8,816 31 | 7,656 85 |
| Sudbury | L. H. Bouskill | 2,100 00 | ..... | 54 66 | 476 16 | 64 50 | 2,695 32 | 3,371 55 |
| Toronto | H. M. Clark | 19,309 93 | ..... | 630 72 | 2,350 47 | 305 52 | 22,596 64 | 27,915 35 |
| | | 45,056 40 | ..... | 1,232 17 | 8,995 19 | 1,305 15 | 56,588 91 | 74,075 60 |
| QUEBEC— | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal | R. J. Chevrier | ..... | ..... | 663 94 | 1,648 99 | 288 87 | 2,601 80 | 32,754 20 |
| Quebec | J. A. Cantin | 3,000 00 | ..... | 74 91 | 1,056 65 | 105 59 | 4,237 15 | 5,533 75 |
| Three Rivers | A. Olivier | 3,945 00 | ..... | 90 21 | 660 15 | 119 22 | 4,814 58 | 4,300 85 |
| | | 6,945 00 | ..... | 829 06 | 3,365 79 | 513 68 | 11,653 53 | 42,588 80 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK— | | | | | | | | |
| St. John | R. P. Fortin | ..... | ..... | 3 00 | 285 15 | 57 96 | 346 11 | 2,691 50 |
| NOVA SCOTIA— | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | S. W. Withers | 3,368 40 | ..... | 55 34 | 1,030 66 | 99 68 | 4,554 08 | 4,940 65 |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | J. H. Bell | 900 00 | ..... | 6 26 | 36 00 | 19 60 | 961 86 | 639 30 |
| MANITOBA— | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | F. C. Babington | ..... | ..... | 184 42 | 933 60 | 150 78 | 1,268 80 | 13,705 95 |
| SASKATCHEWAN— | | | | | | | | |
| Regina | Louis Weber | 3,241 56 | ..... | 82 87 | 1,381 65 | 226 18 | 4,932 26 | 5,880 15 |
| ALBERTA— | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | W. P. Kyle | 5,190 00 | ..... | 35 18 | 933 70 | 379 88 | 6,538 76 | 5,576 40 |
| Edmonton | A. J. Cantin | 3,600 00 | ..... | 70 06 | 490 67 | 119 45 | 4,280 18 | 3,213 30 |
| | | 8,790 00 | ..... | 105 24 | 1,424 37 | 499 33 | 10,818 94 | 8,789 70 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA— | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | H. B. Penny | 2,100 00 | ..... | 36 72 | 434 90 | 123 22 | 2,694 84 | 2,198 25 |
| Vancouver | G. T. Scouler | 9,435 12 | ..... | 157 25 | 335 57 | 303 17 | 10,231 11 | 9,082 45 |
| Victoria | E. H. Ruttan | ..... | 16 00 | 15 82 | 242 00 | 115 73 | 389 55 | 2,564 35 |
| | | 11,535 12 | 16 00 | 209 79 | 1,012 47 | 542 12 | 13,315 50 | 13,845 05 |
| Director, J. L. Stiver | Ottawa | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 38 | ..... | 56 38 | ..... |
| Superintendent, East. Div | ..... | 780 00 | ..... | 23 24 | 313 40 | ..... | 1,116 64 | |
| Superintendent, Cent. Div | S. N. Hart | 2,445 00 | ..... | 24 60 | 335 45 | 123 75 | 2,928 80 | |
| Superintendent, West. Div | J. Stott | 3,120 00 | ..... | 19 61 | 403 03 | 329 82 | 3,872 46 | |
| | | 6,345 00 | ..... | 67 45 | 1,108 26 | 453 57 | 7,974 28 | |
| | | 86,181 48 | 16 00 | 2,775 60 | 19,573 14 | 3,868 05 | 112,414 27 | |
| Export of electric power | | | | | 263 11 | ..... | 263 11 | 288,992 41 |
| Electrical Standards Laboratory fees | | | | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 30 |
| Casual Revenue | | | | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 00 |
| General contingencies | | | | | 154 15 | 3,847 79 | 4,001 94 | |
| Printing | | | | | ..... | 1,221 18 | 1,221 18 | |
| Stationery | | | | | ..... | 307 99 | 307 99 | |
| Government publications | | | | | ..... | 2 10 | 2 10 | |
| International Electro-Technical Commission | | | | | ..... | 242 68 | 242 68 | |
| | | | | | | | 118,453 27 | 456,324 41 |
| Less refunds chargeable to electricity revenue as per Finance cheque No. 8899 | | | | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 105 00 |
| | | | | | | | | 456,219 41 |

# APPENDIX E

## STATEMENT of Gas Expenditure and Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District | District Inspectors | Salaries | Special Assistance | Stationery | Travel | Sundries | Total | Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| ONTARIO— | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | W. H. Middleton | | | | | | | 2,951 60 |
| Hamilton | R. W. Mutchmor | 7,958 30 | | 70 63 | 329 94 | 48 58 | 8,407 45 | 6,521 40 |
| London | A. F. Nash | | 9 00 | 16 25 | 410 55 | 9 02 | 444 82 | 7,134 40 |
| Ottawa | J. A. Ham | | | 0 | | | | 3,479 90 |
| Sudbury | L. H. Bouskill | | | | | | | 64 80 |
| Toronto | H. M. Clark | | | | | | | 19,106 30 |
| | | 7,958 30 | 9 00 | 86 88 | 740 49 | 57 60 | 8,852 27 | 39,258 40 |
| QUEBEC— | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal | R. J. Chevrier | 22,621 77 | | 331 96 | 177 32 | 16 63 | 23,147 68 | 26,393 60 |
| Quebec | J. A. Cantin | | | | | | | 1,246 00 |
| | | 22,621 77 | | 331 96 | 177 32 | 16 63 | 23,147 68 | 27,639 60 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK— | | | | | | | | |
| St. John | R. P. Fortin | 3,739 00 | | 1 50 | 102 90 | 9 03 | 3,852 43 | 891 00 |
| NOVA SCOTIA— | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | S. W. Withers | | | | | | | 519 80 |
| MANITOBA— | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | F. C. Babington | 7,950 35 | | 92 20 | | | 8,042 55 | 1,629 20 |
| ALBERTA— | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | W. P. Kyle | | | | | | | 2,860 60 |
| Edmonton | A. J. Cantin | | | | | | | 888 20 |
| | | | | | | | | 3,748 80 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA— | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | H. B. Penny | | | | | | | 91 60 |
| Vancouver | G. T. Scouler | | | | | | | 5,359 40 |
| Victoria | E. H. Ruttan | 3,907 56 | | 7 90 | | | 3,915 46 | 931 60 |
| | | 3,907 56 | | 7 90 | | | 3,915 46 | 6,382 60 |
| Total for Districts | | 46,176 98 | 9 00 | 520 44 | 1,020 71 | 83 26 | 47,810 39 | 80,069 40 |
| Stationery | | | | | | 153 99 | 153 99 | |
| Printing | | | | | | 610 59 | 610 59 | |
| | | | | | | | 48,574 97 | 80,069 40 |

# APPENDIX F

## Manufactured Gas Companies Registered and Gas Tests Made

| District | Company | Kind of Gas | Number of Meters | Class of Company | Calorimetric Tests Standard: 450 B.T.U's per cubic foot | | | | | Number of times below standard value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Number of Tests | | B. T. U. values found | | | |
| | | | | | Prescribed | Made | Highest | Lowest | Average | |
| Belleville | Port Hope Gas Company | Coal | 403 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 626 | 497 | 554 | 0 |
| | Hydro-Electric Power Comm., Cobourg | Coal | 373 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 511 | 452 | 481 | 0 |
| | Belleville Gas Dept | C. & C. W | 1,300 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 456 | 450 | 452 | 0 |
| | Hydro-Elec. Power Comm., Oshawa | C.W | 1,360 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 460 | 450 | 453 | 0 |
| | Hydro-Elec. Power Comm., Peterboro | C.W | 3,100 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 485 | 450 | 458 | 0 |
| | Corporation of Brockville | C.W | 1,893 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 643 | 528 | 572 | 0 |
| Halifax | Corporation of Kingston | C.W | 3,503 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 567 | 492 | 526 | 0 |
| Hamilton | N.S. Tramways & Power Co | Coal | 2,357 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 516 | 451 | 481 | 0 |
| | Kitchener Public Utilities Comm | C.W | 4,461 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 498 | 450 | 471 | 0 |
| | Waterloo Water & Light Comm | C.W | 910 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 558 | 473 | 513 | 0 |
| London | United Gas & Fuel Company | C.W | 23,500 | 1 | 208 | 208 | 593 | 536 | 557 | 0 |
| | City Gas Company, London | C. & C.W | 12,264 | 1 | 300 | 300 | 569 | 451 | 517 | 0 |
| | St. Thomas Gas Dept | C. & C.W | 3,741 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 694 | 508 | 599 | 0 |
| Montreal | Stratford Gas Company | C. & C.W | 681 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 591 | 493 | 527 | 0 |
| | Montreal Light, Heat & Power | C. & C.W | 148,662 | 1 | 300 | 300 | 503 | 446 | 476 | 1 |
| Nelson | Corporation of Sherbrooke | C.W | 1,869 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 512 | 463 | 489 | 0 |
| Ottawa | Corporation of Nelson | Coal | 524 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 473 | 450 | 465 | 0 |
| | Ottawa Gas Company | Coal | 17,289 | 1 | 300 | 300 | 519 | 456 | 475 | 0 |
| Quebec | Stormont Gas Company | Water | 463 | 5 | 24 | 23 | 517 | 453 | 474 | 0 |
| St. John | Quebec Gas Company | C.W | 8,350 | 2 | 144 | 144 | 495 | 450 | 461 | 0 |
| Sudbury | New Brunswick Power Co | Coal | 1,675 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 626 | 503 | 574 | |
| Toronto | Great Northern Gas Co., Ltd., Ste. Marie | Coke oven | 455 | 5 | Apparatus not yet installed. | | | | | |
| | Consumer's Gas Company | C. & C.W | 147,167 | 1 | 300 | 297 | 527 | 477 | 502 | 0 |
| | Corporation of Guelph | C. & C.W | 4,153 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 592 | 495 | 532 | 0 |
| | Corporation of Owen Sound | C. & C.W | 1,440 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 547 | 450 | 492 | 0 |
| Vancouver | Barrie Gas Company | C.W | 383 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 553 | 486 | 527 | 0 |
| | Vancouver Gas Co., Ltd | C. & C.W | 24,420 | 1 | 300 | 294 | 516 | 429 | 472 | 13 |
| Victoria | New Westminster Gas Co | C. & C.W | 754 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 524 | 455 | 479 | 0 |
| Winnipeg | Victoria Gas Company | Coal | 4,027 | 3 | 96 | 94 | 488 | 441 | 466 | 2 |
| | Winnipeg Electric Co., Ltd | Coal | 20,461 | 1 | 300 | 306 | 581 | 465 | 572 | 0 |
| | Can. Gas & Electric Corporation, Brandon, Man | Coal | 1,129 | 4 | 48 | 47 | 557 | 450 | 472 | 0 |
| | Totals | | 443,067 | | 3,400 | 3,393 | | | 503 | 16 |

# APPENDIX G

STATEMENT of Electric Meters Tested during the Fiscal Year 1925-26

| District | Correct | Accepted | | Rejected | | New | Re-tests | Dis-putes | Totals | Class I 60c. | Class II 75c. | Class III $1.50 | Class IV $5.00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not over 3% fast | Not over 3% slow | Over 3% fast | Over 3% slow | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | 2,979 | 3,289 | 1,633 | ..... | ..... | 2,764 | 5,134 | 3 | 7,901 | 6,332 | 1,496 | 73 | ..... |
| Calgary | 3,018 | 4,086 | 224 | 43 | 177 | 1,337 | 6,088 | 123 | 7,548 | 6,934 | 432 | ..... | 182 |
| Charlottetown | 335 | 493 | 229 | ..... | ..... | 152 | 905 | ..... | 1,057 | 1,031 | 26 | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 848 | 3,885 | 412 | 11 | 76 | 787 | 4,436 | 9 | 5,232 | 4,743 | 488 | 1 | ..... |
| Fort William | 303 | 2,505 | 655 | ..... | ..... | 494 | 2,952 | 17 | 3,463 | 2,818 | 642 | 3 | ..... |
| Halifax | 5,361 | 1,838 | 847 | 8 | 6 | 1,939 | 6,101 | 20 | 8,060 | 7,489 | 553 | 17 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 11,043 | 5,526 | 4,137 | ..... | 1 | 6,537 | 14,101 | 69 | 20,707 | 14,054 | 6,384 | 269 | ..... |
| London | 6,260 | 9,563 | 5,537 | 3 | 5 | 7,371 | 13,960 | 37 | 21,368 | 13,240 | 7,813 | 315 | ..... |
| Montreal | 13,340 | 29,397 | 10,537 | 84 | 72 | 19,875 | 33,458 | 97 | 53,430 | 52,127 | 658 | 637 | 8 |
| Nelson | 1,748 | 1,748 | 89 | 1 | ..... | 1,245 | 2,335 | 6 | 3,586 | 3.290 | 293 | 3 | ..... |
| Ottawa | 1,851 | 7,606 | 2,349 | 8 | 69 | 3,302 | 8,464 | 117 | 11,883 | 9,281 | 2,457 | 145 | ..... |
| Quebec | 4,305 | 2,103 | 2,479 | 1 | ..... | 4,742 | 4,126 | 20 | 8,888 | 8,470 | 259 | 159 | ..... |
| Regina | 3,810 | 5,134 | 582 | 5 | 6 | 1,782 | 7,739 | 16 | 9,537 | 8,594 | 933 | 10 | ..... |
| St. John | 873 | 1,853 | 1,608 | 1 | 1 | 2,109 | 2,210 | 17 | 4,336 | 3,890 | 430 | 16 | ..... |
| Sudbury | 1,550 | 3,372 | 503 | ..... | ..... | 2,586 | 2,839 | ..... | 5,425 | 4,718 | 705 | 2 | ..... |
| Three Rivers | 33 | 5,519 | 1,273 | 33 | 26 | 1,427 | 5,431 | 26 | 6,884 | 6,316 | 489 | 79 | ..... |
| Toronto | 11,674 | 24,920 | 5,257 | 70 | 161 | 22,280 | 19,731 | 71 | 42,082 | 29,811 | 11,260 | 1,006 | 5 |
| Vancouver | 3,696 | 9,367 | 1,190 | 121 | 162 | 5,003 | 9,494 | 39 | 14,536 | 12,822 | 1,623 | 91 | ..... |
| Victoria | 637 | 3,132 | 428 | 1 | ..... | 566 | 3,619 | 13 | 4,198 | 3,961 | 225 | 12 | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 3,792 | 16,456 | 589 | 2 | ..... | 3,965 | 16,866 | 8 | 20,839 | 14,422 | 6,097 | 320 | ..... |
| Totals | 77,456 | 141,792 | 40,558 | 392 | 762 | 90,263 | 169,989 | 708 | 260,960 | 214,343 | 43,263 | 3,158 | 196 |

# APPENDIX H

STATEMENT of Gas Meters Tested during Fiscal Year 1925-26

| District | Correct | Accepted | | Rejected | | New | Re-tests | Dis-putes | Totals | Class I 60c. | Class II $1.00 | Class III $1.00 | Class IV $2.50 up |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not over 2% fast | Not over 3% slow | Over 2% fast | Over 2% slow | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | 1,005 | 373 | 1,459 | 107 | 113 | 139 | 2,915 | 3 | 3,057 | 2,991 | 59 | 3 | 4 |
| Calgary | 697 | 318 | 3,323 | 5 | 3 | 1,475 | 2,817 | 54 | 4,346 | 4,211 | 59 | 34 | 42 |
| Edmonton | 258 | 30 | 1,058 | 8 | ..... | 1,312 | 16 | 26 | 1,354 | 1,237 | 92 | 24 | 1 |
| Halifax | 253 | 12 | 170 | ..... | 1 | 176 | 257 | 3 | 436 | 403 | 28 | 5 | ..... |
| Hamilton | 2,537 | 788 | 5,793 | ..... | ..... | 632 | 8,428 | 58 | 9,118 | 8,679 | 404 | 18 | 17 |
| London | 2,787 | 2,526 | 4,424 | 8 | 4 | 529 | 9,190 | 30 | 9,749 | 9,399 | 292 | 21 | 37 |
| Montreal | 9,416 | 7,142 | 24,973 | 244 | 272 | 10,521 | 31,450 | 76 | 42,047 | 41,521 | 442 | 83 | 1 |
| Nelson | 11 | 6 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 43 | 9 | ..... | 52 | 51 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 926 | 1,605 | 1,833 | 21 | 23 | ..... | 4,361 | 47 | 4,408 | 4,359 | 42 | 7 | ..... |
| Quebec | 424 | 447 | 576 | ..... | 1 | 258 | 1,183 | 7 | 1,448 | 1,405 | 43 | ..... | ..... |
| St. John | 342 | 226 | 646 | 3 | 2 | 97 | 1,103 | 19 | 1,219 | 1,125 | 92 | 2 | ..... |
| Sudbury | 18 | 80 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 104 | ..... | ..... | 104 | 98 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 6,784 | 3,203 | 18,855 | 27 | 85 | 9,383 | 19,468 | 103 | 28,954 | 28,058 | 772 | 90 | 34 |
| Vancouver | 842 | 2,148 | 4,194 | 30 | 28 | 2,888 | 4,330 | 24 | 7,242 | 6,839 | 369 | 10 | 24 |
| Victoria | 218 | 414 | 434 | 2 | ..... | 232 | 833 | 3 | 1,068 | 951 | 113 | 4 | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 750 | 168 | 291 | ..... | 3 | 76 | 1,131 | 5 | 1,212 | 1,182 | 22 | 7 | 1 |
| Totals | 27,268 | 19,486 | 68,070 | 455 | 535 | 27,865 | 87,491 | 458 | 115,814 | 112,509 | 2,836 | 308 | 161 |

# APPENDIX I

## STATEMENT of Natural Gas Companies Registered

| District and Name | Location | Number of Meters |
|---|---|---|
| *Calgary District—* | | |
| Bow Island, Town of | Bow Island, Alta | 90 |
| Canadian West. Natural Gas Light, Heat & Power Co., Ltd. | Bowness, Alta | 8 |
| " " " " | Brooks, Alta | 129 |
| " " " " | Calgary, Alta | 11,411 |
| " " " " | Claresholm, Alta | 255 |
| " " " " | Field, Alta | 1 |
| " " " " | Granum, Alta | 111 |
| " " " " | Lethbridge, Alta | 1,369 |
| " " " " | Macleod, Alta | 286 |
| " " " " | Main Line, Alta | 27 |
| " " " " | Nanton, Alta | 186 |
| " " " " | Okotoka, Alta | 125 |
| " " " " | Turner Valley, Alta | 1 |
| Canadian Western Power & Fuel Co., Ltd | Redcliff, Alta | 250 |
| Medicine Hat, Corporation of | Medicine Hat, Alta | 2,470 |
| Wm. F. Higgins | Suffield, Alta | Flat Rate |
| Royalite Oil Company, Ltd | Turner Valley, Alta | 7 |
| *Edmonton District—* | | |
| Northwestern Utilities, Limited | Bruce, Alta | 30 |
| " " " | Edmonton, Alta | 5,834 |
| " " " | Holden, Alta | 65 |
| " " " | Ryley, Alta | 70 |
| " " " | Shonts, Alta | 2 |
| " " " | Tofield, Alta | 112 |
| " " " | Viking, Alta | 163 |
| *Hamilton District—* | | |
| Bertie Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Ridgeway, Ont | 145 |
| Brantford Gas Company | Brantford, Ont | 3,295 |
| Chippewa Development Co., Ltd | Chippewa, Ont | 36 |
| Chippewa Oil & Gas Company, Ltd | Kitchener, Ont | 225 |
| Coleman, J. A | Wellandport, Ont | 63 |
| Dominion Natural Gas Co | Cayuga, Ont | 207 |
| " " | Delhi, Ont | 246 |
| " " | Dundas, Ont | 1,015 |
| " " | Dunnville, Ont | 1,307 |
| " " | Echo Place, Ont | 208 |
| " " | Galt, Ont | 998 |
| " " | Hamilton, Ont | 470 |
| " " | Jarvis, Ont | 233 |
| " " | Lynedoch, Ont | 47 |
| " " | Paris, Ont | 464 |
| " " | Port Dover, Ont | 531 |
| " " | Port Rowan, Ont | 247 |
| " " | Selkirk, Ont | 569 |
| " " | Simcoe, Ont | 1,673 |
| " " | St. George, Ont | 109 |
| " " | St. Williams, Ont | 99 |
| " " | Vittoria, Ont | 73 |
| " " | Hagersville, Ont | 388 |
| Fonthill & Ridgeville Gas Co., Ltd | Fonthill and Ridgeville, Ont | 175 |
| Industrial Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Bertie, Humberstone and Crowland, Ont | 92 |
| Lake Shore Natural Gas Company, Ltd | Crescent and Eric Beach, Fort Erie, Ont | 338 |
| Midfield Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Twps. of Oneida and North Cayuga, County of Haldimand, Ont | 34 |
| Port Colborne Welland Natural Gas & Oil Co., Limited | Caledonia, Ont | 600 |
| Provincial Natural Gas & Fuel Co. of Ontario, Ltd | Bridgeburg, Ont | 1,026 |
| " " " " | Niagara Falls, Ont | 2,672 |
| " " " " | Sherkston, Ont | 1,607 |
| " " " " | Welland, Ont | 2,049 |
| Rose Hill Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Rose Hill, Twp. of Bertie, Welland County, Ont | 42 |

## APPENDIX I—Concluded

### STATEMENT of Natural Gas Companies Registered—Concluded

| District and Name | Location | Number of Meters |
|---|---|---|
| *Hamilton District*—Concluded | | |
| Sterling Gas Company, Ltd | Port Colborne, Ont | 1,612 |
| United Gas Cos., Ltd | St. Catharines, Ont | 4,691 |
| United Gas & Fuel Co., Ltd | Hamilton, Ont | |
| *London District*— | | |
| Chatham Gas Co., Ltd | Chatham, Ont | 3,626 |
| Central Pipe Line Co. of Chatham | Aylmer, Ont | 678 |
| " " " | Malahide and Bayham, Ont | 72 |
| " " " | Port Burwell, Ont | 92 |
| " " " | Vienna, Ont | 69 |
| Dominion Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Tillsonburg, Ont | 967 |
| " " " | Ingersoll, Ont | 953 |
| Leamington, Corporation of | Leamington, Ont | 1,313 |
| Petrolia Utilities Co., Ltd | Petrolia, Ont | 750 |
| Progressive Oil & Gas Company | Belmont, Ont | 70 |
| Southern Ontario Gas Co., Ltd | Aldboro Twp., Ont | 27 |
| " " | Dunwich Twp., Ont | 59 |
| " " | Oxford Twp., Ont | 63 |
| " " | Dorchester and Wallacetown, Ont | 163 |
| " " | Dutton, Ont | 256 |
| " " | Highgate, Ont | 117 |
| " " | Kingsville and and country, including old Glenwood, Ont | 258 |
| " " | Lambeth, Ont | 95 |
| " " | Raleigh and Harwich, Ont | 12 |
| " " | Leamington, Wheatley and Country, Ont | 843 |
| " " | Shedden and Fingal, Ont | 131 |
| " " | Southwold Twp., Ont | 109 |
| " " | West Lorne, Ont | 226 |
| " " | Westminster Twp., Ont | 127 |
| Union Natural Gas Co. of Canada | Blenheim, Ont | 526 |
| " " " | Dresden, Ont | 480 |
| " " " | Essex, Ont | 451 |
| " " " | Ridgetown, Ont | 631 |
| " " " | Sarnia, Ont | 4,171 |
| " " " | Tilbury, Ont | 392 |
| Wallaceburg Gas Company | Wallaceburg, Ont | 1,028 |
| Windsor Gas Company, Ltd | Ford, Ont | 427 |
| " " | Riverside, Ont | 30 |
| " " | Sandwich, Ont | 438 |
| " " | Walkerville, Ont | 1,365 |
| " " | Windsor, Ont | 6,890 |
| Dominion Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Woodstock, Ont | 1,636 |
| *St. John District*— | | |
| Moncton Tramways, Electricity & Gas Co., Ltd | Moncton, N.B | 4,623 |
| Total Number of Meters | | 85,752 |

# APPENDIX J

## ACETYLENE Gas Companies Registered, 1926

| District and Name | Location | Number of Meters |
|---|---|---|
| *Ottawa District—* | | |
| People's Gas Supply Co., Ltd | Ottawa, Ont | 1 |
| *Winnipeg District—* | | |
| Birtle, Town of | Birtle, Man | 36 |
| Canada Carbide Co | Hamiota, Man | 55 |
| Canada Carbide Co | Morris, Man | 66 |
| Deloraine Gas Co | Deloraine, Man | 78 |
| Manitou Gas Co | Manitou, Man | 69 |
| Souris Consumers Gas Co | Souris, Man | 120 |
| Total Number of Meters | | 425 |

# APPENDIX K

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas, or Fluid generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1926.

| Name of Contractor and place of business | Month | Units produced for export | | Units produced for use in Canada | | Total output of generating Station or other Source | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | K.W. hours | H.P. years | K.W. hours | H.P. years | K.W. hours | H.P. years |
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ont. | April | 36,294,700 | 5,554 | 176,982,600 | 27,082 | 213,277,300 | 32,636 |
| | May | 36,840,600 | 5,637 | 181,375,800 | 27,754 | 218,216,400 | 33,391 |
| | June | 36,195,700 | 5,539 | 172,932,700 | 26,463 | 209,128,400 | 32,002 |
| | July | 37,627,000 | 5,758 | 176,152,800 | 26,955 | 213,779,800 | 32,713 |
| | August | 37,880,000 | 5,796 | 178,660,500 | 27,339 | 216,540,500 | 33,135 |
| | September | 37,864,100 | 5,794 | 188,648,000 | 28,867 | 226,512,100 | 34,661 |
| | October | 40,573,200 | 6,209 | 209,687,800 | 32,087 | 250,261,000 | 38,296 |
| | November | 40,796,900 | 6,243 | 205,075,100 | 31,381 | 245,872,000 | 37,624 |
| | December | 43,493,100 | 6,655 | 217,706,100 | 33,314 | 261,199,200 | 39,969 |
| | January | 42,991,300 | 6,579 | 213,696,500 | 32,700 | 256,687,800 | 39,279 |
| | February | 39,077,300 | 5,980 | 193,430,800 | 29,600 | 232,508,100 | 35,580 |
| | March | 42,679,100 | 6,531 | 216,282,600 | 33,096 | 258,961,700 | 39,627 |
| | Totals | 472,313,000 | 72,275 | 2,330,631,300 | 356,638 | 2,802,944,300 | 428,913 |
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ont. (surplus). | April | Nil | ..... | ..... | ..... | Nil | Nil |
| | May | 173,600 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 173,600 | 26 |
| | June | 2,901,900 | 444 | ..... | ..... | 2,901,900 | 444 |
| | July | 3,494,800 | 535 | ..... | ..... | 3,494,800 | 535 |
| | August | 2,191,600 | 336 | ..... | ..... | 2,191,600 | 336 |
| | September | 8,802,000 | 1,347 | ..... | ..... | 8,802,000 | 1,347 |
| | October | 14,032,700 | 2,147 | ..... | ..... | 14,032,700 | 2,147 |
| | November | 12,334,400 | 1,888 | ..... | ..... | 12,334,400 | 1,888 |
| | December | 17,127,400 | 2,621 | ..... | ..... | 17,127,400 | 2,621 |
| | January | 18,971,900 | 2,903 | ..... | ..... | 18,971,900 | 2,903 |
| | February | 16,908,200 | 2,587 | ..... | ..... | 16,908,200 | 2,587 |
| | March | 9,020,000 | 1,380 | ..... | ..... | 9,020,000 | 1,380 |
| | Totals | 105,958,500 | 16,214 | ..... | ..... | 105,958,500 | 16,214 |
| Canadian Niagara Power Company, Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. | April | 29,014,368 | 4,440 | 19,603,200 | 3,000 | 48,617,568 | 7,440 |
| | May | 29,739,888 | 4,551 | 20,966,544 | 3,208 | 50,706,432 | 7,759 |
| | June | 28,760,736 | 4,401 | 20,958,792 | 3,207 | 49,719,528 | 7,608 |
| | July | 28,153,344 | 4,308 | 21,284,136 | 3,257 | 49,437,480 | 7,565 |
| | August | 29,177,544 | 4,465 | 20,706,432 | 3,169 | 49,883,976 | 7,634 |
| | September | 28,607,496 | 4,378 | 20,416,200 | 3,124 | 29,023,696 | 7,502 |
| | October | 28,744,632 | 4,399 | 23,730,000 | 3,631 | 52,474,632 | 8,030 |
| | November | 24,473,256 | 3,745 | 24,672,432 | 3,777 | 49,145,688 | 7,522 |
| | December | 25,653,072 | 3,925 | 26,472,288 | 4,051 | 52,125,360 | 7,976 |
| | January | 25,442,952 | 3,893 | 26,939,640 | 4,122 | 52,382,592 | 8,015 |
| | February | 20,740,128 | 3,174 | 23,241,864 | 3,556 | 43,981,992 | 6,730 |
| | March | 26,699,832 | 4,086 | 26,750,232 | 4,093 | 53,450,064 | 8,179 |
| | Total | 325,207,248 | 49,765 | 275,741,760 | 42,195 | 600,949,008 | 91,960 |
| Canadian Niagara Power Company, Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. (surplus). | April | 4,000 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4,000 | 1 |
| | May | 230,250 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 230,250 | 35 |
| | June | 30,000 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | 5 |
| | July | 43,700 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 43,700 | 7 |
| | August | 75,100 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 75,100 | 11 |
| | September | 10,900 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 10,900 | 2 |
| | October | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| | November | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | December | 1,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 | ..... |
| | January | 65,400 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 65,400 | 10 |
| | February | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | March | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals | 460,950 | 71 | ..... | ..... | 460,950 | 71 |
| La Compagnie d'Éclairage de Napierville, Ltée., Napierville, P.Q. | April | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | May | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | June | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | July | 10,478 | 2 | 25,522 | 4 | 36,000 | 6 |
| | August | 17,992 | 2 | 35,072 | 6 | 53,064 | 8 |
| | September | 21,300 | 3 | 48,540 | 7 | 69,840 | 10 |
| | October | 23,500 | 4 | 48,668 | 7 | 72,168 | 11 |
| | November | 19,000 | 3 | 50,840 | 8 | 69,840 | 11 |
| | December | 10,700 | 2 | 73,540 | 11 | 84,240 | 13 |
| | January | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | February | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | March | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals | 102,970 | 16 | 282,182 | 43 | 385,152 | 59 |

## APPENDIX K—Continued

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas, or Fluid generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1926.

| Name of Contractor and place of business | Month | Units produced for export | | Units produced for use in Canada | | Total output of generating Station or other Source | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | K.W. hours | H.P. years | K.W. hours | H.P. years | K.W. hours | H.P. years |
| Cedars Rapids M'f'g and Power Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | April..... | 36,596,800 | 5,600 | 25,121,000 | 3,844 | 61,717,800 | 9,444 |
| | May..... | 35,367,500 | 5,412 | 25,270,000 | 3,867 | 60,637,500 | 9,279 |
| | June..... | 34,312,300 | 5,251 | 26,108,000 | 3,995 | 60,420,300 | 9,246 |
| | July..... | 36,865,200 | 5,641 | 25,867,000 | 3,958 | 62,732,200 | 9,599 |
| | August..... | 35,045,800 | 5,363 | 24,936,000 | 3,816 | 59,981,800 | 9,179 |
| | September.. | 34,509,290 | 5,281 | 26,929,000 | 4,121 | 61,438,290 | 9,402 |
| | October.... | 35,095,710 | 5,370 | 30,907,000 | 4,730 | 66,002,710 | 10,100 |
| | November.. | 33,488,300 | 5,124 | 31,628,000 | 4,840 | 65,116,300 | 9,964 |
| | December.. | 26,285,200 | 4,022 | 35,938,000 | 5,499 | 62,223,200 | 9,521 |
| | January..... | 20,419,400 | 3,125 | 32,100,000 | 4,912 | 52,519,400 | 8,037 |
| | February... | 16,675,500 | 2,552 | 28,958,000 | 4,431 | 45,633,500 | 6,983 |
| | March..... | 31,273,000 | 4,785 | 33,606,000 | 5,143 | 64,879,000 | 9,928 |
| | Totals... | 375,934,000 | 57,526 | 347,368,000 | 53,156 | 723,302,000 | 110,682 |
| Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co., Sherbrooke, P.Q. | April..... | 0 | ..... | 859,200 | 131 | 859,200 | 131 |
| | May..... | 0 | ..... | 1,176,800 | 180 | 1,176,800 | 180 |
| | June..... | 0 | ..... | 1,076,400 | 165 | 1,076,400 | 165 |
| | July..... | 0 | ..... | 1,017,600 | 156 | 1,017,600 | 156 |
| | August..... | 10,100 | 2 | 1,048,700 | 160 | 1,058,800 | 162 |
| | September.. | 16,584 | 3 | 1,009,200 | 154 | 1,025,784 | 157 |
| | October..... | 18,072 | 3 | 894,728 | 137 | 912,800 | 140 |
| | November.. | 17,424 | 3 | 789,376 | 121 | 806,800 | 124 |
| | December.. | 15,816 | 2 | 760,084 | 116 | 775,900 | 118 |
| | January..... | 16,008 | 2 | 778,392 | 119 | 794,400 | 121 |
| | February... | 15,700 | 2 | 853,500 | 131 | 869,200 | 133 |
| | March..... | 17,500 | 3 | 1,147,800 | 176 | 1,165,300 | 179 |
| | Totals... | 127,204 | 20 | 11,411,780 | 1,746 | 11,538,984 | 1,766 |
| Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company, Presque Isle, Maine, U.S.A. | April..... | 547,231 | 84 | 87,744 | 14 | 634,975 | 98 |
| | May..... | 485,464 | 74 | 81,417 | 12 | 566,881 | 86 |
| | June..... | 500,180 | 76 | 82,204 | 13 | 582,384 | 89 |
| | July..... | 428,551 | 66 | 87,417 | 13 | 515,968 | 79 |
| | August..... | 433,070 | 66 | 99,868 | 15 | 532,938 | 81 |
| | September.. | 517,163 | 79 | 105,804 | 16 | 622,967 | 95 |
| | October.... | 594,864 | 91 | 103,034 | 16 | 697,898 | 107 |
| | November.. | 606,259 | 93 | 112,226 | 17 | 718,485 | 110 |
| | December.. | 639,040 | 98 | 120,997 | 19 | 760,037 | 117 |
| | January..... | 639,831 | 98 | 116,057 | 18 | 755,888 | 116 |
| | February... | 621,943 | 95 | 176,057 | 27 | 798,000 | 122 |
| | March..... | 694,347 | 106 | 183,653 | 28 | 878,000 | 134 |
| | Totals... | 6,707,943 | 1,026 | 1,356,478 | 208 | 8,064,421 | 1,234 |
| West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Rossland, B.C. | April..... | 45,800 | 7 | 17,543,600 | 2,685 | 17,589,400 | 2,692 |
| | May..... | 39,500 | 6 | 17,642,700 | 2,700 | 17,682,200 | 2,706 |
| | June..... | 34,400 | 5 | 16,650,100 | 2,548 | 16,684,500 | 2,553 |
| | July..... | 35,500 | 5 | 22,195,100 | 3,397 | 22,230,600 | 3,402 |
| | August..... | 39,700 | 6 | 23,052,600 | 3,528 | 23,092,300 | 3,534 |
| | September.. | 49,800 | 8 | 23,579,100 | 3,608 | 23,628,900 | 3,616 |
| | October..... | 60,600 | 9 | 25,701,100 | 3,933 | 25,761,700 | 3,942 |
| | November.. | 70,100 | 11 | 27,408,700 | 4,194 | 27,478,800 | 4,205 |
| | December.. | 73,800 | 11 | 28,799,300 | 4,407 | 28,873,100 | 4,418 |
| | January..... | 61,000 | 9 | 29,936,200 | 4,581 | 29,997,200 | 4,590 |
| | February... | 50,500 | 8 | 29,500,600 | 4,514 | 29,551,100 | 4,522 |
| | March..... | 58,100 | 9 | 34,480,800 | 5,276 | 34,538,900 | 5,285 |
| | Totals... | 618,800 | 94 | 296,489,900 | 45,371 | 297,108,700 | 45,465 |
| Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont. | April..... | 1,016,600 | 156 | 1,243,946 | 190 | 2,260,546 | 346 |
| | May..... | 810,400 | 124 | 1,422,054 | 218 | 2,232,454 | 342 |
| | June..... | 1,568,100 | 240 | 1,290,666 | 197 | 2,858,766 | 437 |
| | July..... | 1,611,800 | 247 | 1,357,701 | 208 | 2,969,501 | 455 |
| | August..... | 1,813,100 | 277 | 1,285,063 | 197 | 3,098,163 | 474 |
| | September.. | 1,695,400 | 259 | 1,126,028 | 172 | 2,821,428 | 431 |
| | October..... | 1,550,500 | 237 | 1,451,953 | 222 | 3,002,453 | 459 |
| | November.. | 1,393,700 | 213 | 1,455,805 | 223 | 2,849,505 | 436 |
| | December.. | 1,436,100 | 220 | 1,499,120 | 229 | 2,935,220 | 449 |
| | January..... | 1,205,900 | 185 | 1,574,018 | 241 | 2,779,918 | 426 |
| | February... | 983,000 | 150 | 1,453,147 | 222 | 2,436,147 | 372 |
| | March..... | 984,700 | 151 | 1,612,153 | 247 | 2,596,853 | 398 |
| | Totals... | 16,069,300 | 2,459 | 16,771,654 | 2,566 | 32,840,954 | 5,025 |

## APPENDIX K—Concluded

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas, or Fluid generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1926.

| Name of Contractor and place of business | Month | Units produced for export | | Units produced for use in Canada | | Total output of generating Station or other Source | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | K.W. hours | H.P. years | K.W. hours | H.P. years | K.W. hours | H.P. years |
| International Electric Co. Ltd., Stewart, B.C. | April | 8,800 | 1·3 | ..... | ..... | 8,800 | 1·3 |
| | May | 9,394 | 1·4 | ..... | ..... | 9,394 | 1·4 |
| | June | 9,394 | 1·4 | ..... | ..... | 9,394 | 1·4 |
| | July | 9,394 | 1·4 | ..... | ..... | 9,394 | 1·4 |
| | August | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | September | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | October | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | November | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | December | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | January | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | February | 3,260 | 0·5 | 19,760 | 3 | 23,020 | 3·5 |
| | March | 2,670 | 0·4 | 20,946 | 3 | 23,616 | 3·5 |
| | Totals | 105,912 | 16 | 40,706 | 6 | 146,618 | 22 |
| Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B. | April | 25,299 | 4 | 75,320 | 12 | 100,619 | 16 |
| | May | 21,990 | 3 | 69,865 | 11 | 91,855 | 14 |
| | June | 22,989 | 4 | 92,421 | 14 | 115,410 | 18 |
| | July | 21,393 | 3 | 100,239 | 15 | 121,632 | 18 |
| | August | 25,185 | 4 | 112,923 | 17 | 138,108 | 21 |
| | September | 31,745 | 5 | 108,541 | 17 | 140,286 | 22 |
| | October | 38,218 | 6 | 123,762 | 19 | 161,980 | 25 |
| | November | 49,146 | 8 | 127,486 | 20 | 176,632 | 28 |
| | December | 60,193 | 9 | 120,715 | 18 | 180,908 | 27 |
| | January | 49,766 | 8 | 96,461 | 15 | 146,227 | 23 |
| | February | 47,186 | 7 | 98,688 | 15 | 145,874 | 22 |
| | March | 35,593 | 5 | 100,843 | 15 | 136,436 | 20 |
| | Totals | 428,703 | 66 | 1,227,264 | 188 | 1,655,967 | 254 |
| British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | April | 41,818 | 6 | 14,776,482 | 2,261 | 14,818,300 | 2,267 |
| | May | 40,505 | 6 | 14,940,095 | 2,286 | 14,980,600 | 2,292 |
| | June | 37,477 | 6 | 13,506,723 | 2,067 | 13,544,200 | 2,073 |
| | July | 38,714 | 6 | 11,184,686 | 1,711 | 11,223,400 | 1,717 |
| | August | 45,811 | 7 | 12,004,689 | 1,837 | 12,050,500 | 1,844 |
| | September | 49,574 | 8 | 11,183,626 | 1,711 | 11,233,200 | 1,719 |
| | October | 55,273 | 8 | 13,638,727 | 2,087 | 13,694,000 | 2,095 |
| | November | 58,331 | 9 | 16,892,969 | 2,585 | 16,951,300 | 2,594 |
| | December | 105,490 | 16 | 7,959,910 | 1,218 | 8,065,400 | 1,234 |
| | January | 86,928 | 13 | 8,546,172 | 1,308 | 8,633,100 | 1,321 |
| | February | 59,887 | 9 | 7,263,713 | 1,113 | 7,323,600 | 1,122 |
| | March | 52,723 | 8 | 8,093,577 | 1,238 | 8,146,300 | 1,246 |
| | Totals | 672,531 | 102 | 139,991,369 | 21,422 | 140,663,900 | 21,524 |
| Western Power Company of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | April | 4,349,520 | 666 | 6,711,280 | 1,027 | 11,060,800 | 1,693 |
| | May | 4,106,160 | 628 | 6,297,340 | 964 | 10,403,500 | 1,592 |
| | June | 4,357,080 | 667 | 7,314,020 | 1,119 | 11,671,100 | 1,786 |
| | July | 4,680,800 | 716 | 10,109,900 | 1,547 | 14,790,700 | 2,263 |
| | August | 6,006,000 | 919 | 10,836,200 | 1,658 | 16,842,200 | 2,577 |
| | September | 6,016,320 | 921 | 13,076,680 | 2,001 | 19,093,000 | 2,922 |
| | October | 7,015,680 | 1,074 | 14,197,020 | 2,173 | 21,212,700 | 3,247 |
| | November | 2,676,000 | 409 | 8,537,200 | 1,306 | 11,213,200 | 1,715 |
| | December | 3,219,080 | 493 | 19,973,620 | 3,056 | 23,192,700 | 3,549 |
| | January | 4,009,200 | 613 | 20,045,100 | 3,068 | 24,054,300 | 3,681 |
| | February | 3,676,360 | 563 | 18,252,640 | 2,793 | 21,929,000 | 3,356 |
| | March | 4,524,492 | 692 | 18,584,308 | 2,844 | 23,108,800 | 3,536 |
| | Totals | 54,636,692 | 8,361 | 153,935,308 | 23,556 | 208,572,000 | 31,917 |

SUMMARY

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario | 472,313,000 | 72,275 | 2,330,631,300 | 356,638 | 2,802,944,300 | 428,913 |
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus) | 105,958,500 | 16,214 | ..... | ..... | 105,958,500 | 16,214 |
| Canadian Niagara Power Co. | 325,207,248 | 49,765 | 275,741,760 | 42,195 | 600,949,008 | 91,960 |
| Canadian Niagara Power Co. (surplus) | 460,950 | 71 | ..... | ..... | 460,950 | 71 |
| La Compagnie d'Eclairage de Napierville | 102,970 | 16 | 282,182 | 43 | 385,152 | 59 |
| Cedars Rapids Power Co., Ltd. | 375,934,000 | 57,526 | 347,368,000 | 53,156 | 723,302,000 | 110,682 |
| Sherbrooke Railway Co. | 127,204 | 20 | 11,411,780 | 1,746 | 11,538,984 | 1,766 |
| Maine and New Brunswick Power Co. | 6,707,943 | 1,026 | 1,356,478 | 208 | 8,064,421 | 1,234 |
| West Kootenay Power Co. | 618,800 | 94 | 296,489,900 | 45,371 | 297,108,700 | 45,465 |
| Ontario and Minnesota Power Co. | 16,069,300 | 2,459 | 16,771,654 | 2,566 | 32,840,954 | 5,025 |
| International Power Co. | 105,912 | 16 | 40,706 | 6 | 146,618 | 22 |
| Maritime Electric Co. | 428,703 | 66 | 1,227,264 | 188 | 1,655,967 | 254 |
| British Columbia Electric Company | 672,531 | 102 | 139,991,369 | 21,422 | 140,663,900 | 21,524 |
| Western Power Co. of Canada Ltd. | 54,636,692 | 8,361 | 153,935,308 | 23,556 | 208,572,000 | 31,917 |
| Totals | 1,359,343,753 | 208,011 | 3,575,247,701 | 547,095 | 4,934,591,454 | 755,106 |

# APPENDIX L

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Motive Power | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Charlottetown—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Leard Electric Light and Power | Alberton | Water | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | | 102 |
| Charles Murray Electric Light Co | Bradalbane | Water | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 15 |
| Cardigan Electric Company, Ltd | Cardigan | Purchased | | | | | 110 | 1 | 31 |
| Maritime Electric Company, Ltd | Charlottetown | Gas and steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 152 | 2,332 |
| Geo. E. Leard & Son | Crapaud | Water | 1–2 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 37 |
| The Hunter River Electric Light Co., Ltd. | Hunter River | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 32 |
| Kinkora Electric Light Co | Kinkora | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 19 |
| The Montague Electric Co., Ltd | Montague | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,250 | 220/110 | 110 | 25 | 258 |
| Charles W. Ives | North Tryon | Water and steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 57 |
| The Town of Souris | Souris | Oil | 2 | 50 | 2,200 | | 110 | 1 | 110 |
| B. W. Tanton | Summerside | Water | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 110 |
| Town of Summerside, Light Dept | Summerside | Oil | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 9 | 561 |
| *Halifax—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada Electric Company, Ltd | Amherst | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/220 | 220/110 | 53 | 1,589 |
| The Town of Annapolis Royal | Annapolis Royal | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 31 |
| The Town of Antigonish | Antigonish | Oil | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | | 279 |
| Elec. Lt. Commissioners of Town of Aylesford | Aylesford | Purchased | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 75 |
| Morristown Elec. Light and Power Co., Ltd | Aylesford | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 23 |
| Barrington Electric Company | Barrington | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 60 |
| Barr's Corner Electric Light Co., Ltd | Barr's Corner | Purchased | | | | 2,200 | 110 | | 21 |
| Bear River & Digby Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd | Bear River | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 27 |
| The Sackville River Electric Co., Ltd | Bedford | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | | 296 |
| The Town of Berwick | Berwick | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 187 |
| Somerset Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Berwick | Purchased | 1 | 60 | | | 2,200/110 | | 45 |
| The Paradis West Electric Light Co., Ltd. | Bridgetown | Water | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 3 | 29 |
| Bridgetown Electric Light and Power | Bridgetown | | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 4 | 453 |
| The Town of Bridgewater | Bridgewater | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 9 | 651 |
| Water Commissioners for Town of Canning | Canning | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 3 | 161 |
| The Town of Canso | Canso | Gas and oil | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 1 | 280 |
| Chester Light and Power Co., Ltd | Chester | Water | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 23 |
| Electric Light Comm. of Upper Church St. | Chipman's Corner | Purchased | 1 | 60 | | | 110 | | 20 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dartmouth Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd. | Dartmouth | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 34 | 1,788 |
| Digby Electric Light, Heat and Power Co. | Digby | Steam | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 254 |
| The Town of Dominion | Dominion | Purchased | 1 | 25 | | | 110 | | 337 |
| The Gaspereau Valley Electric Light Co., Ltd. | Gaspereau | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | 2 | 40 |
| Dominion Coal Valley, Ltd. | Glace Bay | Steam | 3 | 25 | 2,200/6,600 | 550/2,200 /6,600 | 110/220 | 43 | 3 |
| The Town of Glace Bay | Glace Bay | | 1-2 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 13 | 1,952 |
| The Grafton Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Grafton | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | | 110 | | 72 |
| Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co., Ltd. | Halifax | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/550/2300 | 110 | 709 | 10,092 |
| Nova Scotia Power Commission) St. Margaret's Bay) | Halifax | Water | 3 | 60 | 13,200 | 13,200 | 110 | 3 | 6 |
| Nova Scotia Power Commission (Mushamush Plant) | Halifax | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600/3,300 | 110 | 2 | 84 |
| Nova Scotia Power Commission (Sheet Harbour System) | Halifax | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600/2,300 | 13,200/6,600 /2,300 | 110 | 2 | 56 |
| Town of Hantsport | Hantsport | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 3 | 168 |
| Inverness Railway and Coal Company | Inverness | | | | 125 | | 115/125 | | 1 |
| Kentville Electric Commission | Kentville | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220/110 | 220/110 | | 664 |
| Kingsport Electric Light Co., Ltd. | Kingsport | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | | 15 |
| Lawrencetown Electric Light Commission | Lawrenceton | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 2,300/110 | | 115 |
| The Town of Liverpool | Liverpool | Water | 1-2-3 | 60 | 2,400 | 220/550 | 110 | 3 | |
| The Town of Lockeport | Lockeport | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 82 |
| Lower Horton Electric Co., Ltd. | Lr. Wolfville | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 5 | 38 |
| The Town of Louisburg | Louisburg | Purchased | | | | | 220 | | 94 |
| Lunenburg Gas Co., Ltd. | Lunenburg | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 220 | 110 | 16 | 665 |
| The Town of Mahone Bay | Mahone Bay | Water | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | 116 | 110 | 3 | 150 |
| The Town of Middleton | Middleton | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 12 | 320 |
| Milton Electric Light, Power and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. | Milton | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | |
| Town of Mulgrave | Mulgrave | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 68 |
| The Zawicker Electric Lightand Power Co. | New Germany | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 11 | | |
| Pictou County Power Board | New Glasgow | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | 106 | 2,992 |
| Brooklyn Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Newport | Purchased | 1 | 60 | | | 110 | | 78 |
| Dominion Utilities Co., Ltd. | New Waterford | Purchased | 1 | 25 | 6,600 | 2,200 | 110 | | 1,076 |
| Oxford Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Oxford | Water and steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | | 212 |
| The Electric Light System | Parrsboro | Oil | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | 104 | 104 | 1 | 256 |
| The Town of Picton | Picton | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/550/660 | 110 | 7 | 544 |
| Canard Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Port Williams | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 110/220 | 110 | 4 | 71 |
| Riverport Electric Light Com. | Riverport | Water | 3 | 60 | 660 | | 110 | 3 | 221 |
| Corporation of Town of Shelburne | Shelburne | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | | |
| Sheffield Mills Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Sheffield Mills | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | 1 | 30 |
| South Berwick Electric Light Co., Ltd. | South Berwick | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 27 |
| Edison Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Springhill | Water | 1-2 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 906 |
| Acadia Coal Company, Ltd. | Stellarton | Steam | 1-3 | 50 | 3,150 | 220 | 110 | 3 | 100 |
| Stewiacke Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Stewiacke | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 152 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Halifax*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| Sydney Mines Electric Company, Ltd. | Sydney Mines | Steam | 1-2 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 10 | 1,134 |
| Cape Breton Electric Company, Ltd. | Sydney | Steam | 1-2 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 188 | 4,877 |
| The Truro Electric Light Commission | Truro | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 57 | 1,590 |
| Waterville and Cambridge Electric Light and Power Co. | Waterville | Water | 3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | ..... | 98 |
| Gaspereau River Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd. | White Rock | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220 | 110 | 23 | 149 |
| The Avon River Power Co., Ltd. | Windsor | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/2,200 | 110 | 70 | 611 |
| The Wolfville Electric Commission | Wolfville | Purchased | 3 | 60 | ..... | 220/110 | 110 | 63 | 428 |
| Yarmouth Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Yarmouth | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 65 | 1,023 |
| *St. John*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Andover and Perth Electric Light Comm. | Andover | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 11,000 | 110/200 | 110 | 15 | 200 |
| M. and N.B. Electric Power Co., Ltd. | Aroostook Jct. | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 11,000 | 220/550 | 110 | 3 | 83 |
| Bathurst Electric and Water Power Co., Ltd. | Bathurst | Water | 2-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 220 | 110 | 21 | 685 |
| Bath, Bristol and Florenceville Hydro Electric Dist. | Bristol | Water | 2 | 60 | 33,000 | 2,200 | 110 | 2 | 210 |
| The Town of Campbellton | Campbellton | Purchased | 1 & 3 | 60 | ..... | 110/220/550 /2,200 | 110/220 | 30 | 1,100 |
| C. M. Sherwood, Ltd. | Centreville | Purchased | 1 & 3 | 60 | 33,000/2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 100 |
| Light Dept. of Town of Chatham | Chatham | Oil | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 230 | 112 | 24 | 606 |
| King Lumber Co., Ltd. | Chipman | Steam | D.C. | ..... | 125 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 24 |
| Town of Dalhousie | Dalhousie | Gas | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 231 |
| Dorchester Penitentiary (Dept. of Justice) | Dorchester | Steam | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 32 |
| Dorchester Development Company, Ltd. | Dorchester | Purchased | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 100 |
| Corporation of Edmundston | Edmundston | Water | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 18 | 725 |
| Fraser Companies Limited | Edmundston | Water | 1 & 3 | 60 | 6,600/600 | 550/2,300 | 110/220 | 16 | 1 |
| Fort Kent Electric Company | Fort Kent | Water | 3 | 60 | 33,000 | 220 | 110 | 11 | 85 |
| Maritime Electric Company | Fredericton | Steam | 1 & 2 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/110 | 110 | 52 | 2,157 |
| Town of Grand Falls | Grand Falls | Water | 1 & 3 | 60 | 33,000 | 2220/220/100 | 110 | 7 | 228 |
| Hartland Electric Co., Ltd. | Hartland | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 33,000 | 220 | 110 | 6 | 192 |
| W. F. Anderson | Lakeville | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 28 |
| A. & R. Loggie Co., Limited | Loggieville | Steam | D.C. | ..... | 110 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 7 |
| Canadian Cottons, Limited | Marysville | Steam | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 245 |
| McAdam Electric Light Commission | McAdam | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 200 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific Railway Co. | McAdam | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | | | 2 |
| The Minto Coal Co., Ltd. | Minto | Steam | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 80 |
| Moncton Tramways Electric and Gas Co., Ltd. | Moncton | Hydro | 1 & 2 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 87 | 3,899 |
| Canadian Cottons, Limited | Montreal | Water and steam | 3 | 60 | 570/2,300 | | | 1 | |
| Supplying Maritime Electric Co. | | | | | | | | | |
| Town of Newcastle | Newcastle | Steam | 1 & 2 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 8 | 550 |
| Fred Magee Limited | Port Elgin | Steam | D.C. | | 220 | | 220 | | 2 |
| Village of Port Elgin | Port Elgin | Steam | D.C. | | 220 | 220 | 220 | | 76 |
| Richibucto and Rexton Electric Light Commission | Richibucto | Water | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 114 |
| The Eastern Electric and Development Co. Ltd. | Sackville | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 10 | 452 |
| St. Andrews Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | St. Andrews | Steam | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 4 | 200 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Algonquin Hotel | St. Andrews | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | | | |
| St. Basil Electric Co., Ltd. | St. Basil | Water | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | 3 | 23 |
| Town of St. George Light Company | St. George | Purchased | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 182 |
| St. George Pulp and Paper Co. | St. George | Water | D.C. | | 550 | 550 | | 1 | |
| New Brunswick Power Company | St. John | Steam | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/220/110 | 110 | 312 | 5,156 |
| Power Commission of City of St. John | St. John | Purchased | 1& 3 | 60 | | 110/220/550 /2,300 | 110/220 | 85 | 7,415 |
| N.B. Electric Power Commission | St. John | Water | 3 | 60 | 13,200 | 2400/550/220 | 220/110 | 15 | 1,200 |
| N.B. Electric Power Commission | St. John | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 33,000 | | 1 | |
| St. Joseph's College | St. Joseph | Steam | D.C. | | 115 | | 110 | | 6 |
| Van Breen Light and Power District | St. Leonard | | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | | 3 | |
| St. Leonard Electric Co., Ltd. | St. Leonard | Purchased | 1 | 60 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 3 | 140 |
| J. A. Vaughan (Vaughan Electric Service) | St. Martin's | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | |
| Maritime Electric Company, Ltd. | St. Stephen | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 43 | 1,196 |
| Calais Street Railway | St. Stephen | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 7 | 7 |
| The Shediac Electric Light and Power Co. | Shediac | Water | 1 & 3 | | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 136 |
| Town of Sussex | Sussex | Purchased | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 23 | 502 |
| The Carleton Electric Co., Ltd. | Woodstock | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 33,000 | | | 6 | |
| Woodstock Electric Railway Light and Power Co. | Woodstock | Steam | 1 & 3 | 60 | 33,000 | 2200/550/220 | 110 | 35 | 865 |
| *Quebec—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Phil. Langlois | Armagh | | 3 | 60 | | | 110 | | 87 |
| La Ville de Bagotville | Bagotville | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,400 | 550/110 | 110 | 2 | 10 |
| La Cie Electrique Baie St. Paul | Baie St. Paul | | 1–2 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | | 227 |
| Municipalité du Village de Bernierville | Bernierville | Purchased | 3 | 30 | 50,000 | 2,200/220 | 110 | 4 | 75 |
| La Compagnie Electrique de Cabano | Cabano | Oil | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 158 |
| Thos. Roy | Chambord | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200 | 110 | 2 | 145 |
| La Bonaventure Pulp and Paper Co. | Chandler | Steam | 3 | 60 | 600 | 600 | 110 | | 181 |
| La Cie Electrique de Chicoutimi, Ltd. | Chicoutimi | Water | 3 | 60 | 12,500 | 220/550 | 110 | 10 | 800 |
| The Lake Saint John Light and Power Co. | Desbiens | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 48 |
| La Compagnie Champoux | D'Israeli | Purchased | 2 | 60 | 1,200 | | 110 | | |
| The Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd. | Donnacona | Water | 3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 250 |
| Municipalité des Villages S.C.J. | East Broughton | Purchased | 3 | 30 | 50 | 2,200 | 110 | 1 | 230 |
| Electric Lights Ltd. | Gaspé | | | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 32 |
| La Compagnie Centrale d'Electricité Ltée. | Hébertville Sta. | | 2/3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 400 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Quebec*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| La Corporation de la Ville | Jonquière | | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 10 | 311 |
| Price Bros. & Co., Ltd | Kenogami | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | 5 | 700 |
| La Ligne Electrique de Lambton | Lambton | Purchased | 1 | 60 | | 110 | 110 | 1 | 78 |
| Donohue Bros. Ltd | La Malbaie | | 3 | 60 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 391 |
| Municipalité St. Jean-Baptiste | Les Ecureuils | Purchased | 1 | 60 | | | 110 | | 80 |
| Canadian Electric Light Company | Lévis | Water | 1–3 | 62 | 10,500 | 10,500/2,400 550/440/220/110 | 220/110 | 182 | 3,554 |
| Eugène Côté | L'Isle Verte | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,500 | 220 | 110 | | 50 |
| Price Bros. & Co., Ltd | Matane | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | | 71 |
| La Cie Electrique de Montmagny | Montmagny | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 18 | 1,017 |
| Basin Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Montmagny | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 )550 | 110 | | 375 |
| St. Francis Water Power Co | Montreal | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/550/220 | 110 | 71 | 2,166 |
| La Municipalité de Neuville | Nueville | Purchased | 1 | 60 | 60,000 | 220 | 115 | | 118 |
| La Cie Electrique Plessis | Plessisville | Purchased | 1–3 | 30 | | 2,200/550/220 | 110 | 18 | 560 |
| La Fonderie Suprême Limitée | Pont Rouge | | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | | 85 |
| Quebec Railway Light Heat and Power, Limited | Quebec | Water | 1–2–3 | 62 | 5,500 | 2,200/550/440/220/110 | 110/220 | 996 | 15,922 |
| Quebec Power Company | Quebec | Steam | 1–3 | 62 | 2,400 | 2,400//550 440/220/110 | 220/110 | 771 | 9,869 |
| La Compagnie de Pouvoir du Bas St. Laurent | Rimouski | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 4,000/2,300 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 50 | 2,200 |
| La Cité de Rivière du Loup | Rivière du Loup | | 2–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 9 | 1,204 |
| A. Fillion | Robertsonville | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | 1 | 80 |
| La Ville de Roberval | Roberval | Water | 1 | 60 | 107/220 | | 107 | | 359 |
| La Cie Electrique du Nord | Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 15 |
| Albert De Blois | St. Anselme | Water | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 36 |
| Godias Croteau | St. Apollinaire | Steam | | | 110 | | 110 | | 20 |
| Hector Piché | St. Basile | Purchased | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 119 |
| La Cie d'Energie Electrique de | St. Côme | Purchased | 1 | 60 | 6,600 | 110 | 110 | | 50 |
| La Compagnie Hydraulique | St. Félicien | | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/550/110 | 110 | | 250 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| La Ville de St. Joseph d'Alma | St. Joseph d'Alma | | 2–3 | 60 | 13,500 | 2,200/550/100 | 2,200/110 | | 400 |
| La Cie de Laiterie de St. Pierre | St. Pierre | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 220/550 | 110 | 3 | 107 |
| La Cie d'Electricité de St. Prime | St. Prime | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 2,200 | 110 | 9 | 95 |
| Morin & Mathieu | St. Prosper | Purchased | 1 | 60 | 6,600 | | 110 | | 75 |
| Thetford Mines Electric Company | Thetford Mines | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/550/220 | 110 | 24 | 2,068 |
| La Corporation de La Ville | Trois Pistoles | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 130 |
| Totals | | | | | | | | 2,194 | 45,183 |
| *Three Rivers—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd | Crabtree Mills | | 1–3 | 60 | 550 | | 110 | | 23 |
| La Cité de Grand'Mère | Grand'Mère | | 1–3 | 60 | 110 | 110/220/250 | 110 | 25 | 1,500 |
| J. O. Ricard | Grand'Mère | | 1–3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | | 185 |
| L. J. Dostaler | Grand'Mère | | 3 | 60 | 2,200/110 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 3 | 192 |
| The Laurentide Power Company, Ltd | Grand'Mère | Water | 3 | 62 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 9 | | |
| La Corporation de la Cité de Joliette | Joliette | | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200/550/220/110 | 110 | 44 | 2,033 |
| Brown Corporation | La Tuque | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 195 | 101 |
| Shawinigan Water and Power Co | Montreal | Water | 2–3 | 62½ | 13,200/6,600 | 60,000/2,200 | | 100 | |
| The St. Maurice Power Co | Montreal | Water | 3 | 62½ | 6,600 | 60,000 | | 4 | |
| Electric Service Corporation | Montreal | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 & 30 | | 2,200/550/220 | 110 | 272 | 7 |
| | Annaville | | | | | | | | 24 |
| | Arthabaska | | | | | | | 4 | 226 |
| | Almaville | | | | | | | 4 | 281 |
| | Berthierville | | | | | | | 22 | 443 |
| | Glenada | | | | | | | | 16 |
| | Grand'Mère | | | | | | | 9 | |
| | Joliette | | | | | | | 9 | |
| | La Gabelle | | | | | | | | 23 |
| | La Baie Shawinigan | | | | | | | 4 | 232 |
| | Lanoraie | | | | | | | 2 | 92 |
| | La Baie de Febvre | | | | | | | 3 | 73 |
| | Louiseville | | | | | | | 11 | 441 |
| | Nicolet | | | | | | | 22 | 294 |
| | Maskinongé | | | | | | | 4 | 131 |
| | Pierreville | | | | | | | 7 | 181 |
| | St. Justin | | | | | | | | 80 |
| | St. Etienne des Grès | | | | | | | 1 | 52 |
| | St. Jean de Matha | | | | | | | 1 | 53 |
| | St. Félix de Valois | | | | | | | 3 | 132 |
| | Ste. Elizabeth | | | | | | | 1 | 61 |
| | St. Grégoire | | | | | | | 8 | 89 |
| | Ste. Thècle | | | | | | | 5 | 190 |
| | St. Tite | | | | | | | 14 | 345 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Motive Power | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Three Rivers*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric Service Corporation—*Con* | St. Sévérin | | | | | | | 1 | 52 |
| | St. Adelphe | | | | | | | 3 | 109 |
| | St. Léon | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | St. Barthélémi | | | | | | | 4 | 141 |
| | Shawinigan Falls | | | | | | | 71 | 2,042 |
| | Victoriaville | | | | | | | 38 | 945 |
| | Warwick | | | | | | | 11 | 180 |
| | St. Gabriel | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | St. Norbert | | | | | | | | 14 |
| | St. Cuthbert | | | | | | | | 48 |
| | Lavaltrie | | | | | | | 4 | 71 |
| | St. Thomas | | | | | | | 1 | 37 |
| | St. Ambroise | | | | | | | | 33 |
| | St. Léonard | | | | | | | 3 | 84 |
| South Shore Heat and Power Corporation | Montreal | Water | 3 | 60 | 50,000 | | 110 | | 75 |
| Mattawin Power Company, Ltd | Montreal | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 54 |
| The Sorel Light and Power Co., Ltd | Sorel | Purchased | | | 11,000 | 550 | 220/110 | 46 | 2,870 |
| | Boucherville | | | | | | | 2 | 227 |
| | Varennes | | | | | | | 1 | 124 |
| | Verchères | | | | | | | 6 | 138 |
| | Contrecœur | | | | | | | 2 | 139 |
| | St. Roch | | | | | | | 1 | 49 |
| | St. Ours | | | | | | | 4 | 120 |
| | St. Denis | | | | | | | 3 | 74 |
| | St. Antoine | | | | | | | 1 | 37 |
| | St. Joseph de Sorel | | | | | | | | 241 |
| | Sorel | | | | | | | 26 | 1,721 |
| J. Beauparlant | St. Emélie de l'Energie | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 18 |
| La Corporation du Village du | St. Gabriel de Brandon | | 1–3 | 60 | 23,000 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 6 | 278 |
| Edouard Paquin | Ste. Ursule | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 55 |
| North Shore Power Company | Three Rivers | Water | 1–3 | 60 | | 550 | 110/220 | 192 | 6,178 |
| | Batiscan | | | | | | | 4 | 157 |
| | Champlain | | | | | | | | 164 |
| | Charette | | | | | | | | 74 |
| | Deschanbault | | | | | | | 1 | 68 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Montreal—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilfrid Lorrain | Abord-à-Plouffe | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 2 |
| La Municipalité du village d'Asbestos | Asbestos | Purchased | | 30 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 21 | 570 |
| Ascot Tile and Brick Co., Ltd | Ascot Corner | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 48,000 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 10 |
| La Ville de Beaconsfield | Beaconsfield | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200 | 2,200/110 | | 9 |
| Beauharnois Electric Company, Ltd | Beauharnois | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600/2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 15 | 1,208 |
| La Ville de Belœil | Belœil | Purchased | 2–3 | 60 | 23,000 | 550 | 110 | 8 | 489 |
| Dudswell Electric Company, Ltd | Bishop's Crossing | Purchased | 1.3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 8 | 157 |
| The Sorel Light & Power Co., Ltd | Boucherville | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 11,000 | 550 | 220/110 | 2 | 227 |
| The Belmont Park Co., Ltd | Cartierville | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 16 | 22 |
| Bennett Limited | Chambly Canton | Purchased | 2 | 63 | 2,100 | 2,100/550/220/110 | 110 | 44 | 457 |
| Corporation of Coaticook | Coaticook | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2200/550/220 | 110 | | 880 |
| La Municipalité du Village de Danville | Danville | Purchased | 3 | 30 | 2,200 | 2200/220/110 | 110 | 12 | 320 |
| La Ville de Dorval | Dorval | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | 4 | 500 |
| D. Raymond & Cie | Dorval | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 20 |
| La Compagnie Champoux | D'Israeli | | 1 | 60 | 1,200 | | 110 | | |
| J. B. Parker | Dixville | | D.C. | | 115 | 110 | 110 | | 6 |
| Town of Greenfield Park | Greenfield Park | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200 | 110 | 1 | 330 |
| James Gordon Dunn | Huntingdon | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 630 |
| Huntingdon Electric Co | Huntingdon | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 11,000 | 220 | 110 | | 19 |
| La Corporation de la cité de Lachine | Lachine | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 10,000 | 1,100/550 | 110 | 125 | 3,543 |
| Corporation Ville de Laprairie | Laprairie | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 12 | 380 |
| J. O. Giroux | L'Annonciation | | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 62 |
| La Corporation de la Ville de Magog | Magog | Water | 2 | 60 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 108 | | 1,140 |
| Dame O. V. Brouillette | Mansonville | | 1 | 133 | 1,000 | | 110 | | 70 |
| La Ville de Marieville | Marieville | Purchased | 1–2 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 412 |
| Du pouvoir Hydraulique | Megantic | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | 14 | 530 |
| Laurentian Water & Power Co | Mont Laurier | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/440/550 | 110 | 2 | 102 |
| United Power Co., Ltd | Montreal | Purchased | 1–3 | 62½ | | 110/550 | 110 | 8 | 341 |
| South Shore Services, Ltd | Montreal | Water | 1–3 | 62 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | | 49 |
| Le Téléphone et la lumière de Rivière des Prairies, Ltée | Montreal | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 50 |
| The Continental Heat and Light Company | Montreal | Purchased | 31½ | 3 | 50,000/2,200 | | | 3 | |
| Canadian Explosives, Limited | Montreal | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | | 550 | 110 | | 61 |
| The Mount Royal Hotel Co., Ltd | Montreal | Steam | 1 | 63 | 230/110 | 230/2,200 | 115/110 | 4 | 17 |
| The Canadian Light and Power Co | Montreal | Water | 1–3 | 62½ | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 66 |
| Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons | Montreal | Water and steam | 1, 2, 3 | 62½ | 2,200/4,400 6,600/12,000 | 115/70,000 | 115/230 | 3,919 | 188,176 |
| Sherbrooke St. Realty Corporation | Montreal | Purchased | | | | | 220/110 | | 8 |
| Electric Service Corporation | Montreal (address only) | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | | 2200/550/220 | 110 | 72 | 3,035 |
| | Charlemagne | | | | | | | 5 | 132 |
| | Oka | | | | | | | 2 | 81 |
| | Laval-sur-le-Lac | | | | | | | 3 | 49 |
| | Lachenaie | | | | | | | 0 | 74 |
| | L'Epiphanie | | | | | | | 5 | 172 |
| | L'Assomption | | | | | | | 9 | 225 |
| | Mascouche | | | | | | | | 107 |
| | Repentigny | | | | | | | 1 | 66 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Montreal*—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric Service Corporation—*Con* | Rosemere | | | | | | | 1 | 176 |
| | St. François de Sales | | | | | | | 3 | 118 |
| | St. Eustache-sur-le-lac | | | | | | | 0 | 140 |
| | St. Paul l'Ermite | | | | | | | 2 | 61 |
| | St. Eustache | | | | | | | 5 | 330 |
| | Ste. Rose | | | | | | | 5 | 363 |
| | Ste Thérèse | | | | | | | 24 | 642 |
| | Ste Dorothée | | | | | | | | 65 |
| | Terrebonne | | | | | | | 4 | |
| | La Frenière | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ste Anne des Plaines | | | | | | | | 79 |
| | St. Elzéar | | | | | | | | 23 |
| | Cap St. Martin | | | | | | | 2 | 29 |
| | Canton Boulanger | | | | | | | | 31 |
| | Canton Ouimette | | | | | | | | 10 |
| | St. Janvier | | | | | | | | 62 |
| Laurentian Hydro Electric Limited | Montreal | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110/220 | | 500 |
| The Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd | Montreal (address only) | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 337 | 17,416 |
| | Abbotsford | | | | | | | | 47 |
| | Actonvale | | | | | | | 7 | 284 |
| | Ayers Cliff | | | | | | | 5 | 170 |
| | Bedford | | | | | | | | 273 |
| | Beebe | | | | | | | 8 | 217 |
| | Belœil | | | | | | | 4 | |
| | Bromptonville | | | | | | | | 278 |
| | Bury | | | | | | | | 128 |
| | Capelton | | | | | | | | 37 |
| | Compton | | | | | | | | 74 |
| | Cookshire | | | | | | | 6 | 244 |
| | Cowansville | | | | | | | 5 | 384 |
| | Drummondville | | | | | | | 38 | 961 |
| | Dunham | | | | | | | | 98 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Angus | | | | | | | 2 | 692 |
| East Farnham | | | | | | | 2 | 38 |
| Eaton Corner | | | | | | | | 21 |
| Eustis | | | | | | | 2 | 15 |
| Farnham | | | | | | | 9 | 855 |
| Foster | | | | | | | 1 | 73 |
| Frelighsburg | | | | | | | | 76 |
| Granby | | | | | | | 32 | 1,673 |
| Graniteville | | | | | | | 6 | 12 |
| Hatley | | | | | | | | 40 |
| Huntingville | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Iberville | | | | | | | 12 | 576 |
| Kingsbury | | | | | | | | 41 |
| Knowlton | | | | | | | 2 | 330 |
| Lennovxille | | | | | | | 16 | 562 |
| Libbytown | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Magog | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Massawippi | | | | | | | | 26 |
| Melbourne | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| New Rockland | | | | | | | | 5 |
| North Hailey | | | | | | | 5 | 222 |
| Providence | | | | | | | | 240 |
| Reedville | | | | | | | | 27 |
| Richmond | | | | | | | 7 | 722 |
| Rock Island | | | | | | | 11 | 363 |
| Rougemont | | | | | | | | 115 |
| Roxton Pond | | | | | | | | 45 |
| Sawyerville | | | | | | | | 109 |
| South Durham | | | | | | | | 93 |
| Stanbridge East | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Stanstead | | | | | | | 3 | 173 |
| Sutton | | | | | | | 7 | 220 |
| Sweetsburg | | | | | | | | 81 |
| St. Antoine | | | | | | | 1 | 56 |
| St. Blaise | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Ste. Brigide | | | | | | | | 22 |
| St. Césaire | | | | | | | 4 | 211 |
| St. Cyrille | | | | | | | 1 | 136 |
| St. German | | | | | | | 3 | 106 |
| St. Hilaire | | | | | | | | 52 |
| St. Hughes | | | | | | | 1 | 112 |
| St. Hyacinthe | | | | | | | 56 | 2,432 |
| St. Johns | | | | | | | 52 | 2,086 |
| St. Joseph (Drummond) | | | | | | | | 93 |
| St. Joseph (St. Hyacinthe). | | | | | | | | 111 |
| St. Liboire | | | | | | | | 65 |
| Ste. Madeleine | | | | | | | 3 | 73 |
| St. Mathias | | | | | | | | 46 |
| St. Pierre | | | | | | | 1 | 34 |

## APPENDIX I—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Montreal*—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| The Southern Canada Power Co.,—*Con.* | Ste. Rosalie | | | | | | | 2 | 124 |
| | St. Simon | | | | | | | 1 | 52 |
| | Upper Melbourne | | | | | | | 1 | 41 |
| | Upton | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Waterloo | | | | | | | 9 | 471 |
| | Waterville | | | | | | | 5 | 157 |
| | Ways Mills | | | | | | | 3 | 21 |
| | West Shefford | | | | | | | | 97 |
| *Montreal*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| South Shore Light, Heat and Power Corporation | Montreal | Water | 3 | 60 | 25,000 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 10 | 300 |
| Quebec Southern Power Corporation | Montreal | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | 2 | 1,094 |
| La Cie d'Eclairage de Napierville, Ltd | Napierville | | 3 | 60 | | 2200/550/220 | 110 | | 268 |
| J. B. Walsh | Ormstown | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | | |
| La Ville de la Pointe Claire | Pointe Claire | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | 8 | 1,100 |
| Arthur Benoit | Roxton Falls | Water | 1 | 133 | 1,100 | | 110 | | 71 |
| Ville Ste. Agathe des Monts | Ste. Agathe des Monts | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | 55 | 525 |
| La Corporation de la Ville de Ste. Anne de Bellevue | Ste. Anne de Bellevue | Purchased | 2–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/550/220/110 | 110 | 12 | 685 |
| The Pierrefonds Elec. Co., Ltd | Ste. Geneviève | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 500 | 110 | 2 | 297 |
| La Corporation du Village de St. Hilaire | St. Hilaire | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200 | 110 | | 168 |
| La Cie d'Energie Electrique de St. Hubert | St. Hubert | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 25,000/2,200 | 220 | 110 | 3 | 235 |
| La Corporation de la Ville de St. Jérôme | St. Jerôme | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 14 | 1,437 |
| M. de Jas. Vauchestung | St. Jovite Station | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 71 |
| Corporation of City of St. Lambert | St. Lambert | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/550/2200 | 110 | 9 | 1,478 |
| La Cie Electrique de St. Martin Ltée | St. Martin | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 73 |
| Morin et fils | St. Pie | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/550 | 110 | 1 | 39 |
| W. Clark Limited | St. Rémi | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 13 | 205 |
| Edouard Leclerc | St. Roch l'Achigan | | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | |
| La Municipalité de St. Vincent de Paul | St. Vincent de Paul | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 110 | 4 | 310 |
| Scotstown Electric Light and Power Co | Scotstown | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 125 |
| Corporation Village de Senneville | Senneville | Purchased | 2–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/550/220/110 | 110 | 7 | 71 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corporation of Sherbrooke | Sherbrooke | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600/2,200 | 2,200/550/440/220 | 110 | 95 | 6,247 |
| Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co. | Sherbrooke | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | | 9 | |
| La Corporation de la Ville de Terrebonne | Terrebonne | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 110 | 220 | 110 | 16 | 450 |
| Municipalité de la Ville de Upton | Upton | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550 | 110 | | 96 |
| Valleyfield Electric Co | Valleyfield | Water and steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 101 | 1,727 |
| Corporation of City of Verdun | Verdun | Steam | 3 | 60–63 | 2,300 | 2300/550/440/220/110 | 110 | 87 | 4,223 |
| Westmount Light and Power Dept | Westmount | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 576 | 3,506 |
| La Corporation de la Ville de Windsor | Windsor | Purchased | 2–3 | 30 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 10 | 451 |
| Total number of Metres | | | | | | | | 5,564 | 247,057 |
| *Ottawa—Province of Ontario—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Utilities Com. of Alexandria | Alexandria | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 115 | 20 | 345 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd | Alfred | | 1–3 | 60 | 10,000/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 70 |
| Almont Electric Light Com | Almont | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/110/220 | 110 | 12 | 595 |
| Apple Hill Hydro Electric System | Apple Hill | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 1 | 50 |
| The Galetta Electric Power Milling Co., Ltd | Arnprior | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/550/220/110 | 110 | 21 | 1,121 |
| The Cardinal Eletric Light Co., Ltd | Cardinal | Steam | 3 | 60 | 240 | 220 | 110 | | 220 |
| The Public Utility Commission | Carleton Place | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 4,400 | 2200/550/220 | 110/220 | 41 | 1,004 |
| The Casselman Hydro Electric Com | Casselman | Purchased | | | | | 110 | | 32 |
| J. N. Coupal | Casselman | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 440/550/110 | 110 | 1 | |
| Chesterville Hydro Electric System | Chesterville | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 3 | 229 |
| The Village of Cobden | Cobden | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 2 | 139 |
| Stormont Electric Light and Power Company, Ltd | Cornwall | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/550 | 110/220 | | 2,467 |
| St. Lawrence Power Company, Ltd., to supply power to Smithville, Mille Roches, Moulinette, Wales, Dickinson's Landing and Lunenburg | Cornwall | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 11,000/550 | 110 | 6 | 288 |
| Messrs. Mills & Weeks | Eganville | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 80 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Hawkesbury | | 1–3 | 60 | 16,500 | 550 | 110 | 9 | 671 |
| Beach Rural Electric System, Ltd | Iroquois | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 4 | 105 |
| The Municipality of Village of Iroquois | Iroquois | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | | |
| Kemptville Hydro Electric Commission | Kemptville | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 26,000 | 220 | 110/220 | 7 | 316 |
| Lancaster Public Utilities Commission | Lancaster | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | 1 | 105 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Lanark | Water | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 123 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd | L'Orignal | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | |
| Kosenth Marston | L'Orignal | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 78 |
| Police Village of Martintown | Martintown | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 41 |
| Maxville Hydro Electric Com | Maxville | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 2 | 171 |
| Judson Watchorn | Merrickville | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 10,000 | | 110 | | 35 |
| The Rideau Power Co., Ltd | Merrickville | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 600 | 550/220/110 | 110 | | 188 |
| Ottawa Hydro Electric Com | Ottawa | Water | 1–2–3 | 60 | 11,000 | 440/550 | 110 | 178 | 12,58 |
| The Ottawa Electric Company | Ottawa | Water | 2–3 | 60 | 2,300/11,000 | 214/428/500 | 107 | 469 | 23,35 |
| Ottawa and Hull Power Co., Ltd | Ottawa | Water | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200/11,000 | | | 6 | |
| W. H. Edwards | Pakenham | Water | 1 | 133 | 1,000 | | 110 | | |
| The Pembroke Electric Light Co., Ltd | Pembroke | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,500 | 2,200 | 110 | 9 | 1,898 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST o Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Motive Power | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Ottawa—Province of Ontario*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| Perth Hydro Electric System | Perth | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 4,400 | 2200/550/220 | 110 | 22 | 918 |
| Water and Light Commission | Prescott | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 46,000 | 220 | 110 | 22 | 685 |
| Renfrew Municipal Light Dept | Renfrew | Purchased | 1–2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/440/550 | 110 | ..... | 1,141 |
| Calabogie Light and Power Company (Town of Renfrew) | Renfrew | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | 2 | ..... |
| Calabogie Light and Power Company (Twp. of Horton) | Renfrew | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | ..... | 22 |
| Calabogie Light and Power Company (Twp. of McNab) | Renfrew | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | ..... | 1 |
| Calabogie Light and Power Company (Villages of Calabogie and Barryvale) | Renfrew | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | ..... | 57 |
| Corporation of Town of Rockland | Rockland | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 440/220/550 | 110/220 | 2 | 434 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd | Rockland | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Municipality of Russell | Russell | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 4,000 | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 85 |
| Smith's Falls Hydro Electric System | Smith's Falls | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 550/220 | 110 | 27 | 1,725 |
| Apple Hill Rural Power District | Toronto (H.E.P.C.) | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 4,160 | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | ..... |
| Dalhousie Lake Rural | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 4 |
| Martintown Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 4,160 | 220 | 110/220 | 3 | 42 |
| Prescott Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 66 |
| Williamsburg Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 2,400 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 1 |
| Chesterville Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 4,160 | 220 | 110/220 | 5 | 3 |
| Nepean Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 2 | 142 |
| Ottawa Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Vankleek Hill | ..... | 1–3 | 60 | 10,000/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | ..... |
| The Vankleek Hill Electric Co., Ltd | Vankleek Hill | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 10,000 | 550/2,200 | 115 | ..... | 216 |
| Williamsburg Hydro Electric System | Williamsburg | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | ..... | 65 |
| Winchester Hydro Electric System | Winchester | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 3 | 303 |
| *Ottawa—Province of Quebec*— | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gatineau River Power Co., Ltd | Bouchette | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 110/220 | ..... | 20 |
| The Gatineau River Power Co., Ltd | Burbridge | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 110/220 | ..... | 14 |
| Albert McLaren 'Electric Light' | Buckingham | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa River Power Company, Ltd | Bryson | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 71,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| G. E. Higginson | Calumet | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 1,100 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 14 |
| Pontiac Power and Dev. Co., Ltd | Campbell's Bay | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. Wilson | Campbell's Bay | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 115 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Carillon | | 1–3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 30 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Cascades | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 2 | 53 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Cedars | | 1–3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 118 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Coteau-Du Lac | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | | 110 | 1 | 64 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Coteau Station | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 217 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Coteau Landing | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 55 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Como | | 1 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | | 110 | | 89 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Dragon | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | |
| F. T. Cross | Farm Point | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 4,400 | 550 | 110 | | 200 |
| The Gatineau River Power Co., Ltd. | Gracefield | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110/220 | | 31 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Grenville | | 1–3 | 60 | 10,000/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 113 |
| Riordon Pulp Corporation Ltd | Hawkesbury | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 16,500 | 550 | 110 | 4 | 27 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Hudson | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | |
| Municipality of Village of Hudson Heights | Hudson | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 6 | 315 |
| Ottawa River Power Company, Ltd. | Hull | Water | 3 | 60 | 66,000 | 12,000 | | 3 | |
| The Hull Electric | Hull | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200/11,000 | 220/550 | 110 | 46 | 3,809 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Ile Cadieux | | 1 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | | 110 | | 66 |
| Compagnie Electrique de l'Isle Perrot | Ile Perrot | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | | | | | 48 |
| Ottawa Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Lachute | | 1–3 | 60 | 26,400/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 2 | 828 |
| The Gatineau River Power Co., Ltd. | Maniwaki | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 6 | 127 |
| The Argenteuil Lumber Company, Ltd. | Morin Heights | Water | 1 | 60 | 1,100 | | 110 | | 34 |
| Papineauville Electric Co. | Papineauville | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 4 | 253 |
| The National Hydro Electric Co., Ltd. | Point Fortune | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | |
| Ottawa Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Point Fortune | | 1 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | | 110 | | 52 |
| Corporation du Village de Pointe-Gatineau | Pointe-Gatineau | Purchased | 1 | 60 | | 208 | 104 | | 46 |
| Quyon Milling Company | Quyon | | 3 | 60 | 110/220 | | 110/220 | | 25 |
| Ottawa River Power Co., Ltd. | Quyon | | 3 | 60 | 66,000 | 2,200 | | 3 | |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Rigaud | | 1–3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 6 | 191 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | St. Andrews East | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 128 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | St. Canut | | 1–3 | 60 | 27,000/2,200 | | 110 | 1 | 48 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | St. Clet | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 63 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | St. Eugène | Purchased | 1 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 73 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | St. Polycarpe | | 1–3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 70 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Ste. Scholastique | | 1–3 | 60 | 27,000/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 148 |
| Ottawa-River Power Company, Ltd. | Shawville | | 1–3 | 60 | 66,000 | 2,200/550 | 112 | 3 | 100 |
| Corporation of Thurso | Thurso | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | | 110/220 | | 142 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Thurso | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600 | | 1 | |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Vaudreuil Village | | 1–3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 122 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd. | Vaudreuil Station | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 226 |
| Totals | | | | | | | | 995 | 60,303 |
| *Belleville—* | | | | | | | | | |
| The Bancroft Light and Power Co. | Bancroft | Water | D.C. | | | | | | |
| Alex. Irvin | Beaverton | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 11 | 397 |
| J. P. Lett & Bro. | Bedford Mills | Water | 3 | 60 | 4,000 | 220 | 110 | | 9 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Belleville | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 44,000 | 550/250/110 | 110/220 | 69 | 3,471 |
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission | Bloomfield | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220 | 110 | 8 | 156 |
| Electric Light Commission | Bobcaygeon | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200/110 | 110 | 110 | | 73 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Bowmanville | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | | 550/440/220 | 220/110 | 38 | 1,023 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Belleville*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| Alex. Irwin | Brechin | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 2 | 61 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Brighton | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 44,000 | 550 | 110 | 11 | 525 |
| Brockville Public Utilities Comm | Brockville | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 63 | 2,432 |
| Campbellford Water and Light Comm | Campbellford | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,400 | 4,000/2,200 500/200 | 110/220 | 12 | 921 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm | Cannington | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 22,000/4,000 | 220 | 220/110 | 11 | 276 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm | Cobourg | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 220/440/550 /2,200 | 110/220 | 44 | 1,253 |
| G. M. Peebles Estate | Colborne | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 44,000 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 310 |
| Deloro Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd | Deloro | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 44,000 | 550 | 220/110 | ..... | 38 |
| James Hoffman | Delta | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 50 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Deseronto | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/550/220 | 115 | 8 | 374 |
| Board of Water, Light and Power Comm | Fenelon Falls | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 308 |
| Frankford Electric Light Co., Ltd | Frankford | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600/2,200 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 220 |
| The Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Co | Gananoque | Water and steam | 3 | 60 | 2,400/250 | 500 | 115 | 31 | 733 |
| The Municipality of Dysart | Haliburton | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 110 | ..... | 91 |
| Fowlds Company, Limited | Hastings | Water | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | ..... | 23 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm | Havelock | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 44,000 | 550/110 | 110 | 3 | 333 |
| Wm. Plunkett | Keene | Water | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | |
| Public Utilities Commission | Kingston | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 136 | 5,418 |
| Alex. Irwin | Kirkfield | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 1,100 | 1 | 46 |
| Lakefield Hydro Electric Comm | Lakefield | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 4 | 322 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Lindsay | Lindsay | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 550 | 550/220 | 110 | 59 | 2,155 |
| A. C. Brown Granite Co | Lyndhurst | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 44 |
| The Corporation of Madoc Village | Madoc | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 110/220 | 110/220 | 10 | 305 |
| Marmora Hydro Commission | Marmora | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 44,000 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 3 | 180 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Millbrook | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | 1 | 200 |
| The Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Napanee | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 4,160/2,300 | 2300/550/220 | 115 | 21 | 858 |
| The Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Newburgh | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 4,160/2,300 | 2300/550/220 | 115 | 2 | 130 |
| The Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Newcastle | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | 220/110 | 220/110 | 3 | 189 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Norwood | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 44,000 | 550/220 | 110 | 3 | 256 |
| J. H. Babwik | Odessa | Water | 1 | 100 | 2,200 | ..... | 2,200 | ..... | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Village of Omemee | Omemee | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 8 | 160 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Orono | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | 220/110 | 220/110 | 5 | 178 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario (for Brooklin Line). | Oshawa | Water | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 28 | 242 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Oshawa | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 78 | 4,490 |
| Peterborough Utilities Comm | Peterborough | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 44,000 | 2,200 | 110 | 134 | 6,522 |
| Picton Public Utilities | Picton | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220/550 | 110/220 | 42 | 1,030 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Port Hope | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 2200/550/220 | 110/220 | 55 | 1,371 |
| Port Perry Hydro Electric System | Port Perry | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220/110 | 110 | 10 | 315 |
| Electric Dept. Corporation of Stirling | Stirling | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 44,000 | 115/130 | 115 | 3 | 48 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm | Sunderland | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000/4,000 | 220 | 220/110 | 3 | 132 |
| Frank Anglin | Sydenham | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 90 |
| A. B. Carscallen, Ltd | Tamworth | ..... | D.C. | ..... | 110 | ..... | 110 | | |
| Campbellford Rural Power District | Toronto (H.E.P.C.) | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 6,600 | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 28 |
| Oshawa Rural Power District | Toronto (H.E.P.C.) | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 2 | 227 |
| Bowmanville Rural Power District | Toronto (H.E.P.C.) | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 4 |
| Trenton Rural Power District | Toronto (H.E.P.C.) | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 1 |
| Pickering Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 4,000 | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 75 |
| Colborne Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 61 |
| Kingston Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 3 | 74 |
| Brockville Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 2 | 34 |
| Mariposa Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 114 |
| Port Perry Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 19 |
| Uxbridge Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 4 |
| Cannington Rural Power District No. 1 | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 16 | 18 |
| Cannington Rural Power District No. 2 | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 2 | 16 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Trenton | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 2,200/550 220/110 | 110/220 | 60 | 1,450 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Tweed | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,160 | 550/220 | 110/115 | 15 | 327 |
| The Uxbridge Utilities Comm | Uxbridge | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | 10 | 320 |
| Victoria Rd. Mutual Electric Association | Victoria Road | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | ..... | 15 |
| Hydro Electric Commission | Warkworth | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 104 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Wellington | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 7 | 282 |
| The Public Utility Commission | Whitby | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,160/2,200 | 550/220 | 100 | 16 | 878 |
| Hydro Electric Power Commission | Woodville | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000/4,000 | 220 | 220/110 | 3 | 118 |
| Totals | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,070 | 41,957 |
| *Toronto—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Police Village Agincourt | Agincourt | Purchased | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300/4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 2 | 128 |
| Public Utility Commission | Alliston | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | 14 | 402 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Arthur | Arthur | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 556 |
| Town of Aurora | Aurora | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 12 | 678 |
| W. C. Carruthers | Avening | ..... | D.C. | ..... | 110 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 1 |
| Police Village of Ayton | Ayton | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 45 |
| James Booth | Ayton | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 2 | |
| Bala Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Bala | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 2 | 126 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Toronto*—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Barrie Electric Light Dept | Barrie | Purchased | 1-2 | 60 | 2,200 | 2200/220/110 | 110 | 30 | 2,022 |
| Beeton Hydro Electric Syatem | Beeton | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000 | 550/220/110 | 110/220 | 4 | 137 |
| Bolton Hydro Electric Power Comm | Bolton | Purchased | 3 | 25 | ..... | 500 | 110 | 6 | 164 |
| Corporation of Bracebridge | Bracebridge | Water | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/110 | 220/110 | ..... | 528 |
| Bradford Hydro Commission | Bradford | Hydro | 3 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 5 | 215 |
| Electrical Department | Brampton | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 13,600 | 550 | 110 | 50 | 1,450 |
| The Knight Bros. Co., Ltd | Burks Falls | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 56 |
| Jas. C. Ward | Caledon East | Gas | D.C. | ..... | 110 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 8 |
| G. W. Collins | Chatsworth | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 22,000 | ..... | 110 | 1 | 85 |
| Newall Clendinan | Clarkesburg | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2200/220/110 | 110 | ..... | 84 |
| Electrical Dept | Clifford | Hydro | 1 | 25 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 95 |
| Corporation of Coldwater | Coldwater | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 5 | 145 |
| Public Utilities Com | Collingwood | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200/4,000 | 2200/550/220 | 110/220 | 54 | 1,545 |
| H. L. Dunning | Cookstown | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 2 | 110 |
| Toronto Twp. Hydro Electric Comm | Cooksville | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 13,200/4,000 /2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | 14 | 1,314 |
| The Creemore Hydro Electric System | Creemore | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110/220 | 2 | 200 |
| The Village of Dayton | Dayton | Purchased | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 4 | 184 |
| Dundalk Hydro System | Dundalk | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 200 |
| Hydro Electric Commission | Durham | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000 | 220/550 | 110 | 10 | 394 |
| Village of Elmvale | Elmvale | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 7 | 165 |
| Hydro Electric Commission | Elora | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200/4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 329 |
| Caledon Electric Co., Ltd | Erin | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 556 |
| Fergus Hydro Electric | Fergus | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550/220 | 110/220 | 17 | 573 |
| Village of Flesherton | Flesherton | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 220 | 1 | 115 |
| Grand Valley Hydro Electric System | Grand Valley | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 3 | 172 |
| Gravenhurst Elec. Light and Water Com | Gravenhurst | Water | 1-2-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 2,200/550/ 220/110 | 110 | 13 | 512 |
| Board of Light and Heat Commissioners | Guelph | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 575 | 110/220 | 112 | 5,011 |
| Hanover Public Urilities Com | Hanover | Water | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 2,200/550/ 220/110 | 110/220 | 10 | 783 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com | Harriston | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,400 | 550 | 110 | 11 | 350 |
| Holstein Hydro Com | Holstein | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 1 | 55 |
| Huntsville Public Utilities Com | Huntsville | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220/440/550 | 110 | 7 | 610 |
| Hydro Elec. Com. of Twp. of Etobicoke | Islington | Water | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 120/240 | 12 | 3,550 |
| Corporation of Village of Markdale | Markdale | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 9 | 230 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Markham Hydro System | Markham | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 220/550 | 110 | 7 | 274 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Meaford | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | | 230 | 115 | 12 | 676 |
| Midland Public Utilities Com | Midland | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000 | 2200/220/110 | 220/110 | 52 | 1,759 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Mimico | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 15 | 1,483 |
| Hydro Elec. Com. of Moorefield | Moorefield | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 550 | 110 | 3 | 64 |
| Mt. Forest Water and Light Com | Mt. Forest | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | | 220 | 110/220 | 14 | 431 |
| The Hydro Elec. Com | Neustadt | Purchased | 1 | 60 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 5 | 105 |
| The Town of Newmarket | Newmarket | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 10 | 959 |
| New Toronto Public Utilities Com | New Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 2,200/550 | 110/220 | 24 | 978 |
| Orillia Water, Light and Power Com | Orillia | Water | 1-2-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550/2200 | 110 | 13 | 579 |
| Orangeville Hydro Com | Orangeville | Hydro | 1-2-3 | 60 | 4,400 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 10 | 517 |
| Public Utilities Com | Owen Sound | Water and steam | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000/2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 116 | 3,174 |
| The Public Utilities Com | Parry Sound | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 10 | 833 |
| Penetanguishene Water and Light Com | Penetanguishene | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 27 | 584 |
| The Corporation of Port Credit | Port Credit | Purchased | 1-3 | 25 | 1,300 | 4,400 | 110 | 4 | 398 |
| Port McNicoll Hydro Elec. Com | Port McNicoll | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 160 |
| Police Village of Priceville | Priceville | Hydro | | | | 220/110 | 220/110 | | 37 |
| Corp. of Village of Richmond Hill | Richmond Hill | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 550 | 110/220 | 13 | 333 |
| The Rockwood Hydro Elec | Rockwood | Purchased | 1-3 | 25 | 13,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 145 |
| The Rosseau Electric System | Rosseau | Gasoline | D.C. | | | | 110 | | 7 |
| Shelburne Hydro Elec. Com | Shelburne | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 12 | 346 |
| South River Electric Co | South River | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | | |
| Stayner Hydro Elec. Com | Stayner | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 4,400 | 220 | 110/220 | 8 | 250 |
| Scarboro Hydro Elec. System | Scarboro | | 1-3 | 25 | | 550 | 110/220 | 22 | 3,426 |
| Corporation of Village of Stouffville | Stouffville | Hydro | 1-2-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110 | 5 | 290 |
| Village of Streetsville | Streetsville | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110 | 1 | 200 |
| Corporation of Village of Sutton | Sutton | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 330 |
| Public Utilities Com | Thornbury | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 217 |
| Police Village of Thornton | Thornton | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 26,400 | 4,000 | 110 | | 53 |
| Childs Company | Toronto | Purchased | D.C. | | 115/130 | | 115/130 | | 67 |
| Monarch Supply Co., Ltd | Toronto | Steam | D.C. | | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 15 | 28 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Toronto— | | | | | | | | |
| Niagara System | | Water and steam | 3 | 25 | 12,000 | 110000/60000<br>46,000 | | 351 | 132 |
| Central Ontario System | | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600/2,300 | 44000/11000<br>4,160/2,400 | | 58 | 13 |
| Georgian Bay System | | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300/4,000/<br>6,000 | 38000/22000<br>4,000/2,300 | | 74 | 27 |
| Nipissing System | | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 22,000/2,300 | | 3 | |
| Rideau System | | Water | 3 | 60 | 4,160/2,300 | 26,400/2,300 | | 6 | 4 |
| St. Lawrence System | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 110,000 | 44000/26400<br>4,160 | | 17 | 6 |
| Ottawa System | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 4,000 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay System | | Water | 3 | 60 | 12,000 | 110000/2300 | | 5 | 4 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Toronto— | | | | | | | | |
| Barrie Rural Power | | | 1 | 60 | | | 110/220 | | 33 |
| Bolton Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | | 220/110 | | 1 |
| Bond Lake Rural Power | | | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 15 | 450 |
| Brampton Rural Power | | | 3 | 25 | 2,300 | | 220/110 | | 30 |
| Township of East York Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 25 | | 4,200/2,200/<br>550 | 220/110 | 17 | 5,866 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Motive Power | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Toronto*—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Hydro Electric Power Com.=*Con.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Elmvale Rural Power | | | 1 | 60 | | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 18 |
| Elora Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 54 |
| Flesherton Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 26 |
| Guelph Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 1 | 63 |
| Horning's Mills Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 27 |
| Kiswick Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 1 | 420 |
| Lansing Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | | 220/110 | 2 | 54 |
| Markdale Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | | 110/220 | | 2 |
| Markham Rural Power | | | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 2 | 138 |
| Mt. Joy Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | | 220/110 | | 12 |
| Newmarket Rural Power | | | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 83 |
| Nottawasaga Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 60 | | 220 | 110/220 | | 78 |
| Scarboro Rural Power | | | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | | 220/110 | | 38 |
| Shelburne Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | | 110/220 | | 9 |
| Sparrow Lake Rural Power | | | 1 | 60 | | | 110/220 | | 54 |
| Stayner Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 60 | | 220 | 110/220 | | 183 |
| Streetsville Rural Power | | | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | | 220/110 | | 9 |
| Woodbridge Rural Power | | | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550/220 | 220/110 | 20 | 235 |
| Toronto Hydro Electric System | Toronto | | 1-3 | 25/60 | | 250/500, 120/240 | 115/230, 120/240 | 4,730 | 138,918 |
| The Corporation of Village of Tottenham | Tottenham | | | 60 | 26,400 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 6 | 154 |
| Waubaushene Hydro Electric System | Victoria Harbour | | | | | 220 | 110 | 3 | 124 |
| Light and Power, Victoria Harbour | Victoria Harbour | | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000 | | 110 | | 178 |
| Weston Water, Power and Light Com | Weston | | 1-3 | 25 | | 550 | 110/220 | 25 | 1,600 |
| North York Hydro Electric Com | Willowdale | | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 7 | 1,056 |
| Woodbridge Hydro Electric Com | Woodbridge | | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200/4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 6 | 219 |
| Totals | | | | | | | | 6,194 | 199,099 |
| *Hamilton*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Acton Hydro Electric Com | Acton | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 17 | 489 |
| Township of Ancaster Hydro Elec. System | Ancaster | Hydro | | | | | 110/220 | 4 | 575 |
| Hydro Electric System | Ayr | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 2 | 209 |
| The Police Village of Baden | Baden | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 13,000 | 4,400/550 | 110 | 5 | 129 |
| Beamsville Rural Power District | Beamsville | Water | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 14 | 343 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co., Ltd | Beamsville | Water | 1-3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 7 | 447 |
| Brantford Hydro Electric System | Brantford | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 26,000 | 4,000/550/220 | 110/220 | 98 | 6,191 |
| Township Brantford Hydro Elec. System | Brantford | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 220/110 | 5 | 750 |
| The Western Counties Electric Co., Ltd | Brantford | Purchased | 1-3 | 66⅔ | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 150 | 1,529 |
| Bronte Light and Power Company | Bronte | Purchased | 3 | 66⅔ | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 283 |
| Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co., Ltd | Burlington | Water | 1-2-3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 20 | 2,015 |
| Burford Hydro Electric System | Burford | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 4 | 209 |
| Caledonia Hydro Electric System | Caledonia | Hydro | 3 | 25 | ..... | 550/220/110 | 110 | 8 | 227 |
| The Cayuga Hydro Electric System | Cayuga | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 2 | 101 |
| The Chippewa Hydro Electric System | Chippawa | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 12,000 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 253 |
| The Delhi Light and Power Co., Ltd | Delhi | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2200/220/110 | 110 | 13 | 165 |
| The Dundas Electric Co., Ltd | Dundas | Water | 1-3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 4 | 72 |
| Dundas Rural Power District of Hydro Electric Power Commission (includes Greensville, West Flamboro', Copetown, Millgrove, Ferelton and Carlisle) | Dundas | Hydro | 1-3 | ..... | 550/220 | ..... | 110 | 7 | 169 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Dundas | Water | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 48 | 1,192 |
| Dunnville Public Utilities Commission | Dunnville | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 46,000/2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 18 | 405 |
| Elmira Public Utilities Commission | Elmira | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 220/110 | 20 | 566 |
| Public Utilities Commission of Galt | Galt | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 110 | 3,825 |
| Georgetown R.P.D | Georgetown | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300 | ..... | 220/110 | ..... | 41 |
| Hydro Electric Department | Georgetown | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 30 | 652 |
| Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co., Ltd | Grimsby | Water | 1-3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 26 | 781 |
| Hagersville Hydro Electric | Hagersville | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 4,000 | 110 | 12 | 329 |
| Haldimand Rural Power District | Hagersville | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 3 | 53 |
| Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co., Ltd | Hamilton | Water | 1-2-3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 371 | 60 |
| Hamilton Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Hamilton | Water | 1-3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 5,653 |
| Barton Hydro Commission | Hamilton | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 7 | 1,155 |
| Hydro Electric Comm. of Town of Hespler | Hespler | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,400 | 110/220550 | 110 | 21 | 730 |
| The Humberstone Hydro Electric System | Humberstone | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 3 | 380 |
| Hamilton Hydro Electric System | Hamilton | Water | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 2200/550/220 | 110 | 737 | 25,204 |
| Jarvis Hydro Electric System | Jarvis | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 92 |
| Preston Rural Power District | Kitchener | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 109 | 253 |
| Baden Rural Power District | Kitchener | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 48 | 88 |
| St. Jacobs Rural Power District | Kitchener | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 42 | 146 |
| Public Utilities Comm. of Kitchener | Kitchener | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 132,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 224 | 6,055 |
| Lynden Hydro Electric System | Lynden | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 132,000 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 90 |
| Lynden Rural Power District of Hydro Electric Comm. includes Jerseyville, Troy, Sheffield, Rockton | Lynden | Hydro | 1-3 | ..... | ..... | 220/550 | 110/220 | ..... | 102 |
| Public Utilities Comm | Merritton | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 4 | 653 |
| Milton R.P.D | Milton | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | ..... | 220/110 | ..... | 28 |
| Milton Hydro Electric System | Milton | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200 | 2,200/550 | 110/220 | 22 | 496 |
| New Hamburg Hydro System | New Hamburg | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 10 | 418 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Hamilton*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| Niagara Hydro Electric System | Niagara-on-the-lake | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220/2,200 | 110 | 9 | 437 |
| The Hydro Electric Commission | Niagara Falls | Hydro | 3 | 25 | ..... | 2,200/220 | 110 | 85 | 4,384 |
| Chippawa Rural Power District | Niagara Falls | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 3 | 79 |
| Niagara Rural Power District | Niagara Falls South. | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 6 | 116 |
| Stamford Rural Power District | Niagara Falls South. | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | ..... | 203 |
| Canadian Niagara Power Co., Ltd | Niagara Falls | Water | 1-3 | 25 | 11,000 | 220/2,200/4,400/11,000/40,000 | 110 | 88 | 2,538 |
| Oakville Water and Light Commission | Oakville | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 2,200 | 110/220 | 29 | 1,134 |
| Twp. of Trafalgar Public Utilities Comm. | Oakville | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 220/550 | 110 | 11 | 176 |
| The Paris Hydro Electric and Water Commission | Paris | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 19 | 1,200 |
| Port Dalhousie Public Utilities Commission | Port Dalhousie | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 13 | 559 |
| The Port Dover Hydro Electric System | Port Dover | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 110/220 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 7 | 340 |
| Port Colborne Hydro Electric Commission | Port Colborne | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 220/550 | 110 | 16 | 1,200 |
| Preston Light and Water Commission | Preston | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 47 | 1,324 |
| St. George Hydro System | St. George | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550/220 | 110 | 4 | 143 |
| Louth Twp. Hydro Electric System | St. Catharines | Hydro | 1 | 25 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | ..... | 59 |
| Lincoln Electric Light and Power Company | St. Catharines | Purchased | 1-3 | 66⅔ | ..... | 220/2,200 | 110 | 90 | 1,185 |
| Public Utilities Comm. of City of St. Catharines | St. Catharines | Purchased | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 2200/550/220 | 112 | 111 | 5,537 |
| Jordon Rural Power District | St. Catharines | Purchased | 1 | 25 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | ..... | 33 |
| Grantham Rural Power District | St. Catharines | Purchased | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | 3 | 348 |
| St. Jacob's Hydro System | St. Jacob's | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 5 | 105 |
| Simcoe Hydro Electric System | Simcoe | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 26,400 | 4400/550/220 | 110/220 | 26 | 784 |
| Simcoe Rural Power District | Simcoe | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,400/2,300 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 2 | 35 |
| Municipal Power and Light Commission | Smithville | Purchased | 2-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 5 | 196 |
| Saltfleet Rural Power District | Stoney Creek | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 4,400 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 2 | 701 |
| Barton Rural Power District | Stoney Creek | Hydro | 1 | 25 | 2,200 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 51 |
| Thorold Public Utilities Commission | Thorold | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300 | 220/550 | 115 | 7 | 1,295 |
| Waterdown Hydro Electric System | Waterdown | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 5 | 215 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waterdown R.P.D. | Waterdown | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 1 | 70 |
| Waterford Rural Power District | Waterford | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,400 | 220 | 110/220 | 4 | 11 |
| Waterloo Water and Light Commission | Waterloo | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | | 2,200/550 | 110/220 | 65 | 1,663 |
| Waterford Hydro Commission | Waterford | Water | 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 12 | 336 |
| Stamford Twp. Hydro Electric Commission | Welland | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220/440/550 | 110/220 | 7 | 1,028 |
| Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co., Ltd | Welland | Water | 1–3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 575/220 | 110/220 | 10 | |
| Wellesley Light and Power Commission | Wellesley | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 4 | 132 |
| Welland Hydro Electric System | Welland | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | | 2200/550/220 | 220/110 | 93 | 2,400 |
| Sidney Arthur Ord | Welland | Hydro | 1–3 | | | 220/550 | 110/220 | 7 | 1,230 |
| | | Totals | | | | | | 3,028 | 94,850 |
| *London—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ailsa Craig Hydro Electric System | Ailsa Craig | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 500 | 110 | 2 | 142 |
| Hydro Electric System | Alvinston | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 6 | 201 |
| The Rock Glen Power Company, Ltd | Arkona | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/220 | 110 | 1 | 94 |
| Aylmer Public Utilities | Aylmer | Hydro | | 25 | | 220 | 110 | 11 | 639 |
| Beachville Hydro Electric System | Beachville | | 3 | 25 | | 550 | 110/220 | 2 | 130 |
| Belle River Hydro Commission | Belle River | | 1–3 | 25 | | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 168 |
| Blenheim Hydro Electric Commission | Blenheim | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 110/220/550 | | 18 | 515 |
| Blyth Hydro Electric Commission | Blyth | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 136 |
| Bothwell Hydro Electric System | Bothwell | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | | 26,000/500 | 110 | 4 | 224 |
| The Brigden Hydro Electric System | Brigden | Hydro | 3 | 25 | | 550 | 110 | 3 | 100 |
| Hydro Electric System | Brussels | Hydro | 1–2 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 197 |
| The Burgessville Hydro System | Burgessville | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 78 |
| Cargill Limited | Cargill | Water | | | 120 | 240 | 110 | | |
| The Chatham Public Utilities Commission | Chatham | Purchased | 1–3 | 25/60 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110 | 124 | 4,400 |
| The Chesley Public Utilities Commission | Chesley | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 22,000 | 550/220 | 110 | 16 | 432 |
| Clinton Public Utilities Commission | Clinton | Purchased | 1–3 | 25 | 27,600 | 550 | 110 | 12 | 606 |
| Comber Hydro Electric Commission | Comber | | | | | 550 | 110 | 3 | 133 |
| Dashwood Hydro Electric System | Dashwood | Purchased | 1–3 | 25 | 4,400 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 3 | 77 |
| J. S. Pincombe | Delaware | | 1 | 25 | | 4,000 | 120 | | 59 |
| Police Village Dorchester | Dorchester | Purchased | 1–3 | 25 | 1,100/2,200 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 3 | 137 |
| Hydro Electric System | Dresden | Hydro | 1–2–3 | 25 | | 110/220/550 | 110 | 12 | 426 |
| Drumbo Hydro Electric System | Drumbo | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 3 | 93 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Dublin | | 1–3 | 25 | | | | 3 | 53 |
| Dutton Hydro Electric System | Dutton | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 6 | 257 |
| Elmwood Hydro Electric System | Elmwood | | | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 1 | 62 |
| Embro Hydro Electric System | Embro | Purchased | 3 | 25 | 13,000 | 220 | 110 | 4 | 115 |
| The Essex Hydro Electric System | Essex | Purchased | 1–3 | 25 | | 550/220 | 110 | 12 | 468 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Exeter | Purchased | 1–3 | 25 | 4,400 | 550/110/220 | 110/220 | 10 | 480 |
| Wesley Thomas | Florence | Oil | 1 | 60 | 110 | | 110 | | |
| Forest Public Utilities Commission | Forest | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 26,400 | 550 | 220/110 | 22 | 475 |
| The Formosa Electric Light Co., Ltd | Formosa | Purchaser | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 33 |
| Water and Light Commission | Goderich | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | | 550 | 110/220 | 22 | 1,476 |
| The Granton Hydro Electric System | Granton | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 101 |
| Harrow Hydro Electric System | Harrow | Hydro | 1 | 25 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 6 | 224 |
| Hensall Hydro Electric System | Hensall | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 8 | 180 |
| Highgate Hydro Electric System | Highgate | Hydro | 1 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 5 | 118 |
| Ingersoll Public Utilities Commission | Ingersoll | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 13,200/2,200 | 2200/550/220 | 110/220 | 51 | 1,488 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *London*—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| The Electric Light and Water Commission | Kincardine | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 22,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 16 | 549 |
| Kingsville Hydro Electric System | Kingsville | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 110/220 | ..... | 12 | 606 |
| Police Village of Lambeth | Lambeth | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 220/110 | 1 | 120 |
| Leamington Hydro Commission | Leamington | ..... | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 18 | 1,347 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Listowel | ..... | 3 | 25 | 110,000 | 600 | 110/220 | 18 | 739 |
| Public Utilities Commission | London | ..... | 3 | 25 | ..... | 575 | 4,000/2,300/ 110/220 | 591 | 17,859 |
| The Helena Custome Co., Ltd | London | Steam | D.C. | ..... | 220/110 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 5 |
| Greene Swift Limited | London | Steam | ..... | ..... | 125 | 500 | 110 | 1 | 8 |
| Lucan Hydro Commission | Lucan | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 7 | 194 |
| Lucknow Hydro Electric System | Lucknow | ..... | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 272 |
| Merlin Hydro Electric System | Merlin | ..... | 1–3 | 25 | 4,600 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 125 |
| Mildmay Electric Light Co., Ltd | Mildmay | ..... | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 2 | 152 |
| Milverton Hydro Electric Power Commission | Milverton | ..... | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 5 | 250 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Mitchell | ..... | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 22 | 498 |
| Mt. Brydges Hydro Electric Commission | Mt. Brydges | Hydro | ..... | ..... | ..... | 550 | 110 | 2 | 130 |
| Village of Newburg | Newburg | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 70 |
| Norwich Public Utilities Commission | Norwich | ..... | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 220/550 | 110 | 9 | 427 |
| Oil Springs Hydro System | Oil Springs | Hydro | 2–3 | 25 | 22,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 36 | 88 |
| Otterville Hydro Electric | Otterville | ..... | 1 | 25 | 4,000 | 20 | 110 | 4 | 126 |
| Palmerston Hydro Electric Power Comm. | Palmerston | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 26,000/4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 7 | 421 |
| The Paisley Hydro Commission | Paisley | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 100 | 100 | ..... | 2 | 177 |
| Park Hill Hydro Electric System | Park Hill | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 260 |
| Petrolia Hydro Electric Commission | Petrolia | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 220/550 | 110/220 | 64 | 798 |
| Police Village of Plattsville | Plattsville | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 3 | 108 |
| Port Stanley Hydro Electric and Waterworks Dept | Port Stanley | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 4 | 260 |
| Princeton Hydro Electric Power Commission | Princeton | Hydro | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 92 |
| Ridgetown Public Utilities Commission | Ridgetown | ..... | 3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 19 | 597 |
| Ripley Hydro Electric System | Ripley | Hydro | 2–3 | 60 | 4,400 | 550 | 110/220 | ..... | 124 |
| Hydro Electric System | Rodney | ..... | 3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550/110/220 | 110/220 | 4 | 167 |
| Sandwich Hydro Electric System | Sandwich | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 19 | 2,018 |
| Sarnia Hydro Electric System | Sarnia | Hydro | 1 | 25 | ..... | 550/440/220/ 110 | 110 | 75 | 4,852 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Utility Com. of Seaforth | Seaforth | | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220/550 | 110 | 14 | 686 |
| Springfield Hydro Commission | Springfield | | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110 | 4 | 109 |
| Public Utilities Com. of St. Marys | St. Marys | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 220/110 | 35 | 1,166 |
| Hydro Electric Com. of St. Thomas | St. Thomas | | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200 | 550 | 110 | 115 | 4,464 |
| Public Utility Commission of Stratford | Stratford | Water | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 220/110 | 135 | 4,590 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Strathroy | | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 26 | 863 |
| The Tara Hydro System | Tara | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 115 | 2 | 137 |
| Tavistock Public Utilities Com | Tavistock | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 26,400 | 550 | 110/220 | 5 | 286 |
| Teeswater Hydro Commission | Teeswater | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 110/220 | 7 | 234 |
| Thamesford Hydro Electric System | Thamesford | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200/4,400 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 5 | 110 |
| Thamesville Public Utilities Commission | Thamesville | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | | | 7 | 250 |
| Thedford Hydro Electric Commission | Thedford | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,400 | 550 | 220/110 | 2 | 144 |
| Thorndale Hydro | Thorndale | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 88 |
| Tilbury Hydro Power Commission | Tilbury | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 26,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 12 | 385 |
| Tillsonburg Hydro Electric Commission | Tillsonburg | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 24 | 908 |
| Amherstburg Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 126 |
| Aylmer Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 25 | 2,300 | | 110/220 | | 96 |
| Belle River Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 3 | 146 |
| Blenheim Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 57 |
| Bothwell Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 12 |
| Chatham Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 180 |
| Delaware Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 250 | 110/220 | 1 | 168 |
| Dorchester Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 2 | 277 |
| Dutton Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 25 | 2,300 | | 110/220 | | 30 |
| Exeter Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-2 | 25 | 4,000 | | 110/220 | | 144 |
| Harrow Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 4 |
| Ingersoll Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 25 | 2,300 | | 110/220 | | 1 |
| Kingsville Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 528 |
| London Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 5 | 993 |
| Lucknow Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 1 |
| Norwich Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 253 |
| Oil Springs Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 60 |
| Petrolia Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 18 |
| Ridgetown Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 193 |
| Ripley Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 2 |
| Sandwich Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 2 | 789 |
| Sarnia Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 289 |
| St. Thomas Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 4 | 480 |
| Tilbury Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 9 |
| Tillsonburg Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 322 |
| Wallaceburg Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 4 | 225 |
| Woodstock Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 4 | 322 |
| Wallaceburg Hydro Electric System | Wallaceburg | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 26,400 | 550/220 | 110 | 25 | 1,021 |
| Saugeen Electric Light and Power Co | Walkerton | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600/2,300 | 550/220 | 110 | 14 | 520 |
| Walkerton Electric Light and Power Co | Walkerton | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110 | 19 | 480 |
| Walkerville Hydro Electric System | Walkerville | Hydro | 3 | 25 | | 220/550/4400 | 110/220 | 111 | 5,267 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Watford | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 550/220 | 220/110 | 7 | 213 |
| The Hydro Electric Dept. of West Lorne | West Lorne | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 6 | 220 |
| Hydro Electric System | Wheatley | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 181 |
| Sauble Falls Light and Power Co | Wiarton | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 8 | 350 |
| Windsor Hydro Electric System | Windsor | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 220/550 | 110/220 | 351 | 13,979 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Motive Power | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *London*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| Woodstock Public Utilities Commission | Woodstock | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 50 | 2,858 |
| Wingham Utilities Commission | Wingham | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 25 | 615 |
| Wroxeter Municipal Electric Light Plant | Wroxeter | Water | 1 | 60 | 1,040 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 68 |
| Wyoming Hydro System | Wyoming | Hydro | ..... | 25 | 110 | 220/550 | 110 | 2 | 145 |
| Zurich Hydro Electric System | Zurich | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,400 | 550 | 110/220 | 4 | 132 |
| | | Totals | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,383 | 94,204 |
| *Sudbury*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal Corporation of Twp. of Calvert | Ansonville | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 2,000 | 110 | 2 | 300 |
| Fred Deagle | Blind River | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Callander | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/550 | 110/220 | 2 | 153 |
| Electric Light Dept., Town of Capreol | Capreol | Purchased | 1 | 60 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 110/220 | ..... | 323 |
| Chapleau Electric Light and Power Co. | Chapleau | Water and steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/550/220 | 110 | 7 | 448 |
| Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Ltd | Cobalt | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400/11,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 65 | 1,600 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Cochrane | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/220 | 110 | 57 | 669 |
| The Lorne Power Company, Ltd | Coniston | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 44,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| The Huronian Company, Ltd | Copper Cliff | Water | 1-3 | 25/60 | 2,400 | 550/2,200/33,000 | 110 | 16 | 571 |
| Elk Lake Power Co., Ltd | Elk Lake | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | 550/110 | 110 | 3 | 21 |
| Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills | Espanola | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 33,000 | 220/110 | ..... | 570 |
| Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Ltd | Englehart | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400/11,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 20 | 284 |
| George and Richings | Gore Bay | Gas | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 5 |
| Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Ltd | Haileybury | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 11,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 50 | 714 |
| The Stone Lumber Co., Ltd | Hiltonbeach | ..... | ..... | 125 | 2,280 | 110 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Canadian National Railways | Hornepayne | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110/220 | ..... | 77 |
| Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Ltd | Iroquois Falls | Water | 3 | 60 | 13,200 | 600/550 | 110/220 | 6 | 282 |
| Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Ltd | Kirkland Lake | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 11,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 30 | 407 |
| The Municipal Corporation of Twp. of Teck | Kirkland Lake | ..... | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 3 | 66 |
| The Corporation of Little Current | Little Current | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 115 | ..... | 175 |
| The Mattawa Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Mattawa | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | ..... | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education Department for the Northern Academy | Monteith | Water | 1-2 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 230/115 | 2 | 26 |
| Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Ltd | New Liskeard | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400111,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 70 | 663 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Nipissing | Water | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110/220 | ..... | 16 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | North Bay | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/550 | 110/220 | 60 | 3,132 |
| F. W. McKee | North Bay | Water | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 100 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Powassan | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/550 | 110/220 | 2 | 195 |
| The Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd | Sault Ste. Marie | Water | 3 | 60/25 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 5 | 4 |
| Water and Light Dept., Corporation of Sault Ste. Marie | Sault Ste. Marie | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 150 | 5,243 |
| The Corporation Town of Sturgeon Falls | Sturgeon Falls | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 780 | 770 |
| The Wahnapitae Power Company, Ltd | Sudbury | Water | 2-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 15000/22500 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| The Corporation of Town of Sudbury | Sudbury | Purchased | 2-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110/220 | 50 | 2,627 |
| Municipality of Town of Thessalon | Thessalon | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 3 | 287 |
| Northern Canada Power Limited | Timmins | Water | 3 | 25 | 12,000 | 12,000 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| Lower Sturgeon Power Company, Ltd | Timmins | Water | 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 12,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Great Northern Power Company | Timmins | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 11,000/2,200 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Northern Canada Power Co. (Twp. Tisdale) | Timmins | ..... | 3 | 25 | 11,000 | 1,500<br>2,200/550<br>1/220/110 | 110 | 10 | 970 |
| Northern Canada Power Limited | Timmins | Water | 3 | 25 | 11,000 | 2,200/550<br>/220/110 | 110 | 60 | 3,010 |
| The Verner Electric Power Syndicate | Verner | Purchased | ..... | ..... | 220 | 2,000 | 110 | ..... | 54 |
| Compagnie Electrique de Ville Marie | Ville Marie | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220/550 | 110 | ..... | 80 |
| | | Totals | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,462 | 23,849 |
| *Fort William—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian National Railways | Atikokan | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 9 |
| Town of Dryden | Dryden | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 600 | 550 | 110 | 25 | 340 |
| Dryden Paper Co., Ltd. (Dryden Plant) | Dryden | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Dryden Paper Co., Ltd. (Wainwright Plant) | Dryden | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 11,000 | 550 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Langstaff, Schurg & Co., Ltd | Emo | Steam | D.C. | ..... | 120 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 38 |
| Ontario and Minnesota Power Co | Fort Frances | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | 7 | 1 |
| Municipal Corporation of Fort Frances | Fort Frances | Water | 2-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 220 | 110 | 23 | 1,170 |
| Township of McIrvine | Fort Frances | Purchased | ..... | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 17 |
| Kaministiquia Power Co., Ltd | Fort William | Water | 3 | 60 | 3,600/4,000 | 22000/25000<br>2,200/2,400<br>550/600 | 210/220<br>110/115 | ..... | ..... |
| The Electric Light Department of City of Fort William | Fort William | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 550/220 | 224/112 | 65 | 5,752 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Hydro | Water | 3 | 60 | 12,000 | 110,000 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| The Canadian Pacific Railway Co | Ignace | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 2 |
| Corporation of Town of Kenora | Kenora | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 2200/220/110 | 220/110 | 49 | 1,725 |
| Keewatin Power Co. (Kenora Power House) | Kenora | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 5 | ..... |
| Keewating Power Co. (Norman Dam) | Kenora | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Canadian National Railways | Nakina | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Nipigon Hydro Electric Commission | Nipigon | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 101 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Fort William*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Utilities Com. of Port Arthur | Port Arthur | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200/12,000 | 22,000/ 2,200/550 | 220/110 | 40 | 4,058 |
| The Town of Rainy River | Rainy River | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 300 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Co | Schreiber | Steam | D.C. | | 250/125 | 250 | 125 | | 2 |
| | | Totals | | | | | | 220 | 13,515 |
| *Winnipeg*— | | | | | | | | | |
| The Town of Beauséjour | Beauséjour | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 8 | 136 |
| Municipal Electric Light Plant | Boissevain | Steam | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | | 115 | | 159 |
| Bowsman Electric Light Co., Ltd | Bowsman | Oil | | | 110 | | 110 | | 11 |
| Canada Gas and Electric Corporation | Brandon | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 120 | 133 | 3,290 |
| The Town of Carberry | Carberry | Steam | 1–2 | 60 | 2,300 | | 115 | | 210 |
| The Town of Dauphin | Dauphin | Steam | 1–2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 42 | 841 |
| The Town of Emerson | Emerson | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | | 147 |
| Echo Flour Mills Co., Ltd | Gladstone | Steam | 3 | 30 | 550 | | 110 | 1 | 1 |
| Gladstone Electric Light and Power Co | Gladstone | Steam | 3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | | 144 |
| Manitoba Power Company, Ltd | Great Falls | | 3 | 60 | 11,000 | 550 | 110 | | |
| Keenan & Thomson | Gilbert Plains | | D.C. | | 125 | | 125 | | 7 |
| J. G. Mulligans | Grand View | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | 125 | 120 | | 15 |
| A. Coblentz & Son | Gretna | Purchased | 1 | 60 | | | 2,200 | | 52 |
| L. Lawlor | Kenton | Oil | | | | | 110 | | 5 |
| Killarney Municipal Electric Light Dept | Killarney | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | 1 | 186 |
| The Lac du Bonnet Light and Power Co | Lac du Bonnet | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 11,000 | | 110/220 | | 65 |
| Citizens Electric Company | Lenore | Oil | D.C. | | | | 115 | | |
| Melita Milling Company | Melita | Steam | | | 125 | 125 | 125 | | 2 |
| The Town of Melita | Melita | Steam | D.C. | | 120 | 115 | 115 | | 147 |
| Corporation of Town of Neepawa | Neepawa | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 32 | 407 |
| City of Portage la Prairie | Portage la Prairie | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | 44 | 1,142 |
| Town of Rapid City | Rapid City | Gasolene | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | | 97 |
| Municipality of Pipestone | Reston | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | | 120 | | 120 |
| Canadian National Railways | Rivers | Steam | 3 | 60 | 600 | 600 | 110 | 1 | |
| The Incorporated Town of Rivers | Rivers | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 550 | 220 | 110 | | 173 |
| The Town of Russell | Russell | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 173 |
| The Swan Lake Electric Light Plant | Swan lake | Oil | | | 125/250 | 250 | 110 | | 130 |
| Selkirk Electrical Dept | Selkirk | Purcased | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 20 | 900 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town of Souris Electric, Light and Power Plant | Souris | Gas | D.C. | | 240 | 220/110 | 110 | 8 | 240 |
| P.T. Barkman & Sons | Steinbac | Steam | D.C. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | 2 | 85 |
| The Town of The Pas | The Pas | Oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 9 | 414 |
| C. Wiechman | Treherne | Steam | D.C. | | 220 | 220 | 220 | | 42 |
| Canadian Bank of Commerce | Winkler | Gas | D.C. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | | 37 |
| The Traders Building Assoc., Ltd | Winnipeg | Purchased | 1 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 1 | 256 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. Co | Winnipeg Beach | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,100 | 220 | 110 | 6 | 18 |
| Winnipeg Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Ry. Co | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of Rockwood | | Purchased | | | | | | 15 | 255 |
| Municipality of Stony Mountain | | Purchased | | | | | | 2 | 54 |
| Municipality of St. Andrews | | Purchased | | | | | | 22 | 106 |
| Winnipeg Electric Company | Winnipeg | | | | | | | 11 | 1,905 |
| Municipality of East Kildonan | | Purchased | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of Fort Garry | | Purchased | | | | | | 7 | 703 |
| City of St. Boniface | | Purchased | | | | | | 143 | 4,344 |
| Town of Transcona | | Purchased | | | | | | 2 | 11 |
| Municipality of West Kildonan | | Purchased | | | | | | 8 | 1,524 |
| City of Winnipeg | | Water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/550<br>12000/22000 | 110 | 878 | 9,990 |
| City of Winnipeg | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Beauséjour | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 2,300 | | 2 | |
| Bird's Hill | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 8 | 80 |
| Brooklands | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 1 | 621 |
| East Kildonan | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 1 | 443 |
| Fort Garry | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | | 27 |
| Garson (Tyndall) | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550 | 110 | 1 | 1 |
| Old Kildonan | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 2 | 34 |
| Rosser | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | | 27 |
| Saldo | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | | 1 | |
| Stony Mountain | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550 | 110 | 3 | 36 |
| Transcona | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 17 | 1,500 |
| Tuxedo | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 4 | 46 |
| West Kildonan | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | | 110 | | 207 |
| Hydro Electric System | Winnipeg | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550/220 | 110 | 1,084 | 52,289 |
| Manitoba Power Commission | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Carman Sub-station and Distribution Station | | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | 23 | 304 |
| Elm Creek Sub-station and Distribution System | | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | 3 | 72 |
| Homewood Distribution | | Purchaded | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | | |
| Miami Distribution System | | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | | 78 |
| Minnedosa Gen. Sta. and Distribution | | Oil and water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | 31 | 355 |
| Morden Sub-sta. and Distribution | | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | 23 | 312 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Winnipeg*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| Manitoba Power Commission=*Con.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Myrtle Distribution | | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440 220/110 | 220/110 | | 11 |
| Oakville Sub-sta. and Distribution | | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440 220/110 | 220/110 | 1 | 72 |
| Portage La Prairie Sub-sta. and Tie Line | | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/550 220/110 | 220/110 | | |
| Roland Sub-sta. and distribution | | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/550 220/110 | 220/110 | 12 | 130 |
| Rosebank Distribution Station | | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440 220/110 | 220/110 | | 12 |
| Sperling Distribution System | | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440 220/110 | 220/110 | | 48 |
| Verden Gen. Sta. and Distribution System | | Oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2200/550/400 220/110 | 220/110 | 8 | 369 |
| Winnipeg Sub-station | | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 12000/66000 | | | |
| Manitoba Power Company, Ltd | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of Lac du Bonnet | | Purchased | | | | | | 1 | |
| Suburban Rapid Transit Company | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of Assiniboia | | Purchased | | | | | | | 235 |
| Municipality of Charleswood | | Purchased | | | | | | | 146 |
| Municipality of St. James | | Purchased | | | | | | 30 | 4,259 |
| Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Ry. Co. | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of St. Paul | | Purchased | | | | | | 11 | 99 |
| Winnipeg Electric Company | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of St. Vital | | Purchased | | | | | | 6 | 2,412 |
| Suburban Rapid Transit Company | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Town of Tuxedo | | Purchased | | | | | | | 30 |
| *Regina*— | | | | | | | | | |
| A. D. Mills | Abernethy | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 29 |
| The Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Aneroid | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | | 59 |
| Arcola Light and Power Company | Arcola | Oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110/220 | | 128 |
| The Corporation of Town of Assiniboia | Assiniboia | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 301 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wesley J. Patterson | Avonlea | Gasolene | | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 8 |
| The Balcarres Power and Light Co., Ltd. | Balcarres | Oil | | D.C. | | 120 | 115 | 115 | | 88 |
| Rigby Gadd and Company | Balgonie | Oil | | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 20 |
| Charles Hopp | Bateman | | | D.C. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 10 |
| The Town of Battleford | Battleford | Purchased | 3 | | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 115 | 16 | 227 |
| Thornton Brothers | Bengough | Gasolene | | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 40 |
| Biggar Electric, Ltd | Biggar | Oil | 1-3 | | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 7 | 394 |
| A. P. Weatherby | Borden | Oil | | D.C. | | 120 | | 120 | | 27 |
| Henderson Brothers | Bounty | Gasolene | | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 13 |
| The Briercrest Light Company, Ltd | Briercrest | Gas | | D.C. | | 120 | | 110 | | 29 |
| The Corporation of Town of Broadview | Broadview | Oil | 1-3 | | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 180 |
| Electric Light and Power Co. of Bruno | Bruno | Oil | | D.C. | | 115 | | 115 | | 59 |
| Cabri Light and Power Plant | Cabri | Oil | | D.C. | | 120 | | 115 | | 60 |
| Town of Canora | Canora | Oil | 1-3 | | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 190 |
| The Town of Carlyle | Carlyle | Steam | 3 | | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 90 |
| W. E. Schwartz | Central Butte | Oil | | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 20 |
| Adolphe Huel | Codere | Gasolene | | D.C. | | 125 | | 125 | | 10 |
| Colonsay Electric Company | Colonsay | Oil | | D.C. | | 110/125 | | | | 30 |
| B. J. Albright | Craik | | 1-3 | | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 78 |
| The Creelman Motor and Tractor Co. | Creelman | | | D.C. | | 120 | | 120 | | 25 |
| W. C. Riding and Barntle | Cudworth | Oil | | D.C. | | 115 | | 110 | | 9 |
| Cupar Electric Light Plant | Cupar | Oil | | D.C. | | 125 | | 125 | | 76 |
| C. A. Barsaloux | Cut Knife | Oil | | D.C. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 32 |
| The Town of Davidson | Davidson | Gasolene | 1-3 | | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 153 |
| Drake Electric Light and Power Co. | Drake | Gasolene | | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 10 |
| J. A. Sager | Drinkwater | Gas | | D.C. | | 120 | | 110 | | 30 |
| Service Electrique | Duck Lake | Oil | | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 30 |
| The Village of Earl Grey | Earl Grey | Oil | | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 35 |
| Crawford & Jones | Estend | Oil | | D.C. | | 120 | | 120 | | 36 |
| The Village of Elfros | Elfros | Oil | | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 52 |
| Englefeld Power Company | Englefeld | Oil | | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 12 |
| Eston Machine and Auto Co. | Eston | Oil | | D.C. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | | 53 |
| Geo. A. Petrie | Eyebrow | | | D.C. | | 125 | | 122 | | 40 |
| The Town of Fleming | Fleming | Oil | | D.C. | | 110 | | | | 20 |
| H. H. Kauffman | Foam Lake | Gasolene | | D.C. | | 110/125 | 110/125 | 110/125 | | 38 |
| Hamilton Bros. | Fort Qu'Appelle | | 3 | | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 52 |
| A. W. Evans & Co. | Glenavon | Oil | | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 12 |
| Town of Govan | Govan | Oil | | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 115 |
| Huel Brothers | Gravelbourg | Oil | | D.C. | | 120 | | 110 | 2 | 134 |
| Corporation of Town of Grenfell | Grenfell | Gas | 3 | | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 178 |
| Joseph Hutchinson | Gull Lake | Gas | 3 | | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 180 |
| Gilbert Morgan | Hanley | Gas | | D.C. | | 120 | | 110 | | 34 |
| Village of Hawarden | Hawarden | | | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 30 |
| Hewitt & Pilgrim | Hazenmore | Oil | | D.C. | | | | 110 | | 8 |
| H. M. Klassen | Herbert | Gas | 3 | | 60 | 2,300/2,400 | | 110 | | 172 |
| Corporation of Humboldt | Humboldt | Steam | | | 60 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110 | 19 | 390 |
| The Town of Indian Head | Indian Head | Steam | 1-3 | | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | | 349 |
| Ituna Electric Light and Power Co. | Ituna | Oil | | D.C. | | 125 | | 125 | | 29 |
| The Town of Kamsack | Kamsack | Oil | 1-3 | | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/550/220 | 110 | 9 | 384 |
| The Keeler Electric Light Co., Ltd | Keeler | | | D.C. | | | | 110 | | |
| William Humphrys | Kelliher | Oil | | D.C. | | 120 | | 110 | | 29 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Motive Power | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Regina*—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| W. E. Gardner | Kennedy | | | | 110 | | 110 | | 47 |
| Grosser Electric | Kerrobert | Oil | | | 220/110 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 129 |
| P. W. Ross | Kincaid | | D.C. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | 3 | 20 |
| Town of Kindersley | Kindersley | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 256 |
| Henry Mann | Kipling | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | | 120 | | 71 |
| Zotique Raiche | Lafleche | Gas | D.C. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | | 45 |
| The Landis Garage | Landis | | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 12 |
| Lancer Garage | Lancer | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 3 |
| A. H. Schmidt | Lang | Oil | | | | 110 | 110 | | 55 |
| The Rex Garage Company | Langenburg | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 9 |
| Town of Langham | Langham | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 82 |
| Lashburn Electric Co. | Lashburn | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 63 |
| Village of Lake Lenore | Lake Lenore | | D.C. | | 125 | 125 | 110 | | 20 |
| Oswald Schneider | Leader | Gas | D.C. | | 120 | | 120 | | 4 |
| Edwin R. Teece | Lemberg | Oil | 3 | 60 | 120 | | 110 | | 42 |
| The Village of Leslie | Leslie | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 17 |
| George S. Wyman | Limerick | | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 45 |
| W. Johnson & Son | Lloydminster | Steam | D.C. | | 220/110 | 220 | 220/110 | 9 | 215 |
| Ray Eldred | Lockwood | | D.C. | | 120 | | 120 | | 15 |
| James Arthurs | Loverna | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | | 125 | | 22 |
| Town of Lumsden | Lumsden | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 126 |
| Luseland Light and Power Co., Ltd | Luseland | Oil | D.C. | | 110/220 | | 110/220 | | 58 |
| Macklin Garage and Machine Shop | Macklin | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 41 |
| Carol E. Hastings | Maidstone | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | | 120 | | 6 |
| Wm. H. Bagot | Manor | | D.C. | | 110/125 | 110/125 | 110/125 | | 7 |
| Maple Creek Light, Power and Milling Co., Ltd | Maple Creek | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 250 |
| Village of Marcelin | Marcelin | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 40 |
| Stewart Bros | Maryfield | Oil | D.C. | | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| Solomon Cloakey | Mazenod | Gasolene | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | |
| Town of Melfort | Melfort | Oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 20 | 388 |
| Town of Melville | Melville | Gas | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 20 | 561 |
| Meyronne Garage | Meyronne | | D.C. | | 110/220 | | 110 | | 22 |
| Arthur Townsend | Milestone | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 95 |
| Town of Morse | Morse | Gas | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 73 |
| Alex L. Thompson | Mossbank | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 19 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Moose Jaw | Moose Jaw | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 249 | 4,735 |
| E. E. Bakrud | Neville | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | 115 | 115 | | 27 |
| Town of Nokomis | Nokomis | Oil | D.C. | | 115 | | 110 | | 115 |
| Corporation of City of North Battleford | North Battleford | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110/220 | 45 | 949 |
| Village of North Regina | North Regina | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | | 104 |
| The Norquay Power House Garage | Norquay | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 2 |
| J. C. Fish | Ogema | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | | 110 | | 25 |
| The Town of Outlook | Outlook | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 184 |
| The Municipality of Town of Oxbow | Oxbow | Oil | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 112 |
| Hy. Molieken | Pangman | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | | 115/125 | | 6 |
| Pelly Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Pelly | | D.C. | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 40 |
| Frank Dalton | Pense | | D.C. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | 21 | 21 |
| Samuel Pace | Perdue | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | | 125 | | 68 |
| N. Lacoursière | Ponteix | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 42 |
| John Sept, Jr | Prelate | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 15 |
| W. Smith | Prelate | Gasolene | D.C. | | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| The City Municipal Electric Light and Power Plant | Prince Albert | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220/550 | 110/220 | 142 | 1,670 |
| Punnichy Electric Light | Punnichy | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 35 |
| Qu'Appelle Electric Light Company | Qu'Appelle | Gas | D.C. | | 220 | 220 | 220 | | 90 |
| The Town of Radisson | Radisson | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | | 115 | | 74 |
| Town of Radville | Radville | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 156 |
| Rice Bros. Electric Light Co | Raymore | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 34 |
| Redvers Machine Works | Redvers | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 15 |
| H. G. Llewellyn | Readlyn | Oil | D.C. | | 34 | | 32 | | 7 |
| J. M. W. Gallagher | Regina | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 6 |
| Estate J. S. Donahue | Regina | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 50 |
| McCallum Hill Building Co., Ltd | Regina | Purchased | D.C. | | 220/110 | 220 | 110 | | 63 |
| Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd | Regina | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 1 | 3 |
| City of Regina Light and Power Dept | Regina | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/2200 | 110 | 504 | 9,598 |
| Riverhurst Power and Light Company | Riverhurst | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 42 |
| Rosetown Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Rosetown | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | 5 | 222 |
| Town of Rosthern | Rosthern | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | 2 | 219 |
| Town of Rouleau | Rouleau | Gas | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 170 |
| Elmer Moulton | St. Boswells | Gas | D.C. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 19 |
| The Tcwn of Saltcoats | Saltcoats | Gas | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 101 |
| City of Saskatoon Light and Power Dept. | Saskatoon | Steam | 1-2 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 1,052 | 7,758 |
| Town of Scott | Scott | Oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 45 |
| The Citizens' Electric Light Co., Ltd | Semans | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | 110 | 110 | | 80 |
| Shaunavon Light, Power and Milling Co., Ltd | Shaunavon | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 14 | 306 |
| Philip Pendlebury | Sheho | Oil | | | 120 | | 115 | | 2 |
| Town of Sintaluta | Sintaluta | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 60 |
| Star City Light and Power Co | Star City | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 96 |
| C. F. Hallick | Stenen | Oil | D.C. | | | | 110 | | 1 |
| R. G. Colwell | Stranraer | | D.C. | | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| Town of Strasbourg | Strasbourg | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 150 |
| City of Swift Current | Swift Current | Oil and gas | 1-3 | 60 | 4,200 | 220 | 110 | 139 | 1,026 |
| Grenfell Milling and Electric Co | Summerbury | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 12 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Regina*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| Carrot River Valley Mills Ltd | Tisdale | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | | 110 | | 160 |
| H. H. Lee | Togo | Oil | D.C. | | 115 | | 110 | | 24 |
| Tompkins Electric Light Co., Ltd | Tompkins | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | | 125 | | 64 |
| Geo. A. Turner | Tugaske | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | | 120 | | 32 |
| J. B. Calver | Tuxford | Oil | D.C. | | 112 | | 112 | | 33 |
| The Town of Unity | Unity | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 3 | 181 |
| Peter Keefner | Vanguard | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 20 |
| Albert Robillard | Verwood | | D.C. | | 115 | | 115 | | 46 |
| A. F. Gerein | Vibank | | 4 | 16 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 3 | 36 |
| F. M. Smith | Viceroy | | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 10 |
| Viscount Village | Viscount | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 60 |
| The Town of Vonda | Vonda | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 87 |
| The Town of Wadena | Wadena | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 130 |
| Alfred Lepine | Wakaw | | D.C. | | | | 110 | | 19 |
| Town of Wapelia | Wapelia | Oil | D.C. | | 125 | | 110/115 | | 67 |
| Watrous Electric Light and Power Co | Watrous | Oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 8 | 281 |
| Town of Watson | Watson | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 20 |
| Frank L. Nicol | Webb | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | | 110 | | 41 |
| Corporation of Weyburn | Weyburn | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 57 | 903 |
| Whitewood Power and Light | Whitewood | Oil | | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 59 |
| The Village of Wilcox | Wilcox | Gas | D.C. | | 110 | | | | 73 |
| The Town of Wilkie | Wilkie | Oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 230 |
| Russell Skinner | Willow Bunch | Gas | | D.C. | 110 | | 110 | | 10 |
| Town of Wolseley | Wolseley | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 2 | 220 |
| Roy Henderson | Woodrow | Gas | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 22 |
| Town of Wynyard | Wynyard | Oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 153 |
| Town of Yellow Grass | Yellow Grass | Gas | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 105 |
| Town of Yorkton | Yorkton | Oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 74 | 1,027 |
| Young Electric Company | Young | Oil | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 42 |
| Totals | | | | | | | | 2,436 | 40,405 |
| *Calgary*— | | | | | | | | | |
| The Village of Acme | Acme | | | | 125 | | 110 | | |
| Dominion Parks Branch, Dept. of Interior | Banff | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | | 99 |
| Dominion Parks Branch, Dept. of Interior | Banff | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | 4 | 580 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The West Canadian Collieries, Ltd | Blairmore | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2200/550/440/220 | 110 | 22 | 98 |
| Corporation of Town of Blairmore | Blairmore | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 12 | 400 |
| The West Canadian Collieries, Ltd | Bellevue | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/550/440/220 | 110 | 7 | 293 |
| United Electric and Engineering Co., Ltd. | Calgary | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/2,200 | 110/220 | 8 | 340 |
| Crane, Cassidy Electric Company, Ltd | Calgary | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 222 |
| Big Valley Power Company | Calgary | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 101 |
| The Calgary Water Power Company, Ltd. | Calgary | Steam and water | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 105 | 90 | 2,203 |
| City of Calgary Electric Light and Power Dept | Calgary | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 578 | 17,494 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. Dept. of Natural Resources | Calgary | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Weno Power and Light Co | Calgary | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 1 | 10 |
| The Canmore Coal Company, Ltd | Canmore | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 | 2200/440/220 | 110 | 29 | 134 |
| The Town of Cardston | Cardston | Steam | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 450 |
| The Town of Carmangay | Carmangay | Steam | 3 | ..... | 240 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 58 |
| W. C. Auld | Castor | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 90 |
| Cayley Motors | Cayley | ..... | 2 | 60 | 110 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 12 |
| Town of Claresholm | Claresholm | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 202 | 110 | 1 | 190 |
| The Village Council | Cochrane | Purchased | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 |
| McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Co., Ltd | Coleman | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2200/440/220 | 110/220 | 2 | 19 |
| Coleman Light and Water Company, Ltd. | Coleman | Steam and water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 220/110 | 2 | 449 |
| The International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd. | Coleman | Steam and water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 220/110 | 6 | 1 |
| Town of Coronation | Coronation | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 157 |
| The Town of Didsbury | Didsbury | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 177 |
| Union Power Company, Ltd | Drumheller | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/220 | 115 | 39 | 1,381 |
| West Kootenay Power Co., Ltd | Fernie | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300/6,600 | 66,000/2,300 | 220/110 | 12 | 77 |
| The Town of Hanna | Hanna | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 300 |
| The Town of High River | High River | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 220/110 | 11 | 336 |
| Hillcrest Colleries Limited | Hillcrest | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 18 |
| The Town of Innisfail | Innisfail | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 212 |
| City of Lethbridge | Lethbridge | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/220/110 | 110/220 | 157 | 3,500 |
| The Town of McLeod | MacLeod | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 12 | 428 |
| Municipal Corporation of Medicine Hat | Medicine Hat | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 77 | 1,655 |
| The Town of Nanton | Nanton | Gas | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 160 |
| Fred S. Gaskell | Okotoks | Gas | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 115 | 115 | ..... | 110 |
| Olds Electric Power Company | Olds | Gas and oil | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 220 |
| Town of Pincher Creek | Pincher Creek | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 284 |
| Raymond Electric Co., Ltd | Raymond | Steam and oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 7 | 289 |
| Rockyford Motors | Rockyford | ..... | D.C. | ..... | 110 | 120 | 120 | 2 | 1 |
| Calgary Power Company, Ltd | Seebe | Water | 3 | 60 | 12,000 | 55000/12000/600 | 12,000/2,400/600 | ..... | |
| The Leland Coal Company, Ltd | Taber | Steam | 3 | 60 | 250/220 | 250/115 | 115 | ..... | 280 |
| Simon P. Megli | Three Hills | Steam | 1, 2 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | ..... | 81 |
| Vulcan Light and Power Company | Vulcan | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 6 | 220 |
| Rose Deer Coal Mining Co., Ltd | Wayne | Purchased | 3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | ..... | |
| Wayne Light and Power Co., Ltd | Wayne | ..... | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 4 | 72 |
| Ideal Coal Co., Ltd | Wayne | Purchased | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 30 |

## APPENDIX L—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Prime Mover | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Edmonton—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiss Brothers | Alliance | | D.C. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 20 |
| The Bashaw Electric Light and Power Plant, Ltd | Bashaw | Oil | D.C. | | 115/125 | 110 | 110 | | 65 |
| G. E. Snydner | Botha | | D.C. | | | 110 | | | 18 |
| The Bruderheim Electric Light Plant | Bruderheim | Oil | | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 35 |
| Blue Diamond Coal Co., Ltd | Brule Mines | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,200/440 | 110 | | |
| Thorp Brothers | Bentley Mines | Gas | | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 18 |
| R. C. Harris | Cadogan | | D.C. | | 125 | | 115 | | |
| The Town of Camrose | Camrose | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 34 | 551 |
| Chipman Electric Company | Chipman | | D.C. | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 36 |
| A. V. Waldron | Clive | | | | 115 | | 115 | | 1 |
| City of Edmonton Electric Light and Power Dept | Edmonton | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/2,200 | 110/220 | 440 | 16,886 |
| The Edson Light and Power Co., Ltd | Edson | | | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 5 | 365 |
| Grand Trunk Pacific Ry | Edson | Steam | 3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | | 1 |
| North American Collieries, Ltd | Evansburg | Steam | | | 250 | 250 | 250 | | |
| Provincial Gaol | Fort Saskatchewan | Steam | | | 220 | 220 | 110 | | |
| The Town of Fort Saskatchewan | Fort Saskatchewan | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | 1 | 184 |
| The Town of Grande Prairie | Grande Prairie | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | | 126 |
| George E. Sharpe | Halkirk | | | | 32 | | | | 7 |
| A. H. Bone | Hardisty | Gas | D.C. | | 440 | | 220 | | 78 |
| Oscar Grahn | Haysake | Gasolene | | | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| Edw. L. Elford | Irma | | | | 120 | | 110 | | 16 |
| E. H. Moore | Islay | Gas | D.C. | | 120 | 110 | 110 | | 31 |
| Jasper National Park | Jasper | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 3 | 178 |
| Octave Lemieux | Lac La Biche | Gasolene | D.C. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | | 16 |
| Town of Lacombe | Lacombe | Steam | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 31 | 370 |
| Lamont Electric Power Plant | Lamont | | D.C. | | 115/120 | | 110 | | 73 |
| Lavoy Electric | Lavoy | Oil | | | 115 | | 115 | | 3 |
| The Town of Leduc | Leduc | Oil | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 115 | | 153 |
| Mannville Garage and Machine Co | Mannville | Gas | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 34 |
| Millet Electric Light | Millet | | | | 120 | | 115 | | 31 |
| Mountain Park Collieries | Mountain Park | Steam | | | 250 | 250 | 250 | | 6 |
| Mundare Electric Light Co | Mundare | | | | 110 | | 110 | | 85 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brazeau Collieries, Limited | Nordegg | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | 440 | 110 | 3 | 245 |
| Government of Alberta | Ponoka | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | |
| Town of Ponoka | Ponoka | Purchased | | | | | | 17 | 223 |
| The Provost Light and Power Co | Provost | Oil | D.C. | | 120 | | 120 | | 52 |
| Dan Boettcher | Radway Centre | | D.C. | | 110 | | 110 | | 13 |
| George H. Brady | Ranfurly | | D.C. | | 120 | | 110 | | 14 |
| The Electric Light and Power Dept | Red Deer | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 34 | 519 |
| A. E. Drader | Rimbey | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 600 | | 110 | | 43 |
| Electric Light Plant | Ryley | | D.C. | | 120 | | | | 12 |
| Zalitach and Rizan | Smoky Lake | Gasoline | | | 110 | | 110 | | 7 |
| St. Paul Electric Supply Co., Ltd | St. Paul | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 115 | | 70 |
| The Corporation of Town of Stettler | Stettler | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 15 | 287 |
| Armbruster Lumber Co | Stony Plain | Steam | 1 | 60 | 220 | 110 | 110 | | 43 |
| D. A. & H. H. Jamieson | Sylvan Lake | | D.C. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 8 |
| J. L. Babink | Wabamun | | | | 110 | | 110 | | 7 |
| Wainwright Light and Power Utility | Wainwright | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | 4 | 226 |
| Ernest W. McHee | Waskatenan | | D.C. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 18 |
| City of Wetaskiwin | Wetaskiwin | Gas and steam | 1–2 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/110 | 110 | 23 | 532 |
| Robt. J. Wheatley | Westlock | | D.C. | | 125 | | 110 | | 49 |
| The Town of Vegreville | Vegreville | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 21 | 389 |
| The Town of Vermilion | Vermilion | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 17 | 330 |
| McAthey & Jones | Viking | | | | 110 | | 110 | | 19 |
| *Nelson—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Corporation of City of Armstrong | Armstrong | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220/440/2,200 | 110 | 12 | 290 |
| Adams River Lumber Co., Ltd | Chase | Steam | 1 | 125 | 1,100 | | 110 | | 60 |
| Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Co | Coal Creek | Steam | D.C. | | 220 | | 220 | | |
| Corporation of District of Coldstream | Coldstream | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 4,400 | 110 | 110 | 16 | 55 |
| Corporation of City of Cranbrook | Cranbrook | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 26 | 880 |
| The Corporation of City of Enderby | Enderby | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 175 |
| East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd | Fernie | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300/6,600 | 66,000/2,300 | 220/110 | 11 | 79 |
| The Corporation of City of Fernie | Fernie | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 29 | 970 |
| Golden Light, Power and Water Co., Ltd | Golden | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 1 |
| Corporation of City of Grand Forks | Grand Forks | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200 | 110 | 14 | 350 |
| Corporation of City of Greenwood | Greenwood | Purchased | 2 | 60 | | 2,200 | 120 | | 54 |
| Corporation of City of Kalso | Kaslo | Water | 2 | 60 | 1,100 | | 115/110 | | 4 |
| Corporation of City of Kelowna | Kelowna | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 88 | 857 |
| Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd | Kimberley | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 2,200 | 110 | 45 | 576 |
| Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Co | Michel | Water | D.C. | | 220 | | 220 | | |
| Nakusp Electric Light and Power Co | Nakusp | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 157 |
| Corporation of City of Nelson | Nelson | Water | 3 | 60 | 12,000 | 440/220/2200 | 110 | 59 | 1,622 |
| The Denver Light and Power Co., Ltd | New Denver | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 14 |
| Corporation of District of Peachland | Peachland | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | |
| Corporation of District of Penticton | Penticton | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 4,600 | 110/200 | 110/220 | 48 | 1,200 |
| Corporation of City of Revelstoke | Revelstoke | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/2,200 | 110 | 25 | 942 |
| Okanagan Water Power Company | Rossland | Purchased | | | | | | | |
| Cascade Water, Power and Light Co., Ltd | Rossland | Water | | | | | | | |

## APPENDIX L—Concluded

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| District and Company | Address | Type of Motive Power | Phases of System | Frequency of System | Generator Voltage | Service Voltages | | Number of Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Power | Lighting | Power | Lighting |
| *Nelson*—Concluded | | | | | | | | | |
| Rossland Water and Lght Company, Ltd. | Rossland | Purchased | | | | | | | |
| South Kootenay Water Power Co. | Rossland | Purchased | | | | | | | |
| West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Ltd. | Rossland | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,500 | 60000/20000 | 2,200 | 59 | 1,540 |
| Corporation of City of Salmon Arm | Salmon Arm | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,200/110 | 2,200 | 110 | | 190 |
| Old Enderby Road Electric Light Syndicate | Salmon Arm | Oil | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 12 |
| The Sandon Water-Works and Light Co. | Sandon | Water | D.C. | | 120/125 | | 110 | | |
| Sicamous Hotel (Can. Pac. Ry. Co.) | Sicamous | Steam | | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 8 |
| Corporation of District of Summerland | Summerland | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 4,400 | 220 | 110 | 56 | 256 |
| The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd | Trail | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,300/6,600 | 110 | 110 | 23 | 26 |
| Corporation of City of Vernon | Vernon | Oil | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200/2,400 | 220 | 110 | 36 | 1,235 |
| *Vancouver*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Edward Nascow | Aldergrove | Gasolene | 4 | | 110 | | 110 | | 12 |
| Allenby Copper Company, Ltd | Allenby | Purchased | 3 | 60 | | 2,200/440 | 110 | | |
| Ashcroft Water Electric and Improvement Co. | Ashcroft | Oil | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 82 |
| The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd | Anyox | Steam and water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/440/220/550 | 110 | 50 | 383 |
| Britannia Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd | Britannia Beach | Water | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 440/220 | 110 | 57 | 140 |
| A. M. Ruddy Electric Company | Burns Lake | Gasolene | | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 14 |
| The Chilliwack Electric Co., Ltd | Chilliwack | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 23 |
| Clayburn Company Limited | Clayburn | Purchased | 1–3 | 60–125 | 500 | 2,200/220 | 110 | 11 | 24 |
| The Coalmont Collieries, Ltd | Coalmont | | 1–3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | | 20 |
| Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd | Fraser Mills | Steam | 3 | 60 | 480 | 440 | 480/2,200/110/220 | 35 | |
| George S. Hill | Hazelton | Gasoline | | | 120 | | 110 | | 6 |
| Hedley Gold Mining Company, Ltd | Hedley | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | | 1 |
| Hope Trading and Supply Co | Hope | Oil | | | 110 | | 110 | | 9 |
| Corporation of City of Kamloops | Kamloops | Water and steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/220 | 110 | 114 | 1,724 |
| Corporation of City of Merritt | Merritt | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | | 420 |
| Corporation of City of New Westminster | New Westminster | Purchased | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | 17 | 4,525 |
| Pacific Mills Limited | Ocean Falls | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/440/220 | 110 | 394 | 14 |
| Powell River Company, Limited | Powell River | Water | 1–3 | 50 | 2,200 | 550/2,200 | 110/220 | 3 | 25 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corporation of City of Prince George | Prince George | Oil | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | 7 | 500 |
| Corporation of City of Prince Rupert | Prince Rupert | Water | 1–2–3 | 60 | 4,157 | 110/220/440 | 110 | 90 | 1,583 |
| Princeton Light and Power Co., Ltd | Princeton | Purchased | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 228 |
| Smithers Electric Limited | Smithers | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 165 |
| International Electric Co., Ltd | Stewart | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 4,080 | 110/220 | 110 | 1 | 82 |
| Surf Inlet Power Company, Ltd | Surf Inlet | Water | 3 | 60 | 440 | 440 | 110 | 2 | ..... |
| Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co. (Squamish). | Vancouver | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 4,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 3 | 108 |
| B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd | Vancouver | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/440/220 110/550 | 110 | 2,500 | 68,111 |
| Vancouver Power Company, Ltd | Vancouver | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Western Power Company of Canada, Ltd. | Vancouver | Water | 3 | 60 | 4,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Victoria—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Corporation of City of Alberni | Alberni | Purchased | 1 | 60 | ..... | 110 | 110 | 1 | 160 |
| Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Ltd | Chemainus | ..... | 1–3 | 60 | 600 | 550 | 110 | ..... | 114 |
| Corporation of City of Courtenay | Courtenay | Purchased | 1–3 | 60 | 13,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 51 | 465 |
| Minto Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd | Cumberland (R.R. No. 1). | Purchased | 1 | 25 | ..... | 110 | 110 | 4 | 26 |
| Cumberland Electric Lighting Co., Ltd | Cumberland | Purchased | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | 9 | 580 |
| Corporation of City of Duncan | Duncan | Oil | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 13 | 507 |
| Comox Logging and Railway Company | Headquarters | Purchased | 3 | 25 | ..... | 220 | 110 | ..... | 20 |
| Canadian Giant Ltd | James Island | Steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 71 |
| Corporation of City of Ladysmith | Ladysmith | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 6 | 600 |
| The Nanaimo Electric Light, Power and Heating Co., Ltd | Nanaimo | Water and steam | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/220/110 | 110 | 45 | 2,633 |
| Corporation of City of Port Alberni | Port Alberni | Oil | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | 8 | 375 |
| The Royston Light and Power Co., Ltd | Royston Station | Purchased | 1–3 | 25 | 13,200 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 17 |
| B. C. Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd. (Port Alice Plant) | Vancouver | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/440 | 220/110 | ..... | ..... |
| Victoria Electric Company | Victoria | Purchased | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 26 |
| Vancouver Island Power Co., Ltd. (Jordon River Plant) | Victoria | Water | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 60,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| J. A. Sayward | Victoria | Purchased | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 10 |
| Oak Bay Municipality | Victoria | Purchased | 1 | 60 | ..... | 100 | 100 | 11 | 18 |
| Vancouver Island Power Co., Ltd. (Brentwood) | Victoria | Steam | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 60,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| B. C. Electric Railway Company, Ltd | Victoria | Water | 1–3 | 60 | 750 | 2,200/440/220 | 110 | 456 | 16,642 |
| Pemberton & Son | Victoria | Purchased | 1 | 60 | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd. (Wellington) | Victoria | Steam | ..... | ..... | 220/250 | 220/250 | 220/250 | ..... | ..... |
| Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd | Victoria | Water | 1–3 | 25 | 13,200 | 2,200/440 | 110 | 7 | 116 |
| B. C. Cement Company Limited (Tod Inlet) | Victoria | Purchased | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| B. C. Cement Company Limited (Bamberton) | Victoria | Purchased | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... |

DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

FOR THE

## Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. ROBB,
*Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.*

OTTAWA, June 24, 1926.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

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The Hon. James A. Robb, M.P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir,—In pursuance of the requirements of the 60th section of the Patent Act, chapter 23 of the Statutes of 1923, and section 5A of an Act respecting the Patent Act, the Copyright Act, the Trade Mark and Design Act, and the Timber Marking Act, chapter 64, 9 and 10 George V, I have the honour to report as follows upon the proceedings in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926 under the provisions of these Acts.

## General Business

The volume of business transacted by the office was slightly less than last year. The total number of transactions decreased about 6 per cent. It was explained in last year's report that the number of applications filed in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1925, was exceptionally large and was due for the most part to the extension of time for filing applications under the new Patent Act of September 1, 1923. The number of applications for patents this year was 11,133. This was 3,701 fewer applications than last year. or a decrease of over 25 per cent, but is above the average for the last ten years.

There were 11,001 patents issued. This is 1,493 more than last year and represents a gain of nearly 16 per cent. Applications allowed by examiners totalled 11,818, a decrease of 240, or about 2 per cent. Reports by examiners in addition to the applications allowed were 6,328, an increase of 209, or 3 per cent. Renewal fee certificates on patents issued under former Acts amounted to 1,761. This is an increase of 276, or over 18 per cent. Though there was an increase in the number of certificates issued this year they should decrease from now on as on nearly all patents issued since 1921 the fee for the full term of eighteen years was paid when the patent was granted. Fifty of the above renewals were accepted under section 47 of the Patent Act and of this fifty there were sixteen under authority of special Acts of Parliament. The registration of assignments was less than last year but was the second largest registration of any year. The number of patents assigned by the instruments recorded was greater than ever before, as shown by the increase of fees received. The number recorded was 5,948, a decrease of 1,571, or nearly 20 per cent. Caveat applications and grants amounted to 431 and 396 respectively. This was nine applications and four grants more than last year. Orders for 5,083 certified copies of specifications and drawings were completed. This is 177 more than last year. Forty-six abandoned applications were reinstated under rule 11. Under subsection 3 of section 43 of the Patent Act, 254 forfeited applications were restored and 61 patents which had become void for non-payment of fees, failure to manufacture

and illegal importation were revived under section 47 of the Patent Act. Transactions relating to patents totalled 54,245, a decrease of 3,322 from the preceding year.

Copyright registrations numbered 2,861. This is 66 more than the preceding year and is the greatest registration of any year. Registrations of trade marks were 2,061, a decrease of 141, or over 6 per cent. One hundred and forty-two specific trade marks were renewed. There were 494, or 38 more industrial designs granted, and 31 designs were renewed. Timber mark registrations dropped from 22 last year to 12 this year. The assignments and licenses of copyrights, trade marks, designs and timber marks amount to 1,744, a decrease of 745, or nearly 30 per cent. The total transactions relating to copyrights, trade marks, designs and timber marks were 7,345. This is 774, or nearly 10 per cent less than the previous twelve months.

A statement of the transactions of the Patent and Copyright Office is given in appendix A, and comparative statements of the Patent Branch and the Copyright and Trade Mark Branch since 1872 are given in appendices B and C respectively.

### Receipts and Expenditures

The total fees received were less than last year. In the Patent Branch there was a considerable decrease for applications filed and for the revival of patents under section 47, but subscriptions to the Patent Office Record, fees for recording assignments, for certified copies, and for restoration of applications under section 43 of the Patent Act all increased. In the Copyright and Trade Mark Branch fees for registration in all departments except Timber Marks were greater. For recording assignments there was also a decrease but for certified copies there was an increase of over 60 per cent.

The net receipts amounted to $535,139.34, a decrease of $15,391.64. The Patent Branch fees were $455,211.48, or $19,402.80 less than last year, and the fees from the Copyright and Trade Mark Branch were $79,927.86, an increase of $4,011.16.

The main items of expenditure—civil government, printing the Patent Office Record and contingencies—were slightly more than last year. The total expenditure amounted to $208,966.86, an increase of $13,158.77.

The surplus of receipts over expenditure was $326,172.48.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure is given in appendix D and comparative detailed statements for the past ten years for the Patent Branch and the Trade Mark and Copyright Branch are given in appendices E and F respectively.

### Residence of Inventors

In appendix G is given the country of residence of inventors for the patents granted. Applicants residing in Canada numbered 1,292, or nearly 12 per cent of the total. This is a decrease of over 1 per cent compared with last year. Of the total issue 7,891 were applied for by residents of the United States. This is over 71 per cent of the whole issue and is a gain of 2 per cent over last year. Residents of Great Britain and the British colonies and possessions applied for 933, or over 8 per cent of the issue. This is a decrease of 1 per cent. The remaining 885 patents, or 8 per cent of the issue, came from applicants in thirty-one other countries and is the same percentage as last year.

### Patent Record and Exchange of Publications

The official journal of the office, the Canadian Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, was issued each Tuesday. This corresponds with the date of grant of patents. The Record publishes the prin-

cipal drawing and claims of patents, notices of hearings under section 47 of the Patent Act, abridgments of trade marks and designs and list of copyrights and assignments. In addition to the sales by subscription the Record was distributed to over ninety government, university and public libraries in Canada, to over seventy in Great Britain and its Dominions, to fifty in the United States, and to twenty other foreign libraries and consular offices.

During the year the official journals and reports on patents, trade marks and designs were received from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, United States, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, Norway, Mexico, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in exchange for the Record. The office was also in receipt of the bound volumes of specifications and abridgments of British patents and the printed copies of French and United States patents. The exchange of the Patent Record for about fifty technical and scientific periodicals for the use of the staff was continued.

### Patent Office Library

The Patent Office Library in which are kept the bound volumes of British patents from 1615, the abridged specifications of British patents from 1622, the United States bound volumes of patents from 1872 and the earlier French patents as well as the British, French and United States indices and reports was open to the public during the usual office hours. The number of patent attorneys and others who used the library was considerably greater than last year. Over 400 volumes were added during the year.

### Staff

The number of officers, clerks and employees of the office averaged eighty-five during the year and was composed of seventy-six permanent and nine temporary. This is a reduction of four from the permanent staff and an increase of one to the temporary. The reduction in the permanent staff was due to retirement on superannuation.

### Letters and Correspondence

Letters and correspondence relating to patent, copyright and other office transactions received by the office totalled 62,356 and the letters, correspondence forms and publications despatched from the office totalled 139,647. The decrease in the number of letters received was 6,777 and in the number despatched there was an increase of 2,387.

### Register of Patent Attorneys

Under section 57 of the Patent Act requiring registration of patent attorneys and others entitled to present and prosecute patent applications 167 names were added to the roster. The total number on the register at the close of the year was 1,696.

### Revival of Patents

Under section 47 of the Patent Act 46 petitions were presented for the restoration and revival of 61 patents that had become void by illegal importation, non-manufacture and failure to pay renewal fees. Of the patents revived six had lapsed through failure to manufacture, illegal importation and non-payment of renewal fees, one from failure to manufacture and non-payment of fees, three from failure to manufacture, seven from illegal importation and non-manufacture and forty-four from failure to pay fees. Five hearings for which notice had been published were pending under this section at the close of the year.

## LEGISLATION

Seven special Acts were passed by Parliament for the relief of the owners of seventeen patents. Six of these Acts affecting sixteen patents provided for the acceptance of petition for revival under section 47. The other Act affecting one patent validated the acceptance of the final fee on the restoration of the application under subsection 3 of section 43 of the Patent Act.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. O'HALLORAN,

*Commissioner of Patents.*

OTTAWA, June 24, 1926.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

### Transactions of the Patent and Copyright Office from April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926

*(a)* Transactions of the Patent Branch—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Applications for patents | | 11,133 |
| Patents granted— | | |
| Fees paid for 6 years at issue | 52 | |
| Fees paid for 18 years at issue | 10,906 | |
| Reissues granted— | | |
| For 18 years | 43 | |
| | | 11,001 |
| Certificates for renewal after issue | | 1,761 |
| Assignment of patents | | 5,948 |
| Applications allowed by Examiners | | 11,818 |
| Reports by examiners in addition to allowances | | 6,328 |
| Caveat applications | | 431 |
| Caveat grants | | 396 |
| Applications reinstated | | 46 |
| Applications restored under section 43 | | 254 |
| Petitions for revival of patents under section 47 | | 44 |
| Certified copies of patents | | 5,083 |
| Applications under sections 40 and 41 | | 2 |
| Total transactions | | 54,245 |

*(b)* Transactions of the Copyright and Trade Mark Branch—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Copyrights with certificates | 2,600 | |
| Copyrights without certificates | 261 | |
| Assignments of copyrights | 1,050 | |
| Licenses of copyright registered | 2 | |
| Total | | 3,914 |
| 2. Trade marks | 2,061 | |
| Renewals of specific trade marks | 142 | |
| Assignments of trade marks | 592 | |
| Total | | 2,795 |
| 3. Industrial designs | 494 | |
| Renewals of industrial designs | 31 | |
| Assignments of industrial designs | 93 | |
| Total | | 618 |
| 4. Timber marks | 12 | |
| Assignments of timber marks | 6 | |
| Total | | 18 |
| Total registrations | | 7,345 |
| Grand total | | 61,590 |

# APPENDIX B

## Comparative Statement of the Patent Branch from 1872 to 1926

| Year | Patent Applications | Patents | Caveats | Renewal Certificates | Assignments | Receipts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | $ cts. |
| 1872 | 752 | 671 | 184 | ..... | 327 | 18,651 65 |
| 1873 | 1,124 | 1,016 | 171 | 10 | 547 | 28,889 64 |
| 1874 | 1,376 | 1,218 | 200 | 27 | 711 | 32,962 48 |
| 1875 | 1,418 | 1,266 | 194 | 57 | 791 | 33,380 82 |
| 1876 | 1,548 | 1,337 | 185 | 46 | 761 | 34,429 38 |
| 1877 | 1,445 | 1,277 | 168 | 75 | 841 | 33,656 30 |
| 1878 | 1,428 | 1,172 | 172 | 96 | 832 | 31,992 42 |
| 1879 | 1,358 | 1,137 | 203 | 101 | 728 | 30,868 88 |
| 1880 | 1,601 | 1,252 | 227 | 156 | 855 | 38,334 99 |
| 1881 | 1,956 | 1,510 | 226 | 222 | 907 | 48,083 95 |
| 1882 | 2,266 | 1,846 | 198 | 291 | 955 | 55,854 79 |
| 1883 | 2,641 | 2,178 | 243 | 291 | 1,052 | 67,625 48 |
| 1884 | 2,681 | 2,456 | 238 | 167 | 1,172 | 63,257 47 |
| 1885 | 2,549 | 2,233 | 222 | 214 | 1,075 | 62,176 23 |
| 1886 | 2,776 | 2,610 | 187 | 250 | 1,322 | 67,176 23 |
| 1887 | 2,874 | 2,596 | 219 | 254 | 1,335 | 67,940 21 |
| 1888 | 2,747 | 2,257 | 240 | 282 | 1,159 | 65,246 51 |
| 1889 | 3,279 | 2,725 | 221 | 356 | 1,437 | 78,046 72 |
| 1890 | 3,560 | 2,428 | 248 | 369 | 1,307 | 84,150 78 |
| 1891 | 3,233 | 2,343 | 215 | 393 | 1,231 | 77,723 63 |
| 1892 | 3,176 | 3,417 | 242 | 415 | 1,500 | 77,216 76 |
| 1893* | 2,614 | 3,153 | 229 | 292 | 1,345 | 63,850 19 |
| 1894 | 3,291 | 2,756 | 301 | 462 | 1,445 | 80,682 56 |
| 1895 | 3,387 | 3,074 | 343 | 422 | 1,550 | 86,358 48 |
| 1896 | 3,728 | 3,488 | 306 | 413 | 1,420 | 93,532 52 |
| 1897 | 4,300 | 4,013 | 377 | 284 | 1,551 | 102,117 92 |
| 1898 | 4,200 | 3,611 | 363 | 262 | 1,657 | 99,361 95 |
| 1899 | 4,305 | 3,151 | 311 | 412 | 1,467 | 107,261 56 |
| 1900 | 4,628 | 4,522 | 283 | 482 | 1,914 | 113,852 46 |
| 1901 | 4,817 | 4,766 | 302 | 551 | 2,323 | 120,064 37 |
| 1902 | 5,301 | 4,391 | 317 | 510 | 2,339 | 129,896 82 |
| 1903 | 5,912 | 5,673 | 328 | 432 | 2,384 | 141,363 81 |
| 1904 | 6,061 | 6,091 | 303 | 517 | 2,472 | 145,896 10 |
| 1905 | 6,355 | 6,111 | 300 | 536 | 2,576 | 152,085 45 |
| 1906* | 2,857 | 2,378 | 137 | 271 | 1,232 | 69,700 46 |
| 1907 | 7,077 | 6,121 | 285 | 634 | 3,003 | 169,548 78 |
| 1908 | 7,406 | 6,774 | 317 | 744 | 2,900 | 178,482 29 |
| 1909 | 7,239 | 6,395 | 319 | 827 | 3,001 | 176,692 05 |
| 1910 | 7,789 | 7,223 | 448 | 1,010 | 3,147 | 194,571 54 |
| 1911 | 8,037 | 7,249 | 406 | 1,002 | 3,256 | 200,164 41 |
| 1912 | 8,293 | 7,399 | 348 | 1,113 | 3,725 | 207,762 77 |
| 1913 | 8,681 | 7,502 | 353 | 1,199 | 3,741 | 218,125 02 |
| 1914 | 8,359 | 7,918 | 354 | 1,323 | 3,432 | 215,001 71 |
| 1915 | 7,302 | 6,867 | 391 | 1,211 | 3,391 | 190,028 37 |
| 1916 | 7,793 | 6,812 | 419 | 1,419 | 3,311 | 202,630 40 |
| 1917 | 8,751 | 7,520 | 358 | 1,599 | 3,661 | †223,316 70 |
| 1918 | 8,683 | 7,233 | 364 | 1,847 | 3,425 | †224,051 93 |
| 1919 | 9,025 | 6,052 | 349 | 2,022 | 3,690 | †235,531 03 |
| 1920 | 11,198 | 9,527 | 408 | 2,036 | 4,479 | †294,046 28 |
| 1921 | 13,446 | 11,152 | 410 | 2,549 | 5,525 | †344,712 23 |
| 1922 | 12,274 | 7,393 | 420 | 2,620 | 5,481 | †380,206 90 |
| 1923 | 10,806 | 12,542 | 452 | 2,127 | 5,143 | †413,237 82 |
| 1924 | 10,441 | 9,000 | 415 | 1,793 | 5,061 | †390,933 66 |
| 1925 | 14,834 | 9,508 | 392 | 1,485 | 7,519 | †474,614 28 |
| 1926 | 11,133 | 11,001 | 396 | 1,761 | 5,948 | †455,211 48 |

* 1893—10 months only. * 1906—5 months only.
† Net receipts.

# APPENDIX C

## Comparative Statement of the Copyright and Trade Mark Branch from 1872 to 1926

| Year | Copyrights | Trade Marks | Industrial Designs | Timber Marks | Assignments | Receipts $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1872 | 87 | 103 | 17 | 64 | 11 | 927 00 |
| 1873 | 122 | 95 | 30 | 69 | 20 | 940 50 |
| 1874 | 134 | 163 | 30 | 41 | 19 | 1,339 50 |
| 1875 | 131 | 149 | 31 | 21 | 15 | 1,175 00 |
| 1876 | 178 | 238 | 47 | 17 | 33 | 1,758 25 |
| 1877 | 138 | 227 | 50 | 18 | 31 | 1,732 70 |
| 1878 | 193 | 223 | 40 | 10 | 14 | 1,671 25 |
| 1879 | 184 | 154 | 41 | 13 | 24 | 2,434 82 |
| 1880 | 185 | 113 | 40 | 19 | 28 | 3,806 15 |
| 1881 | 225 | 156 | 38 | 30 | 22 | 4,772 70 |
| 1882 | 224 | 160 | 45 | 21 | 64 | 4,956 40 |
| 1883 | 253 | 160 | 66 | 24 | 33 | 5,397 72 |
| 1884 | 281 | 196 | 68 | 14 | 49 | 6,273 22 |
| 1885 | 555 | 209 | 48 | 16 | 54 | 6,898 98 |
| 1886 | 574 | 203 | 54 | 17 | 58 | 6,795 42 |
| 1887 | 554 | 245 | 105 | 16 | 56 | 8,192 53 |
| 1888 | 556 | 288 | 71 | 29 | 71 | 9,262 86 |
| 1889 | 616 | 280 | 88 | 26 | 49 | 9,111 88 |
| 1890 | 688 | 293 | 68 | 21 | 104 | 9,876 38 |
| 1891 | 541 | 307 | 129 | 11 | 51 | 9,236 96 |
| 1892 | 536 | 294 | 30 | 27 | 66 | 9,496 29 |
| 1893* | 475 | 257 | 41 | 19 | 55 | 8,013 33 |
| 1894 | 546 | 311 | 39 | 20 | 77 | 9,463 63 |
| 1895 | 601 | 374 | 52 | 20 | 70 | 11,673 26 |
| 1896 | 653 | 331 | 68 | 14 | 161 | 10,579 54 |
| 1897 | 756 | 446 | 75 | 13 | 94 | 14,101 93 |
| 1898 | 734 | 423 | 136 | 15 | 114 | 13,535 17 |
| 1899 | 702 | 430 | 112 | 5 | 117 | 14,161 28 |
| 1900 | 893 | 447 | 126 | 22 | 136 | 14,782 53 |
| 1901 | 888 | 521 | 146 | 24 | 183 | 16,823 26 |
| 1902 | 900 | 528 | 164 | 26 | 222 | 17,703 09 |
| 1903 | 900 | 557 | 88 | 23 | 272 | 18,086 25 |
| 1904 | 1,106 | 621 | 107 | 25 | 118 | 20,647 30 |
| 1905 | 1,130 | 661 | 139 | 22 | 154 | 23,706 77 |
| 1906* | 440 | 281 | 64 | 14 | 68 | 12,839 57 |
| 1907 | 1,228 | 1,119 | 125 | 47 | 282 | 33,107 13 |
| 1908 | 1,240 | 848 | 182 | 33 | 136 | 30,073 29 |
| 1909 | 1,416 | 892 | 162 | 44 | 343 | 37,514 00 |
| 1910 | 1,535 | 1,059 | 143 | 108 | 174 | 38,071 13 |
| 1911 | 1,701 | 1,021 | 118 | 39 | 286 | 42,153 76 |
| 1912 | 1,595 | 1,212 | 149 | 39 | 230 | 46,327 86 |
| 1913 | 1,760 | 1,315 | 128 | 15 | 559 | 51,043 21 |
| 1914 | 1,835 | 1,378 | 165 | 57 | 261 | 49,574 18 |
| 1915 | 1,648 | 1,106 | 224 | 24 | 242 | 39,599 69 |
| 1916 | 1,477 | 951 | 200 | 27 | 279 | 35,653 21 |
| 1917 | 1,388 | 840 | 196 | 55 | 333 | †28,642 81 |
| 1918 | 1,440 | 987 | 177 | 31 | 234 | †32,265 28 |
| 1919 | 1,436 | 919 | 169 | 121 | 257 | †40,178 82 |
| 1920 | 2,028 | 1,735 | 186 | 22 | 320 | †60,450 69 |
| 1921 | 1,729 | 2,030 | 259 | 58 | 624 | †63,174 50 |
| 1922 | 1,465 | 2,488 | 369 | 20 | 570 | †74,679 34 |
| 1923 | 1,591 | 2,393 | 372 | 17 | 413 | †71,241 09 |
| 1924 | 1,760 | 2,202 | 407 | 17 | 989 | †68,846 61 |
| 1925 | 2,795 | 2,202 | 456 | 22 | 2,489 | †75,916 70 |
| 1926 | 2,861 | 2,061 | 494 | 12 | 1,744 | †79,927 86 |

* 1893—10 months only. *1906—5 months only.
† Net receipts.

# APPENDIX D

## Receipts and Expenditures for 1925-1926

| Receipts | | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash received | $ 547,706 14 | Civil Government | $ 149,839 12 |
| Cash refunded | 12,566 80 | Patent Record | 34,972 98 |
| | | Contingencies | 24,154 76 |
| | | | $ 208,966 86 |
| | | Receipts over expenditures | 326,172 48 |
| Net cash | $ 535,139 34 | | $ 535,139 34 |

# APPENDIX E

## Comparative Statement of Patent Branch Fees from 1917 to 1926, Inclusive

| Fiscal Year | Patents | Assignments | Certified Copies | Caveats | Patent Record Subscriptions | Sundries | Notices under Section 8 | Compulsory License | Importation | Manufacture | Restoration of Applications | Reinstatement of Applications | Revival of Patents | Sections 17, 24, 40, 41 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1916–17.... | 208,190 52 | 8,306 72 | 2,929 02 | 1,966 00 | 327 49 | 22 45* | 1,619 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 223,316 70 |
| 1917–18.... | 210,156 89 | 7,864 93 | 2,504 83 | 1,793 05 | 539 53 | 83 90 | 1,108 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 224,051 93 |
| 1918–19.... | 220,554 23 | 8,253 47 | 2,834 13 | 1,917 00 | 1,021 20 | 32 50 | 918 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 235,531 03 |
| 1919–20.... | 273,590 20 | 11,543 68 | 4,300 11 | 2,225 52 | 1,496 47 | 29 90 | 860 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 294,046 28 |
| 1920–21.... | 321,879 38 | 12,703 60 | 5,414 32 | 2,331 45 | 1,572 73 | 54 75 | 756 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 344,712 23 |
| 1921–22.... | 346,329 53 | 11,836 35 | 5,474 80 | 2,467 65 | 1,680 47 | 467 80 | 762 00 | 8,343 30 | 1,583 00 | 1,262 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 380,206 90 |
| 1922–23.... | 368,462 26 | 11,704 75 | 6,940 78 | 2,598 29 | 1,825 04 | 153 00 | 579 10 | 17,454 50 | 1,309 00 | 2,211 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 413,237 82 |
| 1923–24.... | 354,546 20 | 11,455 80 | 7,565 68 | 2,351 50 | 1,986 03 | 117 30 | 176 00 | 2,340 90 | 532 25 | 427 00 | 2,205 00 | 330 00 | 6,900 00 | ..... | 390,933 66 |
| 1924–25.... | 436,438 86 | 17,164 00 | 9,808 84 | 2,113 15 | 3,280 92 | 291 04* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,030 00 | 705 00 | 3,364 55 | ..... | 474,614 28 |
| 1925–26.... | 413,870 50 | 18,214 70 | 10,377 95 | 2,152 25 | 3,933 03 | 26 95* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,805 00 | 690 00 | 2,135 00 | 60 00 | 455,211 48 |

* Over Refunds of Compulsory License from former years.
Compulsory License, Importation and Manufacture commenced in 1922, discontinued Sept. 1st, 1923.
Restoration, Reinstatement and Revival fees commenced September 1st, 1923.

## APPENDIX F

### Comparative Statement of the Trade Mark Branch Fees from 1917 to 1926, Inclusive

| Fiscal Year | Trade Marks | Copyrights | Industrial Designs | Timber Marks | Assignments | Copies | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1916-1917 | 24,519 02 | 1,557 89 | 1,372 30 | 120 15 | 654 50 | 418 25 | 28,642 81 |
| 1917-1918 | 28,787 68 | 1,656 15 | 1,168 50 | 44 55 | 451 15 | 257 25 | 32,265 28 |
| 1918-1919 | 36,335 89 | 1,592 48 | 1,234 50 | 216 00 | 473 70 | 326 25 | 40,178 82 |
| 1919-1920 | 55,647 47 | 2,200 82 | 1,412 15 | 88 60 | 583 80 | 517 85 | 60,450 69 |
| 1920-1921 | 57,193 72 | 2,024 06 | 1,884 65 | 157 50 | 1,221 22 | 693 35 | 63,174 50 |
| 1921-1922 | 69,392 70 | 1,841 72 | 2,125 25 | 58 50 | 796 00 | 464 35 | 74,679 34 |
| 1922-1923 | 66,108 30 | 1,809 34 | 1,938 80 | 66 00 | 802 65 | 606 00 | 71,241 09 |
| 1923-1924 | 61,365 47 | 3,348 37 | 2,094 75 | 80 00 | 1,192 50 | 765 52 | 68,846 61 |
| 1924-1925 | 61,257 05 | 8,572 55 | 2,612 30 | 42 50 | 2,765 05 | 667 25 | 75,916 70 |
| 1925-1926 | 64,284 56 | 9,202 65 | 3,006 00 | 31 00 | 2,324 75 | 1,078 90 | 79,927 86 |

## APPENDIX G

### Residence of Inventors for Patents Granted in 1925-1926

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Canada—** | | |
| Ontario | 561 | |
| Quebec | 272 | |
| British Columbia | 150 | |
| Alberta | 95 | |
| Saskatchewan | 90 | |
| Manitoba | 68 | |
| Nova Scotia | 30 | |
| New Brunswick | 24 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 2 | |
| Total | | 1,292 |
| **Great Britain and Ireland—** | | |
| England | 665 | |
| Scotland | 42 | |
| Ireland | 18 | |
| Wales | 7 | |
| Total | | 732 |
| **British Colonies and Possessions—** | | |
| Australia | 128 | |
| New Zealand | 44 | |
| British South Africa | 20 | |
| British India | 5 | |
| Newfoundland | 1 | |
| Permuda | 1 | |
| Northern Nigeria | 1 | |
| Fiji Islands | 1 | |
| Total | | 201 |
| **Foreign States—** | | |
| **America—** | | |
| United States | 7,891 | |
| Argentine Republic | 6 | |
| Cuba | 4 | |
| Brazil | 2 | |
| Chili | 2 | |
| Mexico | 2 | |
| Columbia | 1 | |
| Costa Rica | 1 | |
| Haiti | 1 | |
| Total | | 7,910 |
| ***Foreign States*—Con.** | | |
| **Europe—** | | |
| Germany | 276 | |
| France | 185 | |
| Sweden | 78 | |
| Switzerland | 70 | |
| Holland | 47 | |
| Austria | 46 | |
| Norway | 36 | |
| Italy | 31 | |
| Belgium | 25 | |
| Denmark | 19 | |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 11 | |
| Spain | 5 | |
| Hungary | 4 | |
| Poland | 2 | |
| Jugo-Slavia | 2 | |
| Finland | 1 | |
| Turkey | 1 | |
| Total | | 839 |
| **Asia—** | | |
| Japan | 11 | |
| China | 7 | |
| Dutch East Indies | 5 | |
| Society Islands | 2 | |
| Federated Malay States | 1 | |
| Philippine Islands | 1 | |
| Total | | 27 |
| Grand total | | 11,001 |

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

MINISTER
HON. JAMES MALCOLM

DEPUTY MINISTER
F. C. T. O'HARA

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

FOR THE CROP YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31,

1926

Copies of this Report may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa, Ont.
Price, 25 Cents.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

## BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

FORT WILLIAM, ONT., January 31, 1927.

The Hon. JAMES MALCOLM, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit the following report as required by section 15, chapter 33, 15-16 George V, "An Act respecting Grain."

Your obedient servants,

LESLIE H. BOYD,
*Chief Commissioner.*

M. SNOW,
*Grain Commissioner.*

JAMES ROBINSON,
*Grain Commissioner.*

F. J. RATHBONE,
*Secretary.*

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# CHAPTER I

## STANDARDS, SURVEY AND APPEAL BOARDS

---

### PART I—THE GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD

1. *Western.*—R. J. Phin, Moosomin, Sask.; D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie, Man.; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina, Sask.; K. Campbell, Brandon, Man.; Chairman; W. A. Matheson, Winnipeg, Man.; W. A. Black, Montreal; R. A. Thompson, Lynden, Ont.; W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge, Alta.; C. B. Watts, Toronto, Ont.; C. S. Langille, Winnipeg, Man.; D. Horn, Winnipeg, Man.; T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, Man.; D. D. Young, Winnipeg, Man.; Andrew Kelly, Winnipeg, Man.; Donald McRae, Regina, Sask.; W. J. Rutherford, Saskatoon, Sask.; J. Maharg, Moose Jaw, Sask.; A. E. Wilson, Indian Head, Sask.; T. O. King, Raymond, Alta.; Geo. Serls, Winnipeg, Man., and C. N. Bell, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

2. *Eastern.*—Toronto: John Carrick, H. H. Goode, F. W. Hay, A. O. Hogg, R. I. Braiden, H. L. Rice, C. B. Watts, M. Doherty, S. Hisey, C. W. Band, Murray Brown, T. D. Duncombe, F. D. Tolchard, Secretary.

Montreal: H. D. Dwyer, N. Wight, E. S. Jaques, A. G. Burton, A. A. Bowen, W. MacDonald; H. C. Beatty, Secretary.

### GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD

MONTREAL, QUE.

COPY OF THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EASTERN GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD HELD APRIL 7, 1926

Present: N: Wight, chairman; A. Geo. Burton, E. S. Jaques, H. D. Dwyer and A. A. Bowen.

The board fixed the standards for the following grades of grain, samples of which were deposited with the Chief Grain Inspector:—

No. 1 Mixed Elevator Feed Oats (minimum 36 pounds).
No. 2 Mixed Elevator Feed Oats (minimum 34 pounds).

The meeting then adjourned.



36631—2

MONTREAL, QUE.

COPY OF THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EASTERN GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD HELD JUNE 9, 1926

Present: N. Wight, chairman; E. S. Jaques, A. Geo. Burton and W. McDonald.

The board fixed the standards for the following grades of United States grain, samples of which were deposited with the Chief Grain Inspector and myself:—

No. 2 Amber Durum Wheat.
No. 2 Mixed Durum Wheat.
No. 2 Red Durum.
No. 2 White Clipped Oats.
No. 2 Rye Western.
48 pound Malting Barley.

The meeting then adjourned.

---

MONTREAL, QUE.

COPY OF THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EASTERN GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD HELD OCTOBER 27, 1926

Present: N. Wight, Chairman; A. Geo. Burton, H. D. Dwyer and W. McDonald.

The board fixed the standards for the following grades of United States and Canadian grain, samples of which were deposited with the Chief Grain Inspector and myself:—

No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat.
No. 2 Red Winter Wheat.
No. 2 Amber Durum.
No. 2 Mixed Durum.
No. 2 Western Rye.
No. 2 Red Durum.
48 pound Malting Barley.
No. 2 Yellow Corn.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Sgd.) H. C. BEATTY,
*Secretary.*

## GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD

WINNIPEG, MAN.

COPY OF MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE WESTERN GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD HELD OCTOBER 26, 1926

The regular annual meeting of the Western Grain Standards Board was held in the Board Room, Grain Exchange building, this day at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present: Messrs. K. Campbell, (chairman), D. D. Young (vice-chairman), Hon. J. A. Maharg, C. S. Langille, T. O. King, W. H. Fairfield, C. B. Watts, D. McRae, R. A. Thompson, D. Horn, W. A. Matheson, George Serls, and C. N. Bell, secretary.

Messrs. J. D. Fraser, Chief Inspector, and F. Symes, Inspector at Fort William, were in attendance.

Minutes of the last meeting held October 23, 1925, were read and approved.

Letters of regret for non-attendance were read from Hon. W. R. Motherwell, W. A. Black and A. E. Wilson.

The secretary reported the death during the past year of Mr. James Riddell and on motion he was directed to forward to Mrs. Riddell the regrets of this board.

Subsequently, during the day, the board selected Standard samples for No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6, wheat.

The following resolutions were passed by the board:—

1. That all barley not good enough to grade as No. 4 be graded as feed in the discretion of the inspector.
2. That all wheat not good enough to grade No. 6 be graded "feed" in the discretion of the inspector.
3. A committee be and is hereby appointed under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act to meet, and if it proves to be necessary on account of climatic conditions to select and establish other commercial grades of grain, the members of this committee to be the chairman and all members of this board resident in Winnipeg.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Sgd.) C. N. BELL,
*Secretary.*

## PART II—GRAIN SURVEY BOARDS

1. *Toronto.*—D. Plewes, John Carrick, D. O. Ellis, A. O. Hogg, H. H. Goode, D. A. Campbell, S. Hisey, C. B. Watts, R. I. Braiden, C. W. Band, Murray Brown; F. D. Tolchard, secretary.

2. *Montreal.*—C. B. Esdaile, A. G. Burton, E. S. Jaques, Jos. Quintal, J. M. Vittie, T. H. Reeves; and H. C. Beatty, secretary.

REPORTS OF THE SURVEY BOARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1926

| — | Number of Surveys Held | Number of Surveys Raised | Number of Surveys Lowered | Number of Surveys Sustained |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 1 | Nil | Nil | 1 |
| Toronto | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

## PART III—BOARDS OF GRAIN APPEAL

1. *Winnipeg.*—Geo. Serls, chairman; R. C. Steele, P. V. Wright, Walter Duncan, D. D. Young, R. M. Mahoney, Jas. McMahon, F. N. McLaren, A. Thompson; and C. N. Bell, secretary.

2. *Calgary.*—Geo. Hill, chairman; W. McLeod, S. J. Ewing, Arthur Pierson, J. A. Harris, E. J. Munson, C. W. Roenisch, D. L. McLean, Willard Cummings; and D. O. McHugh, secretary.

3. *Edmonton.*—C. R. Manahan, chairman; W. H. Boyle, L. T. Ingram, F. J. Wolfe, Clyde C. Gillies, R. H. Settle, A. Fraser, H. B. Judd, J. W. Allen.

REPORTS OF THE APPEAL BOARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1926

| — | Number of Appeals Held | Number of Appeals Raised | Number of Appeals Lowered | Number of Appeals Sustained |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winnipeg | 533 | 64 | 16 | 453 |
| Calgary | 1,668 | 661 | 42 | 965 |
| Edmonton | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

# CHAPTER II

## REPORT OF MR. J. D. FRASER, CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR

WINNIPEG, MAN., November 24, 1926.

The Secretary,
Board of Grain Commissioners,
Fort William, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith is my annual report for the crop year ending July 31, 1926.

### WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISION

The crop of the year 1925 was the third largest produced in the division, being surpassed only by the crops of 1915 and 1923. At the time of cutting, it promised a crop of high quality, but unfortunately about September 20 rain and snow put a stop to threshing for from two to six weeks. The western portion of the division was affected to the greater extent by this precipitation. Threshing was again started and completed the latter half of October and first half of November, but owing to the shorter hours of daylight and colder weather at this time of the year, the grain did not dry out in the stooks, and a very large percentage had to be threshed when it was in a tough or damp state. The grain, besides being out of condition, was badly weathered, which affected the grade and lowered the percentage of high grade grain, with the result that only 63 per cent of the wheat graded into the contract grades, instead of about 85 or 90 per cent as promised at cutting time.

The total inspections for the crop year of 1925-26 in the Western Division, amounted to 328,638 cars, as against 223,181 cars for the previous year.

The total inspections are made up as follows:—

| | Cars | | Cars |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 263,086 | Mixed Grain | 1,068 |
| Oats | 26,647 | Buckwheat | 29 |
| Barley | 27,994 | Speltz | 6 |
| Flax | 5,456 | Corn | 5 |
| Rye | 4,258 | Screenings | 89 |

The grades of wheat show as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 63·15 per cent | One Hard, One, Two and Three Northern. |
| 4·15 per cent | Number Four, Five and Six. |
| 28·70 per cent | No Grade Tough or Damp. |
| 1·60 per cent | Other grades. |
| 2·00 per cent | Amber Durum Wheat. |
| 0·40 per cent | Kota Wheat. |

The grades of oats show as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 22·50 per cent | Number One, Two and Three Canada Western. |
| 23·35 per cent | Number Ex One Feed, One Feed and Two Feed. |
| 52·15 per cent | No Grade Tough or Damp. |
| 2·0 | Other grades. |

The grades of barley show as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 35·50 per cent | Number Three Extra, Number Three and Four Canada Western. |
| 21·0 per cent | Feed and Rejected. |
| 40·0 per cent | No Grade Tough or Damp. |
| 3·50 per cent | Other grades. |

The grades of flax seed show as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 57·80 per cent | Number One Northwestern and Number Two Canada Western. |
| 0·90 per cent | Number Three Canada Western. |
| 40·80 per cent | No Grade Tough or Damp. |
| 0·50 per cent | Other grades. |

The grades of rye show as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 55·30 per cent | One, Two and Three Canada Western. |
| 31·55 per cent | No Grade Tough or Damp. |
| 13·15 per cent | Other grades. |

The number of cars inspected at the various Inspection Points in the Division were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Winnipeg | 266,167 | Medicine Hat | 3,238 |
| Calgary | 24,836 | Superior | 2,031 |
| Edmonton | 21,885 | Vancouver | 1,013 |
| Moose Jaw | 5,446 | Prince Rupert | — |
| Saskatoon | 4,022 | | |

A reinspection was called on 36,663 cars, with results as follows:—

29,746 cars—left as graded originally.
5,488 cars—grades raised.
457 cars—grades lowered.
335 cars—dockage raised.
637 cars—dockage lowered.

An appeal was called at Winnipeg on 535 cars, with results as follows:—

454 cars—original grades confirmed.
65 cars—original grades raised.
13 cars—original grades lowered.
2 cars—dockage raised.
1 car—dockage lowered.

An appeal was called at Calgary on 1,662 cars, with results as follows:—

960 cars—original grades confirmed.
524 cars—original grades raised.
35 cars—original grades lowered.
24 cars—original dockage raised.
119 cars—original dockage lowered.

Shipments of grain from Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver, during the crop year ending July 31, 1926:—

| | Fort William and Port Arthur | Vancouver | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels. |
| Wheat | 258,542,197 | 54,637,126 | 313,179,323 |
| Oats | 35,820,793 | 1,079,428 | 36,900,221 |
| Barley | 35,896,116 | 60,629 | 35,956,745 |
| Rye | 5,344,972 | 11,064 | 5,356,036 |
| Flax | 3,929,997 | 802 | 3,929,799 |
| Mixed Grain | 998,068 | ..... | 998,068 |
| | 340,531,143 | 55,789,049 | 396,320,192 |

## Eastern Inspection Division

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1926

| Receipts | Montreal | Toronto | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inspection fees | $62,929 67 | $4,528 50 | $67,458 17 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,435 57 | 175 16 | 2,610 73 |
| | $65,365 24 | $4,703 66 | $70,068 90 |

| Expenditures | Montreal | Toronto | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | $14,974 54 | $5,845 00 | $20,819 54 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,180 74 | 1,837 51 | 7,018 25 |
| | $20,155 28 | $7,682 51 | $27,837 79 |

| | Receipts | Expenditures | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | $65,365 24 | $20,155 28 | Surplus | $45,209 96 |
| Toronto | 4,703 66 | 7,682 51 | Deficit | 2,978 85 |
| | $70,068 90 | $27,837 79 | Surplus | $42,231 11 |
| Less cost of Eastern Standards Board | | | | 370 09 |
| Net surplus | | | | $41,861 02 |

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) JAS. D. FRASER, *Chief Inspector.*

# CHAPTER III

## REPORT OF MR. W. T. TODD, DEPUTY REGISTRAR

WINNIPEG, MAN., December 3, 1926.

F. J. RATHBONE, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Grain Commissioners,
Fort William, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter file 1418 of November 29, I herewith submit a statement of the Registration Department for the crop year ended August 31, 1926.

TOTAL BUSHELS REGISTERED

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 282,035,900–20 |
| Oats | 36,891,275–20 |
| Barley | 32,363,585–36 |
| Flax | 5,274,685–01 |
| Rye | 5,521,884–32 |
| Mixed grain | 3,822,450–08 |
| Corn | 42,093–02 |
| Timothy | 72–18 |
| Speltz | 846–24 |

TOTAL BUSHELS REGISTERED FOR CANCELLATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 280,819,058–10 |
| Oats | 36,566,508–30 |
| Barley | 32,955,847–31 |
| Flax | 3,932,804–43 |
| Rye | 5,120,048–51 |
| Mixed grain | 2,383,653–12 |
| Buckwheat | 1,194–16 |
| Corn | 41,891–08 |
| Speltz | 1,299–18 |

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. T. TODD, *Deputy Registrar.*

# CHAPTER IV

## REPORT OF MR. J. G. WHITE, CHIEF WEIGHMASTER

The Secretary,
Board of Grain Commissioners,
Fort William, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith is my annual report for the crop year ending July 31, 1926.

### ELEVATORS

There have been thirty-three (33) elevators in constant operation at the head of the lakes during the last crop year, six (6) being operated as public terminal elevators and twenty-seven (27) operated as private and hospital elevators, which with additional storage constructed during the year gives a total storage capacity of sixty-two million, nine hundred and seventy-five thousand (62,975,000) bushels, not including Canadian Pacific elevators "A" and "C" which have been idle excepting that "A" with a capacity of about one million (1,000,000) bushels was in operation from the close of navigation 1925 up to June 1, 1926, thus furnishing work during the winter for some of the staff who would otherwise have been laid off.

In order to protect the integrity of Government weights, the handling and weighing equipment in the above elevators has been under constant observation and the upkeep has been satisfactory.

### SCALES

The elevators operating at the head of the lakes are equipped with one hundred and eighty-one (181) scales varying in capacity from six (6) to sixty (60) tons, over which has been weighed approximately six hundred and seventy-three million two hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and eighty (673,226,680) bushels during the last crop year, and notwithstanding this enormously heavy duty the scales, with the full time services of a scale mechanic, have been kept accurate and in good condition.

There are in the Government interior elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Rupert and at Vancouver, sixty-seven (67) scales, or a total of two hundred and forty-eight (248) scales under my supervision, which have been inspected both annually and semi-annually during the last crop year. The semi-annual test is made on behalf of the board, for which there is no charge, and the regular annual inspection is carried out as provided for by the Weights and Measures Act under my authority as elevator scale inspector and for which certificates of verification were issued and fees collected and remitted to the following district inspectors of Weights and Measures:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. B. Attridge, Winnipeg | $1,946 00 |
| Mr. E. B. Lorrimer, Regina | 79 60 |
| Mr. W. Wallace, Saskatoon | 77 60 |
| Mr. F. Cable, Calgary | 75 30 |
| Mr. J. McLeod, Edmonton | 60 00 |
| Mr. A. H. Dutton, Vancouver | 444 60 |
| | $2,683 10 |

(See detailed statement attached)

## Eastern Scale Inspection

Inspection of scales in the elevators at Goderich, Port McNicoll, Depot Harbour, Tiffin, Midland, Port Colborne, Peterborough, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax is under the jurisdiction of Mr. A. A. Bowen, Montreal, inspector for the Eastern Division, who has made the regular annual and semi-annual inspection of all scales at the above points.

## Weighing Staff

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of outside men, August 1, 1925 | 118 |
| Number of office staff, August 1, 1925 | 10 |
| Additions for fall rush | 10 |
| | 138 |
| Laid off December 31, 1925 | 8 |
| Transferred to Vancouver | 1 |
| | 129 |
| Laid off January 31, 1926 | 25 |
| | 104 |
| Re-engaged March 1, 1926 | 6 |
| Re-engaged April 15, 1926 | 27 |
| At Fort William and Port Arthur August 1, 1926 | 132 |
| At Kenora | 1 |
| At Keewatin | 2 |
| At Winnipeg | 16 |
| At Portage la Prairie | 2 |
| At Moose Jaw | 3 |
| At Saskatoon | 3 |
| At Medicine Hat | 4 |
| At Calgary | 8 |
| At Edmonton | 2 |
| At Prince Rupert | 2 |
| At Vancouver | 22 |
| Total men on the staff, August 1, 1926 | 197 |

## Weighing

The following quantities were weighed into and out of the elevators at Fort William, Port Arthur and western points during the crop year from August 1, 1925, up to July 31, 1926:—

| | Cars | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts | 253,149 | 335,518,677 |
| Shipments—1,398 cargoes grain | .... | 325,907,853 |
| Screening—59 cargoes, 112,831 tons | | |
| Shipments | 9,181 | 13,772,622 |
| Total Fort William and Port Arthur | 262,330 | 675,199,152 |
| At Kenora | 2,201 | 3,521,604 |
| At Keewatin | 7,220 | 10,432,500 |
| At Winnipeg | 20,218 | 32,348,800 |
| At Transcona | 5,600 | 8,960,000 |
| At Portage la Prairie | 1,405 | 2,248,000 |
| At Moose Jaw | 5,076 | 8,121,600 |
| At Saskatoon | 1,335 | 2,136,000 |
| At Medicine Hat | 3,830 | 6,128 |
| At Calgary | 8,366 | 12,925,470 |
| At Edmonton | 650 | 1,040,000 |
| At Vancouver | 2,259 | 3,490,150 |
| Government Interiors— | | |
| At Moose Jaw | 2,575 | 3,756,450 |
| At Saskatoon | 5,059 | 7,206,260 |
| At Calgary | 6,007 | 9,257,180 |
| At Edmonton | 7,148 | 9,692,830 |
| At Vancouver H.C. 1-2 | 14,454 | 20,679,547 |
| At Vancouver Burrard | 9,634 | 9,604,865 |
| At Vancouver Terminal Co | 15,356 | 21,504,496 |
| At Vancouver Columbia | 1,128 | 1,627,604 |
| At Vancouver, rail shipments | 972 | 1,515,195 |
| Screenings, rail 14,472 tons | 497 | .... |
| Total | 383,320 | 851,395,703 |
| Vancouver ocean shipments | ... | 42,270,329 |
| Grand total weighed during year | ... | 893,666,032 |

## Leaking Cars

Statement of cars reported leaking during the crop year ending July 31, 1926:—

| Month | C.P.R. | C.N.R. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925— | | | |
| August | 233 | 93 | 326 |
| September | 2,953 | 1,503 | 4,456 |
| October | 2,528 | 2,115 | 4,643 |
| November | 3,000 | 1,699 | 4,699 |
| December | 2,207 | 1,205 | 3,412 |
| 1926— | | | |
| January | 576 | 251 | 827 |
| February | 288 | 149 | 437 |
| March | 217 | 66 | 283 |
| April | 207 | 132 | 339 |
| May | 1,127 | 1,327 | 2,454 |
| June | 623 | 1,310 | 1,933 |
| July | 437 | 906 | 1,343 |
| | 14,396 | 10,756 | 25,152 |

| Summary— | |
|---|---|
| Via C.P.R. | 14,396 |
| Via C.N.R. | 10,756 |
| Transferred a/c Bad Order | 281 |
| | 25,433 |

## Missing Seals

Statement of cars arriving with missing or defective seals for the crop year ending July 31, 1926:—

| Month | C.P.R. | C.N.R. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925— | | | |
| August | 89 | 34 | 123 |
| September | 1,663 | 544 | 2,207 |
| October | 1,529 | 928 | 2,457 |
| November | 1,352 | 803 | 2,155 |
| December | 1,146 | 666 | 1,812 |
| 1926— | | | |
| January | 207 | 118 | 325 |
| February | 107 | 76 | 183 |
| March | 83 | 50 | 133 |
| April | 38 | 29 | 67 |
| May | 230 | 184 | 414 |
| June | 150 | 223 | 373 |
| July | 117 | 95 | 212 |
| | 6,711 | 3,750 | 10,461 |

| Summary— | |
|---|---|
| Via C.P.R. | 6,711 |
| Via C.N.R. | 3,750 |
| Total for both roads | 10,461 |

## Shortages—Cars

A terminal grain weighing department might be termed a "trouble department," as it comes in contact with most of the complaints regarding differences in weights or shortages on the outturn of cars loaded at country points and unloaded at terminal elevators.

Carloads shipped from country elevators are usually weighed by an employee of the company in from fifteen (15) to twenty (20) drafts with a possibility of mistake in the number of drafts, and as there are overages as well as shortages at the terminals—in the case of an overage the shipper is credited with the amount as shown by the terminal scales, where the car load is weighed in one, or at most, in two drafts either by the Government weighman or under his immediate supervision and he makes an official record of all carload weights for which Government certificates of weight are issued. The scales in the terminal elevators are inspected twice each season and are under the regular supervision of officials of the weighing staff and with constant services of a scale expert they are kept accurate. Even the hand weights are tested four times a year in order to eliminate errors in weight.

On the other hand scales in country elevators are inspected only once a year. They are of small capacity and are liable to get out of level and vary when the building settles under load and this, in my opinion, together with faulty records is the cause of many complaints that come to us.

Other causes of shortages may be accounted for by weighing over town scales that are not reliable; estimating the weight by wagon loads; or by the depth of grain in the car without knowing the weight per bushel; leaks repaired in transit; cars transferred on account of bad order and pilferage. These are some of the causes beyond the knowledge of the weighing department and in which it is practically impossible for this branch to fix responsibility, yet the terminal weighmaster is expected to substantiate not only the accuracy of his own records but also to locate errors that occur outside his jurisdiction.

That there are many shortages due to cars leaking on arrival at destination is evident from the fact that over twenty-five thousand (25,000) leak reports were sent to shippers and to the railways during the year ending July 31, 1926, and, no doubt, claims for shortage on these would be placed direct with the Railway Claims Department.

During the crop year under review, there was weighed a total of approximately three hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred (377,300) cars, and while every care was taken to get accurate weights, owing to the large number of cars handled at each elevator and the speed with which the work had to be carried on, including night work, it is only reasonable to expect that there would be some errors or mishaps occur without the knowledge of the weighmen or operatives. Two hundred and fifteen (215) complaints were received and from investigation it was evident that errors or mistakes in handling had occurred on forty-six (46) cars, for which adjustments amounting to three thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (3,866) bushels were secured or recommended and on the balance no grounds for a claim against the unloading elevators could be found.

## Shortages—Vessels

The reported shortages on the outturn of cargoes loaded at the head of the lakes and unloaded at Eastern Canadian ports during the crop year ending July 31, 1926, ran from eight (8) pounds over to fifty-eight (58) pounds short or an average shortage of 14.1 pounds per 1,000 bushels on wheat and on all other grains the average shortage was 41 pounds per 1,000 bushels; and on cargoes loaded at Fort William and Port Arthur and discharged at American ports, the average shortage was 24.3 pounds per 1,000 bushels on wheat and 46 pounds per 1,000 bushels on all other grains. It is to be noted that there has been a considerable improvement in the wheat outturns for the crop year of 1926 over the previous year, the shortage for Canadian ports being 14.1 pounds compared with 25.6 pounds per 1,000 bushels for the previous year; and for American ports 24.3 pounds as against 37.3 pounds per 1,000 bushels for the same period.

Some bay ports and eastern elevators continue from season to season to report outturns close to the loading weights, while others show little variation in shortages reported from one season to another but on the whole, outturns from Canadian ports are closer to the loading weights than outturns from American ports.

Serious shortages were reported on a number of cargoes in which on a recheck the loading weights were found to be correct and a thorough investigation failed to discover anything that would contribute to a shortage at any of the loading elevators.

## Annual Weigh-up

Owing to the increasing number of elevators operating as private at the head of the lakes, the number of public terminal elevators has been reduced to six (6) for the crop year, thus reducing the amount of stocks to audit. The annual audit or weigh-up of all grain in store in these elevators was carried out commencing on July 20 and finished on August 31, during which approximately thirteen million (13,000,000) bushels were weighed and transferred and itemized statements of the correct quantities of each grade in store was prepared and forwarded to the board.

The inspection of scales, and the annual weigh-up of all grain in store in the Government interior elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Harbour Commissioners elevators at Vancouver was made, commencing on July 29 and finished on August 16 and a report of the correct quantities of each grade in store was prepared and forwarded to the board.

## Organization

Under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. T. Hollinshead, Assistant Chief Weighmaster, who spends the greater part of his time at the elevators checking the work of the men and seeing that their duties are carefully performed, the organization of the weighing staff is kept up to a satisfactory state of efficiency. The men themselves are competent, loyal and attend strictly to their duties.

J. G. WHITE,
*Chief Weighmaster.*

## Report of Scale Inspection in Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur for Year 1926

| Name of Elevator | Date of Construction | Storage | Number of Scales | Make | Capacity | Shipping | Receiving | Date Installed | Inspection Weights and Measures | Fees | Board Inspection No charge | Special Inspections |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bush. | | | Lbs. | | | | | $ cts. | | |
| *Terminals—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northland "D" | 1896 | 7,500,000 | 3 hoppers | Fairbanks | 96,000 | 3 | | 1896 | Annually | 36 00 | Semi-annually | |
| " " | 1908 | | 4 hoppers | Gurney | 96,000 | 4 | | 1908 | Annually | 48 00 | Semi-annually | |
| " " | 1908 | | 4 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | | 4 | 1908 | Annually | 48 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test. |
| " " | 1914 | | 5 hoppers | Gurney | 60,000 | 5 | | 1914 | Annually | 40 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Ogilvies | 1908 | 2,000,000 | 2 hoppers | Fairbanks | 30,000 | 2 | | 1908 | Annually | 12 00 | Semi-annually | |
| " | 1908 | | 4 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | | 4 | 1914 | Annually | 48 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test |
| Grand Trunk Pacific | 1910 | 5,750,000 | 10 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 5 | 5 | 1910 | Annually | 120 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test. |
| Canadian Government | 1913 | 3,250,000 | 10 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 5 | 5 | 1913 | Annually | 120 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 automatic | Fairbanks | 180 | Bag | ger | 1918 | Annually | 2 50 | | |
| Wheat Pool No. 4 | 1917 | 6,425,000 | 8 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 4 | 4 | 1917 | Annually | 96 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test. |
| Wheat Pool No. 6 | 1920 | 7,500,000 | 9 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 5 | 4 | 1920 | Annually | 108 00 | Semi-annually | |
| *Private and Hospitals—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Grain Growers "B" | 1903 | 2,500,000 | 8 hoppers | Fairbanks | 100,000 | 4 | 4 | 1903 | Annually | 96 00 | Semi-annually | |
| " " "E" | 1903 | | 2 hoppers | Fairbanks | 72,000 | 2 | | 1903 | Annually | 20 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test. |
| Consolidated | 1909 | 1,750,000 | 3 hoppers | Fairbanks | 96,000 | 2 | 1 | 1909 | Annually | 36 00 | Semi-annually | |
| 2nd Unit | 1911 | | 3 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 2 | 1 | 1911 | Annually | 36 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Empire | 1904 | 1,750,000 | 8 hoppers | Fairbanks | 96,000 | 4 | 4 | 1904 | Annually | 96 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Thunder Bay | 1908 | 1,500,000 | 3 hoppers | Fairbanks | 96,000 | 3 | | 1908 | Annually | 36 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 3 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | | 3 | 1908 | Annually | 36 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Western Terminal | 1907 | | 3 hoppers | Fairbanks | 96,000 | 2 | 1 | 1907 | Annually | 33 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test. |
| 2nd Unit | 1914 | 2,850,000 | 4 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 2 | 2 | 1914 | Annually | 48 00 | Semi-annually | |
| 3rd Unit | 1923 | | 4 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 2 | 2 | 1923 | Annually | 48 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Fort William "F" | 1913 | 1,750,000 | 6 hoppers | Gurney | 96,000 | 6 | | 1913 | Annually | 72 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test. |
| Paterson "K" | 1913 | 50,000 | 3 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | | 3 | 1913 | Annually | 36 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 30,000 | 1 | | 1913 | Annually | 6 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 42,000 | | 1 | 1913 | Annually | 8 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 automatic | Fairbanks | 240 | Bag | ger | 1913 | Annually | | | |
| Paterson "O" | 1914 | 60,000 | 3 hoppers | Fairbanks | 60,000 | 2 | 1 | 1914 | Annually | 24 00 | Semi-annually | |
| " Annex | 1916 | 1,200,000 | 1 hopper | Gurney | 120,000 | 1 | | 1916 | Annually | 12 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Western Grain | 1915 | 250,000 | 2 hoppers | Fairbanks | 30,000 | 1 | 1 | 1915 | Annually | 12 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 96,000 | S. | & R. | 1916 | Annually | 12 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Wheat Pool No. 1—Port Arthur | 1917 | 1,750,000 | 2 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 1 | 1 | 1917 | Annually | 24 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test. |
| (D. & S.) | | | 1 hopper | Gurney | 96,000 | 1 | | 1918 | Annually | 12 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test. |
| Wheat Pool No. 2—Port Arthur | 1905 | 300,000 | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 42,000 | 1 | | 1905 | Annually | 8 00 | Semi-annually | |
| " Workhouse | 1923 | 325,000 | 2 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 1 | 1 | 1923 | Annually | 24 00 | Semi-annually | |
| " No. 3—Fort William | 1913 | 250,000 | 2 hoppers | Howe | 30,000 | 1 | 1 | 1913 | Annually | 12 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 automatic | Richardson | 180 | Bag | ger | 1913 | Annually | 2 35 | | |
| | | | 1 platform | Fairbanks | 600 | | | 1914 | Annually | 1 00 | | |
| McCabes | 1912 | 35,000 | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 12,000 | S. & | R. | 1912 | Annually | 3 50 | Semi-annually | |
| Boles | 1912 | 20,000 | 1 hopper | Gurney | 12,000 | S. | & R. | 1913 | Annually | 3 50 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 automatic | Richardson | 180 | Bag | ger | 1913 | Annually | 2 55 | | |
| | | | 1 platform | B. S. & M. | 600 | | | 1913 | Annually | 1 00 | | |
| National | 1916 | 60,000 | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 60,000 | S. | & R. | 1916 | Annually | 8 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 automatic | Richardson | 180 | Bag | ger | 1916 | Annually | 2 60 | | |
| | | | 1 platform | B. S. & M. | 2,000 | | | 1916 | Annually | 1 50 | | |
| United Grain Growers "H" | 1916 | 600,000 | 2 hoppers | Fairbanks | 96,000 | 1 | 1 | 1916 | Annually | 24 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test. |
| | | | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 60,000 | 1 | | 1918 | Annually | 8 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electric | 1916 | 1,000,000 | 3 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 2 | 1 | 1916 | Annually | 36 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 84,000 | 1 | ..... | 1926 | Annually | 12 00 | | |
| Wheat Pool No. 5 | 1918 | 1,500,000 | 4 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 2 | 2 | 1918 | Annually | 48 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Eastern Terminals | 1918 | 3,500,000 | 7 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 4 | 3 | 1918 | Annually | 84 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Ogilvie Feed Mill | 1921 | 180,000 | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 84,000 | S. | & R. | 1921 | Annually | 12 00 | Semi-annually | 1 special test |
| Superior | 1922 | 300,000 | 2 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 1 | 1 | 1922 | Annually | 24 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Wiley Lowe | 1921 | 70,000 | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 84,000 | S. | & R. | 1921 | Annually | 12 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 12,000 | S. | & R. | 1921 | Annually | 3 50 | Semi-annually | |
| Northwestern | 1922 | 3,000,000 | 3 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 3 | ..... | 1922 | Annually | 36 00 | Semi-annually | |
| New Workhouse | 1925 | ..... | 3 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 1 | 2 | 1925 | Annually | 36 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Stewarts | 1923 | 1,250,000 | 4 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 2 | 2 | 1923 | Annually | 48 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Bawlfs | 1923 | 1,250,000 | 4 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 2 | 2 | 1923 | Annually | 48 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Reliance | 1924 | 1,500,000 | 5 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 3 | 2 | 1924 | Annually | 60 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | 62,975,000 | | | | | | | | 1,946 00 | | |
| *Government Interiors—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moose Jaw | 1914 | 3,250,000 | 6 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 3 | 3 | 1914 | Annually | 72 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 2 automatics | Fairbanks | 180 | Bag | gers | 1915 | Annually | 4 60 | | |
| | | | 2 platform | Gurney | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | 1915 | Annually | 3 00 | | |
| Saskatoon | 1914 | 3,250,000 | 6 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 3 | 3 | 1914 | Annually | 72 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 2 automatics | Fairbanks | 180 | Bag | ger | 1915 | Annually | 4 60 | | |
| | | | 1 platform | Fairbanks | 600 | ..... | ..... | 1915 | Annually | 1 00 | | |
| Calgary | 1915 | 2,500,000 | 6 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 3 | 3 | 1915 | Annually | 72 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 automatic | Fairbanks | 180 | Bag | ger | 1915 | Annually | 2 30 | | |
| | | | 1 platform | Fairbanks | 600 | | | 1915 | Annually | 1 00 | | |
| Edmonton | 1924 | 2,500,000 | 5 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 3 | 2 | 1924 | Annually | 60 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Prince Rupert | 1925 | 1,250,000 | 5 hoppers | Gurney | 120,000 | 3 | 2 | 1925 | Annually | 60 00 | Semi-annually | |
| *Vancouver, B.C.—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harbour Commissioners No. 1 | 1916 | 1,250,000 | 3 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | ..... | 3 | 1916 | Annually | 36 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 3 automatics | Richardson | 10,000 | 3 | ..... | 1916 | Annually | 54 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 4 automatics | Richardson | 180 | Bag | gers | 1916 | Annually | 14 60 | | |
| | | | 1 platform | Fairbanks | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 1922 | Annually | 1 00 | | |
| " " No. 1 Annex | 1923 | 600,000 | 3 hoppers | Fairbanks | 72,000 | 3 | ..... | 1923 | Annually | 30 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Harbour Commissioners No. 2 | 1924 | 1,750,000 | 4 hoppers | Gurney | 150,000 | ..... | 4 | 1924 | Annually | 56 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 6 hoppers | Gurney | 72,000 | 6 | ..... | 1924 | Annually | 60 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Burrard | 1923 | 630,000 | 2 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 1 | 1 | 1923 | Annually | 24 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 hopper | Gurney | 60,000 | 1 | ..... | 1924 | Annually | 8 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Vancouver Terminal Grain Co. | 1924 | 2,250,000 | 5 hoppers | Fairbanks | 120,000 | 3 | 2 | 1924 | Annually | 60 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 hopper | Gurney | 132,000 | 1 | ..... | 1925 | Annually | 13 00 | Semi-annually | |
| Columbia Grain Co. | 1924 | 100,000 | 2 hoppers | Fairbanks | 60,000 | 2 | ..... | 1924 | Annually | 16 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | | 1 hopper | Fairbanks | 120,000 | ..... | 1 | 1924 | Annually | 12 00 | Semi-annually | |
| | | 19,330,000 | | | | | | | | 2,683 10 | | |
| Grand total | | 82,305,000 | | | | | | | | | | |

# CHAPTER V

## (A)—REPORT OF LICENSING AND BONDING FOR THE SEASON OF 1925-26

During the license year of 1925-26, commencing September 1, 1925, and ending August 31, 1926, 257 firms and individuals applied for licenses as required by the provisions of the Canada Grain Act.

Four thousand six hundred and three applications were received, an increase of 192 over the previous season. Sixty of the applications were withdrawn for various reasons and 4,543 licenses were issued.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND LICENSES ISSUED

| Kind of License | Applications | | Licenses issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Received | Withdrawn | |
| Track buyers | 101 | 6 | 95 |
| Commission merchants | 101 | 7 | 94 |
| Primary grain dealers | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Public terminal elevators | 21 | ..... | 21 |
| Private elevators | 64 | ..... | 64 |
| Public elevators | 17 | ..... | 17 |
| Manufacturing elevators | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| Elevator space | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Country elevators | 4,282 | 46 | 4,236 |
| | 4,603 | 60 | 4,543 |

At August 31, 1926, there were 4,405 elevators in the Western Inspection Division, with a total storage capacity of 239,218,560 bushels.

ELEVATOR STORAGE CAPACITY—WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISION, AS AT AUGUST 31, 1926

| Kind of Elevator | Number of Elevators | Capacity |
|---|---|---|
| | | Bushels |
| Country elevators | 4,310 | 141,897,560 |
| Public terminal elevators | 19 | 60,375,000 |
| Private elevators | 67 | 34,669,000 |
| Manufacturing elevators | 9 | 2,277,000 |
| | 4,405 | 239,218,560 |

The records of the board show that 95 of the 4,310 country elevators, with an approximate storage capacity of 2,850,000 bushels, were not in operation at any time during the season.

Of the 19 public terminal elevators, 11 are located at the head of the lakes, with total storage capacity of 41,525,000 bushels; 5 at interior points, capacity 13,000,000 bushels; and 3 at Vancouver, with storage capacity of 5,850,000 bushels.

PUBLIC TERMINAL AND PRIVATE ELEVATORS IN THE WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISION, AS AT AUGUST 31, 1926

| Location | Public Terminal Elevators | | Private Elevators | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Capacity | No. | Capacity |
| Fort William | 7 | 23,500,000 | 12 | 10,200,000 |
| Port Arthur | 4 | 18,025,000 | 11 | 12,975,000 |
| | 11 | 41,525,000 | 23 | 23,175,000 |
| Interior points | 5 | 13,000,000 | 34 | 9,107,000 |
| Vancouver | 3 | 5,850,000 | 9 | 1,137,000 |
| Prince Rupert | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,250,000 |
| | 3 | 5,850,000 | 10 | 2,387,000 |
| Totals | 19 | 60,375,000 | 67 | 34,669,000 |

In the Eastern Inspection Division, the only elevators under the jurisdiction of the board are the public elevators, of which there are 25, with a total storage capacity of 41,310,000 bushels. Thirteen of these elevators are located in Ontario, 7 at Montreal and Quebec, and 5 at the Atlantic coast in the Maritime Provinces.

The appended statements show:—

"Licenses issued during the past fifteen years."

"Comparative summary of elevators, together with storage capacities, from 1911-12 to 1925-26."

"Summary of elevators in the Western and Eastern Inspection Divisions, as at August 31, 1926."

## (B)—LOADING PLATFORMS

During the season of 1925-26 the board dealt with a number of petitions for the erection and extension of grain loading platforms. Upon the recommendation of the board, a two-car platform was erected at Dulwich, Sask., on the Canadian National Railways, and extensions were made at the following points:—

Clandeboye, Man. (Canadian Pacific Railway)—extended to 5 cars.

Curtis, Man. (Canadian National Railways)—extended to 4 cars.

At March 1, 1926, there were 2,223 loading platforms in Western Canada, at which farmers could load grain, without putting such grain through country elevators, into 5,298 cars simultaneously.

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF GRAIN LOADING PLATFORMS IN WESTERN CANADA

| Province | Number of Platforms | Car Capacity |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 638 | 1,596 |
| Saskatchewan | 992 | 2,493 |
| Alberta | 568 | 1,159 |
| British Columbia | 18 | 36 |
| Ontario | 7 | 14 |
| | 2,223 | 5,298 |

## (C)—CARS OUT OF TURN

By virtue of section 192 of the Canada Grain Act, the board is accorded certain discretionary powers in connection with the supplying of cars for the shipment of grain at country points. During the year 1925-26 the board ordered seventy-nine (79) cars to be supplied out of turn for the relief of elevators in danger of collapse, for the shipment of seed grain, for grain urgently required for feeding and milling purposes, and for grain out of condition or insufficiently housed.

## (D)—COMPLAINTS

During the year ending August 31, 1926, the board dealt with two hundred and fifty-two (252) complaints relating to inspection and weighing of grain, shipments ex country elevators, etc.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND KIND OF LICENSES ISSUED DURING THE SEASONS 1911-12 TO 1925-26

| Kind | 1925-1926 | 1924-1925 | 1923-1924 | 1922-1923 | 1921-1922 | 1920-1921 | 1919-1920 | 1918-1919 | 1917-1918 | 1916-1917 | 1915-1916 | 1914-1915 | 1913-1914 | 1912-1913 | 1911-1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country elevators and warehouses | 4,236 | 4,074 | 4,054 | 3,828 | 3,668 | 3,704 | 3,146 | 3,322 | 3,577 | 3,257 | 3,013 | 2,636 | 2,552 | 2,267 | 1,972 |
| Public terminal elevators | 21 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 14 | * 23 | * 34 |
| Private elevators | 64 | 63 | 60 | 32 | 29 | 25 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 13 | | |
| Public elevators | 17 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 20 | | |
| Manufacturing elevators | 10 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Elevator space | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 19 | 58 |
| Track buyers | 95 | 104 | 109 | 113 | 132 | 143 | 131 | 130 | 156 | 211 | 195 | 140 | 137 | 146 | 123 |
| Commission merchants | 94 | 94 | 102 | 100 | 110 | 117 | 114 | 117 | 126 | 138 | 111 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 84 |
| Primary grain dealers | | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total number issued | 4,543 | 4,374 | 4,361 | 4,112 | 3,980 | 4,014 | 3,441 | 3,620 | 3,921 | 3,666 | 3,379 | 2,924 | 2,830 | 2,546 | 2,271 |

* Licensed as "Terminal Elevators."

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ELEVATORS FOR THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS

| License Year | Stations | Elevators | Warehouses | Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-1912 | 937 | 2,037 | 31 | 108,649,900 |
| 1912-1913 | 1,048 | 2,319 | 37 | 127,224,550 |
| 1913-1914 | 1,217 | 2,607 | 24 | 154,765,000 |
| 1914-1915 | 1,247 | 2,813 | 28 | 168,624,000 |
| 1915-1916 | 1,334 | 3,059 | 19 | 180,988,000 |
| 1916-1917 | 1,400 | 3,360 | ..... | 193,844,000 |
| 1917-1918 | 1,463 | 3,694 | ..... | 211,591,800 |
| 1918-1919 | 1,484 | 3,777 | ..... | 221,279,964 |
| 1919-1920 | 1,511 | 3,797 | ..... | 226,256,970 |
| 1920-1921 | 1,542 | 3,855 | ..... | 231,213,620 |
| 1921-1922 | 1,559 | 3,924 | ..... | 231,633,420 |
| 1922-1923 | 1,578 | 4,020 | ..... | 238,107,420 |
| 1923-1924 | 1,620 | 4,169 | ..... | 251,194,620 |
| 1924-1925 | 1,704 | 4,324 | ..... | 269,900,620 |
| 1925-1926 | 1,745 | 4,416 | ..... | 281,746,560 |

SUMMARY OF ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISIONS, AS AT AUGUST 31, 1926

| Province | Stations | Elevators | Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bushels |
| MANITOBA— | | | |
| Country Elevators | 386 | 667 | 20,008,800 |
| Manufacturers' Elevators | (3) | 4 | 1,342,000 |
| Interior Public Terminal Elevators | 1 | 1 | 1,000,000 |
| Private Elevators | 1 (5) | 12 | 3,150,000 |
| Total | 388 | 684 | 25,500,800 |
| SASKATCHEWAN— | | | |
| Country Elevators | 904 | 2,622 | 83,098,760 |
| Manufacturing Elevators | 1 | 1 | 20,000 |
| Interior Public Terminal Elevators | (2) | 2 | 7,000,000 |
| Private Elevators | (2) | 2 | 1,407,000 |
| Total | 905 | 2,627 | 91,525,760 |
| ALBERTA— | | | |
| Country Elevators | 437 | 1,019 | 38,735,000 |
| Manufacturing Elevators | (2) | 3 | 730,000 |
| Interior Public Terminal Elevators | (2) | 2 | 5,000,000 |
| Private Elevators | 1 (4) | 15 | 2,640,000 |
| Total | 438 | 1,039 | 47,105,000 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA— | | | |
| Country Elevators | 1 | 1 | 15,000 |
| Public Terminal Elevators | 1 (2) | 3 | 5,850,000 |
| Private Elevators | 2 | 12 | 2,497,000 |
| Total | 4 | 16 | 8,362,000 |
| ONTARIO— | | | |
| Manufacturing Elevators | (1) | 1 | 185,000 |
| Country Elevators | 1 | 1 | 40,000 |
| Public Terminal Elevators | 2 | 11 | 41,525,000 |
| Private Terminal Elevators | 1 (4) | 26 | 24,975,000 |
| Total | 4 | 39 | 66,725,000 |
| WESTERN DIVISION | 1,739 | 4,405 | 239,218,560 |
| ONTARIO—Public Elevators | 10 | 13 | 22,300,000 |
| QUEBEC—Public Elevators | 2 | 7 | 15,310,000 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK—Public Elevators | 2 | 3 | 2,200,000 |
| NOVA SCOTIA—Public Elevators | 1 | 2 | 1,500,000 |
| EASTERN DIVISION | 15 | 25 | 41,310,000 |
| Grand Total | 1,754 | 4,430 | 280,528,560 |

# CHAPTER VI

## MAXIMUM TARIFF OF PUBLIC TERMINAL ELEVATOR CHARGES AT FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR TERMINALS

For the Year ending August 31, 1927. Effective September 1, 1926

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of its equipment, shipments will be received upon the following terms and conditions, and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1925.

### Elevation Charges

On straight grade, tough, damp, or wet grain, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days: Flax, 2 cents per bushel; rye, 1½ cents per bushel; wheat, oats and barley, 1¼ cents per bushel.

All tough, damp, wet, condemned, heating, heated or fireburnt grain may always be refused. If received and stored, it will be only at the owner's risk of deterioration. All damp grain and tough and damp flax will be dried without notice as soon after unloading as facilities will permit.

On mixed grains handled as mixtures, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, two cents (2c.) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, three cents (3c.) per hundred pounds.

### Storage Charges

On straight grade and tough grain, not otherwise specified, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof after the first fifteen days, one-thirtieth of one cent (1/30c.) per bushel.

On mixed grain handled as mixtures, storage, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof after the first fifteen days, two-thirtieths of one cent (2/30c.) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, storage, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof after the first fifteen days, one-tenth of one cent (1/10c.) per hundred pounds.

### Screenings

On wheat carrying a dockage of three per cent (3%) or more, after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On oats and barley carrying a dockage of five per cent (5%) or more, after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On rye and flax carrying a dockage of five per cent (5%) or more, after deducting one per cent (1%) of the gross weight of the car to cover outward dockage and waste in cleaning, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

If disposition of screenings covered by outstanding returns is not received within thirty (30) days from the date of unloading, they may be disposed of for account of whom it may concern.

The holder of warehouse receipts or shut-outs covering dockage shall be entitled to receive such average quality of screenings as shall be determined by the Inspection Department in accordance with sample tests which shall be made in such manner and when deemed necessary by said department.

### Cleaning Charges

On wheat, for removal of dockage, other than commercial grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

Dockage under 3 per cent, no charge.
Dockage 3 per cent to 5 per cent inclusive, one-half cent (½c.) per bushel.
Dockage, 5½ per cent to 10 per cent inclusive, one cent (1c.) per bushel.
Dockage, over 10 per cent, one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

On wheat carrying a return of other grain of commercial value, except flax, computed on gross weight of car, an additional separating charge of one cent (1c.) per bushel.

On wheat carrying a return of flax, an additional separating charge computed on gross weight of car, two cents (2c.) per bushel.

On oats, barley and rye, for removal of dockage, other than commercial grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

On all cars carrying a dockage of:

Less than 5 per cent, no charge.
5 per cent to 10 per cent inclusive, one cent (1c.) per bushel.
Over 10 per cent, one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

On oats, barley and rye carrying a return of flax computed on gross weight of car, an additional separating charge of two cents (2c.) per bushel.

Flax cleaned from any other grain containing broken particles that cannot be separated, shall be classified as "Flax and Broken Wheat."

On flax, for removal of dockage, other than commercial grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

On flax carrying a dockage of:

Less than 5 per cent, no charge.
5 per cent to 10 per cent inclusive, one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.
Over 10 per cent, two cents (2c.) per bushel.

On flax carrying a return of other grain of commercial value, computed on gross weight of car, an additional separating charge of one cent (1c.) per bushel.

### Drying Charges

On tough grain, three cents (3c.) per bushel.
On damp or wet grain, five cents (5c.) per bushel.

### Allowance for Invisible Loss and Shrinkage on all Cars

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 30 pounds per car |
| Oats | 50 " " |
| Barley | 50 " " |
| Mixed grain | 50 " " |
| Rye | 56 " " |
| Flax | 56 " " |

### All Charges

All charges for cleaning, drying or other treatment will be computed on gross weight of car, for elevation and storage on net weights. All charges accruing after issue of initial completed outturn and expense bill will follow the grain. All charges whatsoever must be paid before shipment.

### Bulkheads

On bulkheads for their removal and other additional expense in handling and unloading car, five dollars ($5) per bulkhead.

### Unloading Sacked Grain

A charge of five cents (5c.) per sack will be made for unloading all sacked grain.

### Preparing Cars for Loading

When paper is used in preparing cars there will be a charge of four dollars ($4) for each car.

### Unspecified Grain

Unspecified grain will only be received, stored and treated subject to special charges to be agreed upon at the time, subject to the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners

Upon the application to the board of any public terminal elevator, the above tariff may be reduced in so far as that elevator is concerned, but such reduced charges must apply to all grain received at such elevator during the crop year 1926-27

Authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1385.

Dated at Ottawa, September 8, 1926.

Approved by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

F. J. RATHBONE,
*Secretary.*

## MAXIMUM TARIFF CHARGES—GOVERNMENT INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT SASKATOON, MOOSE JAW, CALGARY AND EDMONTON

For the Year ending August 31, 1927. Effective September 1, 1926.

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of its equipment, shipments will be received upon the following terms and conditions, and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1925, and amendments thereto.

### Elevation Charges

On straight grade, tough, damp or wet grain, not otherwise specified, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurace against fire for the first fifteen days, one cent (1 cent) per bushel.

All tough, damp, wet, condemned, heating, heated or fireburnt grain may always be refused. If received and stored, it will be only at the owner's risk of deterioration and under special contract. Except that from November first to April first tough grain will be received and stored under the terms and conditions applying to straight grade grain as provided in sections 130 to 139 Canada Grain Act.

On mixed grains handled as mixtures, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, one and one-half cents (1½ cents) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, three cents (3 cents) per hundred pounds.

On grain unloaded from waggons, or teams, receiving, elevating, cleaning, shipping, insurance against fire, storage for the first fifteen days, one and one-half cents (1½ cents) per bushel.

### Storage Charges

On straight grade and tough grain, not otherwise specified, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, one-sixtieth of one cent (1/60 cent) per bushel.

On mixed grain handled as mixtures, storage, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, one-thirtieth of one cent (1/30 cent) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, storage, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, one-tenth of one cent (1/10 cent) per hundred pounds.

### Screenings

On wheat carrying a dockage of three per cent (3%) or more, after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On oats and barley carrying a dockage of five per cent (5%) or more, after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On rye and flax carrying a dockage of five per cent (5%) or more, after deducting one per cent (1%) of the gross weight of the car to cover outward dockage and waste in cleaning, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

If disposition of screenings covered by outstanding returns is not received within thirty (30) days from the date of unloading, they may be disposed of for account of whom it may concern.

The holder of warehouse receipts or shut-outs covering dockage shall be entitled to receive such average quality of screenings as shall be determined by the Inspection Department in accordance with sample tests which shall be made in such manner and when deemed necessary by said department.

### Cleaning Charges

On wheat, when the dockage contains no other grain of commercial value, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

Dockage under 3 per cent, no charge.
Dockage 3 per cent to 5 per cent inclusive, ½ cent per bushel.
Dockage over 10 per cent, 1½ cents per bushel.
Dockage 5½ per cent to 10 per cent inclusive, 1 cent per bushel.

On wheat carrying a return of other grain of commercial value, except flax, computed on gross weight of car, an additional separating charge of one cent (1 cent) per bushel.

On wheat carrying a return of flax, an additional separation charge computed on gross weight of car, two cents (2 cents) per bushel.

On oats, barley and rye, when the dockage contains no other grain of commercial value, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

On all cars carrying a dockage of—
Less than 5 per cent, no charge.
Five per cent to 10 per cent inclusive, 1 cent per bushel.
Over 10 per cent, 1½ cents per bushel.

On oats, barley and rye carrying a return of flax, computed on gross weight of car, an additional separating charge of two cents (2 cents) per bushel.

Flax cleaned from any other grain containing broken particles that cannot be separated shall be classified as flax and broken wheat.

On flax, when the dockage contains no other grain of commercial value, there will be the following cleaning charges:—

On flax carrying a dockage of—

Less than 5 per cent, no charge.
From 5 per cent to 10 per cent inclusive, 1½ cents per bushel.
Over 10 per cent, 2 cents per bushel.

On flax carrying a return of other grain of commercial value, computed on gross weight of car, an additional separating charge of one cent (1c.) per bushel.

### Drying Charges

On tough grain, three cents (3c.) per bushel.
On damp or wet grain, five cents (5c.) per bushel.

### Allowance for Invisible Loss and Shrinkage

On all grain received, deductions from the gross weight of each car to cover invisible loss and shrinkage in handling will be made as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 30 pounds |
| Oats | 50 " |
| Barley | 50 " |
| Flax | 56 " |
| Rye | 56 " |
| Mixed grain | 50 " |

### All Charges

All charges for cleaning, drying or other treatment will be computed on gross weight, for elevation and storage on net weights, all charges accruing after issue of initial completed outturn and expense bill will follow the grain. All charges whatsoever must be paid before shipment.

### Bulkheads

On bulkheads for their removal and other additional expenses in handling and unloading car, five dollars ($5) for each bulkhead.

### Unloading Sacked Grain

A charge of five cents (5c.) per sack will be made for unloading all sacked grain.

### Sacking Grain

Sacking grain and loading to cars or other vehicles will be subject to rate agreed upon.

### Preparing Cars for Loading

When paper is used in preparing cars there will be a charge of four dollars ($4) for each car.

### Unspecified Grain

Unspecified grain will only be received, stored and treated subject to special charges to be agreed upon at the time subject to the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Approved by Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

(Sgd.) F. J. RATHBONE,
*Secretary.*

Authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1729.
Dated at Ottawa, November 5, 1926.

## COUNTRY ELEVATORS

### Maximum Tariff of Charges for Licensed Country Elevators for the Period ending August 31, 1927. Effective September 1, 1926

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of the construction, all grain tendered must be taken into store upon following terms and conditions, and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1925, and amendments thereto.

*Maximum Rates—Special Bin Grain.*—Receiving, elevating, spouting, insurance against fire, storing for the first fifteen (15) days and putting into cars on track; no elevator shall charge more than three cents (3c.) per bushel for flax, two and one half cents (2½c.) per bushel for wheat, barley and rye, and one and three-quarter cents (1¾c.) per bushel for oats.

*Graded Storage and Subject to Grade and Dockage Grain.*—Receiving, elevating, spouting, insurance against fire, storing for the first fifteen days and putting into cars on track; no elevator shall charge more than three cents (3c.) per bushel for flax, two cents (2c.) per bushel for wheat, barley and rye and one and three-quarter cents (1¾c.) per bushel for oats.

Storage not otherwise provided, including insurance against fire, for each succeeding day after the first fifteen (15) days shall not exceed one-thirtieth of one cent (1/30c.) per bushel.

*Cleaning.*—The rate for cleaning grain shall be mutually agreed upon by the elevator operator and the owner of the grain according to the nature of its dockage, but in no case shall the rate exceed a maximum of two cents (2c.) per bushel.

*Shrinkage.*—No elevator shall take more than the allowance for shrinkage, waste in handling, storing and transmitting the grain to a terminal than the weight in pounds set forth in the shrinkage table as authorized by the Governor in Council and declared to form part of the tariff and Rules and Regulations for Country Elevators.

All shrinkage on tough and damp grain shall not be more than double the allowance as set forth in the aforesaid schedule.

Such shrinkage table shall be placed conspicuously in all licensed country elevators for free inspection of the public.

*Dockage on Cash or Stored Grain.*—No elevator shall take a greater dockage than that shown by a proper test over a number ten sieve, except where the grains contain foreign grain or seeds which cannot be taken out by a number ten sieve.

Every elevator must be equipped with the necessary sieves and scales for making proper tests, and the elevator operator must make the test in the presence of the owner of the grain when requested.

*General.*—When tough, damp or wet grain is taken into store it shall be at the owner's risk, and the elevator operator shall have the right to ship it immediately to a terminal elevator for treatment.

All tough, damp or wet grain, containing an excessive amount of snow and ice, may be handled subject to agreement between the owner of the grain and the operator.

## Rules and Regulations for Country Elevators

1. The owner or operator of a country elevator shall post in the elevator in a conspicuous place, a diagram, to a scale of not less than one-half inch to one foot showing the location and numbers of the several bins in such elevator.

2. In shipping or delivering any grain stored in a country elevator, the net weight on the ticket or tickets shall be final, unless an investigation by the Board of Grain Commissioners shows reason for the contrary. The shipper to be paid in case of short shipment up to the amount of his or her ticket or tickets for the full billing capacity of the car, at the same price as the car was disposed of.

3. All shipping bills for grain shipped through an elevator shall be made out by the elevator agent, and he shall advise such parties as the owner may instruct.

4. Where delivery is made into cars on track at the country elevator the bill of lading (if issued) and an affidavit of weight shall upon request be delivered by the country elevator to the owner and thereupon the country elevator shall be relieved from further liability for grades and weights, except in so far as the subject to grade and dockage ticket otherwise provides.

5. Upon receipt of storage tickets and lawful charges the elevator owner shall deliver, whichever may be requested, by the party surrendering the tickets, either the shipping bill in conformity with rule No. 4 of these Regulations, or a terminal warehouse receipt for the full amount of the grain called for by the tickets in carload lots as soon as possible after the transportation company has delivered the grain at a terminal elevator and certificates of grade and weight therefor have been issued.

6. The owner of grain in an elevator wishing such grain shipped to any point other than a terminal point, or where Government weights cannot be obtained, the owner of the grain must then accept the elevator weights at the shipping point as final unless it is proved that the shipping weights are not correct. Provided, moreover, the owner of the grain can always demand an affidavit as to the actual grain shipped and delivered from the elevator operator and receiver of said grain respectively.

7. No owner or operator of a country elevator or warehouse shall sell, assign, mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate any grain stored in such elevator or warehouse, for which storage tickets have been issued, and the owner or operator may be required by the board to produce at any time proper registered warehouse receipts or bills of lading for such grain as has been shipped from the country elevator or warehouse, and for which there is still outstanding storage tickets.

8. No license will be granted for the operation of any country elevator the agent or buyer of which is subject to a shortage bond, and in the event of a shortage bond being entered into after license has been granted, such license will be subject to immediate cancellation.

## Rules and Regulations for Handling Grain for which Special Bin or Subject to Grade and Dockage Tickets have been Issued, or where there is Disagreement as to Grade and Dockage

1. The ticket or tickets issued where there is a disagreement as to grade and dockage or where grain has been received subject to inspector's grade and dockage must have incorporated thereon at the time of issue the grade offered by the elevator owner or operator to the owner of the grain and the following words: "Subject to Inspector's Grade and Dockage."

2. The owner of the grain can only demand the quantity that the storage ticket or tickets call for.

3. In case there is a dispute as to the weighing accuracy of the receiving scales, it shall be incumbent upon the owner of the elevator to prove that the scales are weighing accurately.

4. In the case of special bin or subject to grade and dockage grain a proper sample must be drawn from each load by the elevator operator at the time of delivery, in the presence of the party delivering same, and such sample must be drawn satisfactorily to both the deliverer and the operator, and all such samples must be placed in a suitable receptacle satisfactory to the Board of Grain Commissioners, and must be properly mixed in such receptacle. The receptacle shall be provided by the warehouseman and the sample shall be placed therein in the presence of the owner. The receptacle shall be secured by padlock which the owner of the grain shall provide, and the key of which he shall retain.

The warehouseman shall be the custodian of the receptacle and of the sample.

5. In the case of subject to grade and dockage grain, a fair and proper sample of at least two quarts shall then be drawn in the presence of the owner of the grain from such receptacle, and forwarded in a suitable receptacle properly tied and sealed, and marked "subject to inspector's grade and dockage" to the Chief Inspector of Grain, and shall be accompanied by a request in writing of either or both parties aforesaid that the Chief Inspector will examine the sample and report on the grade and dockage the grain is in his opinion entitled to, and would receive if shipped to a terminal point and subjected to an official inspection.

6. After receiving the inspector's judgment, showing the grade and dockage the elevator operator shall in the case of cash tickets make settlement on the basis of the grade and dockage given by the Chief Inspector, and shall, in the case of subject to grade and dockage tickets, issue graded storage tickets showing the grade and dockage as given by the Chief Inspector for the full amount of grain so taken into store, such graded storage tickets to bear the same date as the original subject to grade and dockage tickets, after which the grain shall be subject to the rules and regulations covering graded stored grain.

7. Notwithstanding any regulation provided in paragraphs five and six of these regulations, if the identity of the grain has been preserved even though Subject to Grade and Dockage tickets may have been issued therefor, if agreeable to the owner, the grain then may be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, and Rules and Regulations relating to the special binning of grain in country elevators.

8. At the time of delivery of any grain where a ticket of this kind is being used, and it is agreed upon by the owner of the grain and the elevator operator that the grain is tough, damp or wet, and the elevator operator marks such ticket or tickets: "Out of condition, tough, damp or wet," then whatever grade such sample may receive from the Chief Inspector, it will still grade "tough, damp or wet."

9. If the elevator operator fails at any time to draw and preserve such sample in the manner stated herein, the owner or operator must account to the owner of the grain for the grade designated by the said owner.

10. When submitting samples of grain to the Chief Inspector, elevator operators must have such samples properly marked either "Special Bin" or "Subject to Inspector's Grade and Dockage" as the case may be.

Authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1383.

Dated at Ottawa, September 8, 1926.

Approved by Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

F. J. RATHBONE,
*Secretary.*

SHRINKAGE TABLE

| Wheat, Flax and Rye | | | | Oats | | | Barley | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross bushels | Gross weight in pounds | | Shrinkage allowance | Gross bushels | Gross weight in pounds | Shrinkage allowance | Gross bushels | Gross weight in pounds | Shrinkage allowance |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | | lbs. | lbs. | | lbs. | lbs. |
| Up to and including 25 bushels | 1,500 | 1,400 | 5 | Up to and including 25 bushels | 850 | 5 | Up to and including 25 bushels | 1,200 | 5 |
| Over 25 bushels to 42 " | 1,500<br>2,520 | 1,400<br>2,352 | 10 | Over 25 bushels to 42 " | 850<br>1,428 | 6 | Over 25 bushels to 42 " | 1,200<br>2,016 | 8 |
| Over 42 " to 58 " | 2,520<br>3,480 | 2,352<br>3,248 | 15 | Over 42 " to 58 " | 1,428<br>1,972 | 8 | Over 42 " to 58 " | 2,016<br>2,784 | 12 |
| Over 58 " to 75 " | 3,480<br>4,500 | 3,248<br>4,200 | 20 | Over 58 " to 75 " | 1,972<br>2,550 | 11 | Over 58 " to 75 " | 2,784<br>3,600 | 16 |
| Over 75 " to 92 " | 4,500<br>5,520 | 4,200<br>5,152 | 25 | Over 75 " to 92 " | 2,550<br>3,128 | 14 | Over 75 " to 92 " | 3,600<br>4,416 | 20 |
| Over 92 " to 108 " | 5,520<br>6,480 | 5,152<br>6,048 | 30 | Over 92 " to 108 " | 3,128<br>3,672 | 17 | Over 92 " to 108 " | 4,416<br>5,184 | 24 |
| Over 108 " to 125 " | 6,480<br>7,500 | 6,048<br>7,000 | 35 | Over 108 " to 125 " | 3,672<br>4,250 | 20 | Over 108 " to 125 " | 5,184<br>6,000 | 28 |
| Over 125 " to 142 " | 7,500<br>8,520 | 7,000<br>7,952 | 40 | Over 125 " to 142 " | 4,250<br>4,828 | 23 | Over 125 " to 142 " | 6,000<br>6,816 | 32 |
| Over 142 " to 158 " | 8,520<br>9,480 | 7,952<br>8,848 | 45 | Over 142 " to 158 " | 4,828<br>5,372 | 26 | Over 142 " to 158 " | 6,816<br>7,584 | 36 |

*Shrinkage.*—No elevator shall take more than the allowance for shrinkage, waste in handling storing and transmitting the grain to a terminal than the weight in pounds set forth in this shrinkage table as authorized by the Governor in Council and declared to form part of the tariff and Rules and Regulations for Country Elevators. All shrinkage on tough and damp grain shall not be more than double the allowance as set forth in this schedule. This shrinkage table shall be placed conspicuously in all licensed Country Elevators for free inspection of the public.

The above Table applies to Cash, Special Binned and stored to grade grain.

Authorized by Order in Council, P.C. 1383.

Dated at Ottawa, September 8th, 1926.

Approved by Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada,

F. J. RATHBONE,
*Secretary.*

# MAXIMUM TARIFF OF PUBLIC TERMINAL ELEVATOR CHARGES AT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

## For the Year ending August 31, 1927

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of its equipment, shipments will be received upon the following terms and conditions and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1925, and amendments thereto.

### Maximum Elevation Charges

On straight grade, tough, damp or wet grain, not otherwise specified, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire, for the first fifteen days, one and one-quarter cents (1¼c.) per bushel.

All tough, damp, wet, condemned, heating, heated or fireburnt grain may always be refused, if received and stored it will be only at the owner's risk of deterioration and under special contract, except that tough grain will be received and stored under the terms and conditions applied to straight grade grain as provided in the Canada Grain Act and provisions included in the special provisions made for the Port of Vancouver. (See Canada Grain Act, 1925, and amendments thereto.)

On mixed grains handled as mixtures, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, two cents (2c.) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, three cents (3c.) per hundred pounds.

### Storage Charges

On straight grade and tough grain, not otherwise specified, including insurance against fire, for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, one-thirtieth of one cent (1/30c.) per bushel.

On mixed grain handled as mixtures, storage, including insurance against fire, for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, two-thirtieths of one cent (2/30c.) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, storage, including insurance against fire, for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, one-tenth of one cent (1/10c.) per hundred pounds.

### Screenings

On wheat carrying a dockage of three per cent (3%) or more, after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On oats and barley carrying a dockage of five per cent (5%) or more, after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On rye and flax carrying a dockage of five per cent (5%) or more, after deducting one per cent (1%) of the gross weight of the car to cover outward dockage and waste in cleaning, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

If disposition of screenings covered by outstanding returns is not received within thirty (30) days from the date of unloading, they may be disposed of for account of whom it may concern.

The holder of warehouse receipts or shut-outs covering dockage shall be entitled to receive such average quality of screenings as shall be determined by the Inspection Department in accordance with sample tests which shall be made in such manner and when deemed necessary by said department.

### Cleaning Charges

On wheat, when the dockage contains no other grains of commercial value, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

Dockage under 3 per cent, no charge.
Dockage 3 per cent to 5 per cent inclusive, one-half cent (½c.) per bushel.
Dockage 5½ per cent to 10 per cent, one cent (1c.) per bushel.
Dockage above 10 per cent, one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

On wheat carrying a return of other grain of commercial value, except flax, computed on gross weight of car, an additional separating charge of one cent (1c.) per bushel.

On wheat carrying a return of flax, an additional separating charge computed on gross weight of car, two cents (2c.) per bushel.

On oats, barley and rye, when the dockage contains no other grain of commercial value, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

On all cars carrying a dockage of—

Less than 5 per cent, no charge.
Five per cent to 10 per cent inclusive, one cent (1c.) per bushel.
Over 10 per cent, one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

On oats, barley and rye carrying a return of flax, computed on gross weight of car, an additional separating charge of two cents (2c.) per bushel.

Flax cleaned from any other grain containing broken particles that cannot be separated, shall be classified as "Flax and Broken Wheat."

On flax when the dockage contains no other grain of commercial value, there will be the following cleaning charges:—

On flax carrying a dockage of—

Less than 5 per cent, no charge.
From 5 per cent to 10 per cent inclusive, one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.
Over 10 per cent, two cents (2c.) per bushel.

On flax carrying a return of other grain of commercial value, computed on gross weight of car, an additional separating charge of one cent (1c.) per bushel.

### Drying Charges

On tough grain, three cents (3c.) per bushel.
On damp or wet grain, five cents (5c.) per bushel.

### Allowance for Invisible Loss and Shrinkage on all Cars

As follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 30 | pounds per car. |
| Oats | 50 | " |
| Barley | 50 | " |
| Mixed grain | 50 | " |
| Rye | ½ | per cent computed on gross weight of car. |
| Flax | ½ | per cent computed on gross weight of car. |

### All Charges

All charges for cleaning, drying or other treatment will be computed on gross weight of car; for elevating and storage, on net weights. All charges accruing after issue of initial completed outturn and expense bill will follow the grain. All charges, whatsoever, must be paid before shipment.

### Bulkheads

On Bulkheads for their removal or installation and other additional expense in handling and unloading cars, $5 for each bulkhead.

### Unloading Sacked Grain

A charge of five cents (5c.) per sack will be made for unloading all sacked grain.

### Sacking Grain

For sacking grain the following charges will be made:—

1½c. per bushel on sacks not exceeding 125 pounds
2c. per bushel on sacks not exceeding 160 pounds
2½c. per bushel on sacks not exceeding 220 pounds

For double sacking, one cent (1c.) per sack in addition to above.

For sacking screenings a charge of ten cents (10c.) a sack for sacking will be made.

Sacking of screenings will be done only when conditions warrant it, and the superintendents of such terminal elevators will be sole judge as to this.

Sacks and twine to be furnished by shipper or supplied at his expense. In case of machine sewing, one-half cent (½c.) per sack will be charged for twine.

### Stencilling

A charge of one-half cent (½c.) per sack will be made for stencilling.

### Preparing cars for loading

When paper is used in preparing cars, there will be a charge of four dollars ($4) for each car.

### Unspecified Grain

Unspecified grain will only be received, stored and treated subject to special charges to be agreed upon at the time, subject to the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

This Tariff of Rates is published by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada in accordance with Section 127 of the Canada Grain Act and shall become effective as from January 17, 1927.

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

F. J. Rathbone,
*Secretary,*

Fort William, Ontario, January 12, 1927.

## MAXIMUM TARIFF OF CHARGES GOVERNING THE OPERATION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR AT HALIFAX, N.S. CAPACITY 1,000,000 BUSHELS.

### For the Crop Year ending August 31, 1927

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of its equipment, shipments will be received upon the following terms and conditions and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1925, and amendments thereto:—

### Export Grain

Applicable only on traffic consigned through to British and foreign countries, except the United States, Newfoundland and Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

### Elevation Charges

Including storage, fire and dust explosion insurance for ten days (10) nineteen-twentieths (19/20) of one cent per bushel.

### Storage

After the expiration of ten days (10) an additional charge to cover storage, fire and dust explosion insurance one twenty-fifth (1/25) of one cent per bushel per day.

### Extra Charges

Turning, ⅛c. per bushel. Cleaning, ½c. per bushel.
Mixing, ¼c. per bushel. Bagging, 2c. per bushel.
The shipper to supply bags and twine.

After May 1 when charges at the regular rate for storage amount to one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel, no further charge will be made until the 1st of December.

The above mentioned rate of 1½c. per bushel will cover insurance only up to June 6, after which date, owners of grain will be required to place their own insurance.

### Domestic Grain

Elevation, including storage, fire and dust explosion for ten days (10) one-half cent (½c.) per bushel.

Storage, including fire and dust explosion for each succeeding ten days (10) or part thereof, one quarter cent (¼c.) per bushel.

When at the request of the owner of the grain or the steamship company grain is handled from the elevator to steamship between the hours of 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., also on Sundays and legal holidays, the additional charge for such service will be subject to special arrangement.

### General Conditions

If for any reason it is necessary that grain should be inspected by an official Grain Inspector, his fees will be in addition to the elevating, storage and extra charges as provided herein.

The elevator does not undertake to keep grain separate from other grain of similar kind and grade.

The elevator does not assume any responsibility for loss or damage caused by heating, the acts of Providence, or by any cause whatsoever.

All grain received solely at the risk of the owner, excepting as to loss by fire or dust explosion.

The elevator does not undertake to deliver less than 8,000 bushels at one time.

Orders for shipment must be given in writing accompanied by original bill of lading covering quantity of grain so ordered out.

All storage and other charges must be paid before delivery of shipment.

Consignees and owners must watch the condition of their grain and the probability of same heating, and should they not order it to be turned, the elevator may, in the interests of the consignees and owners, and with or without an order from an official grain inspector, turn the grain to prevent deterioration, in which case, the elevator will make an additional charge, as shown above, to the consignees or owners for this service. The elevator will endeavour to advise consignees or owners when there seems a possibility of their grain heating, but does not undertake any responsibility in connection therewith.

When grain is cleaned, re-elevated or turned, the net quantity only, remaining after this operation, will be delivered.

The elevator reserves the right to refuse to receive into the elevator all tough, damp, wet, condemned, heating, heated or fireburnt grain, or grain which is not accompanied by Government Inspection Certificate, and such grain, if received, will be entirely at owner's risk.

# CHAPTFR VII

## Summary of Annual Weigh-up of Grain in Public Terminal Elevators, 1926

| Elevator Company | Wheat | | Oats | | Barley | | Flaxseed | | Rye | | Mixed Grain | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surplus | Deficit | Surplus | Deficit | Surplus | Deficit | Surplus | Deficit | Surplus | Deficit | Surplus | Deficit |
| | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Company | ..... | ..... | 4,280-10 | ..... | 2,904-24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,779 |
| Consolidated Elevator Company | 784-30 | ..... | ..... | 3,764-12 | 711-12 | ..... | ..... | 4,329-26 | 1,881-00 | ..... | ..... | 1,212,250 |
| Fort William Elevator Co. | 18,215-40 | ..... | 2,108-08 | ..... | ..... | 1,203-34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 955-10 | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Co. | 22,545-50 | ..... | ..... | 11,483-33 | 1,777-07 | ..... | ..... | 90-54 | 1,383-20 | ..... | ..... | 65,670 |
| Northland Elevator Co. | 89,534-10 | ..... | ..... | 4,214 06 | 200-43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,001-08 | ..... | 54,878 |
| Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. | ..... | 1,758-00 | 11,498-18 | ..... | 12,061-42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,775-50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| United Grain Growers' | 17,960-30 | ..... | 5,806-32 | ..... | 6,259-06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,952-08 | 34,546 | ..... |
| Canadian Government Elevators | 101,506-25 | ..... | 23,746-31 | ..... | 11,963-44 | ..... | 9,838-54 | ..... | 3,198-31 | ..... | 1,801,657 | ..... |
| Sask. Co-operative Elevators No. 1, No. 3 | 99,953-50 | ..... | 42,382-07 | ..... | 9,550-17 | ..... | 6,366-37 | ..... | 4,597-04 | ..... | ..... | 1,398,685 |
| Alberta Pacific Grain Co. | 1,252-20 | ..... | 6-16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,630 | ..... |
| Vancouver Harbour Commissioners | 71,940-10 | ..... | 555-20 | ..... | 120-10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vancouver Terminal Grain Co. | 739-30 | ..... | 9,974-14 | ..... | ..... | 206-02 | 209-16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,200 | ..... |
| Totals | 424,432-55 | 1,758-00 | 100,359-20 | 19,462-17 | 45,549-13 | 1,409-36 | 16,414-51 | 4,420-24 | 13,835-49 | 3,908-26 | 1,866,033 | 2,746,202 |
| Total net Surplus | 422,674-55 | | 80,897-03 | | 44,139-25 | | 11,994-27 | | 9,927-23 | | ..... | ..... |
| Total net Deficit | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 880,169 | |

# CHAPTER VIII

## Sessions Held by the Board During Crop Year 1925-26

| Date | Place | Subject Matter |
|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | |
| Sept. 2 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of complaints and routine matters. |
| " 5 | Montreal, Que. | Investigation regarding handling of grain through Montreal. |
| " 8 | New York, N.Y. | Investigation regarding handling of grain through Montreal. |
| " 18 | Montreal, Que. | Investigation regarding handling of grain through Montreal. |
| " 23 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of claims filed against the McMillan Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, Man. |
| " 28 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of complaints and routine matters. |
| " 30 | Moose Jaw, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta. Prince Rupert, B.C., Vancouver, B.C. | General inspection by the Board (accompanied by F. C. T. O'Hara, Esq., Deputy Minister , Department of Trade and Commerce) of the Canadian Government Elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Prince Rupert, and also elevators situated at the port of Vancouver, B.C. |
| Oct. 20 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of complaints and routine matters. |
| Nov. 4 | Winnipeg, Man. | Rules and Regulations governing the operation of Private Elevators. |
| " 5 | Winnipeg, Man. | Rules and Regulations governing the operation of Private Elevators. |
| " 30 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of complaints and routine matters. |
| Dec. 16-17 | Winnipeg, Man. | Handling of tough and damp grain at Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, B.C. |
| 1926 | | |
| Jan. 8 | Pipestone, Sask. | Complaint of Jos. Deremiens of Belleview, Man., vs. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. |
| " 14 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of complaints and routine matters. |
| " 15 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of complaints and routine matters. |
| Feb. 1 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of complaints and routine matters. |
| " 5, 11, 12, 16 | Winnipeg, Man. | Handling of tough and damp grain at Fort William and Port Arthur. |
| " 17 | Winnipeg, Man. | Session with Committee appointed by the Northwest Grain Dealers Association in connection with the recording of all seals and leaks on cars arriving at Winnipeg. |
| " 22 | Fort William, Ont. | Handling of tough and damp grain in railway yards at Fort William and Port Arthur. |
| Mar. 3 | Fort William, Ont. | Conference in connection with drying of tough and damp grain at Fort William and Port Arthur. |
| " 31-Ap. 1 | Montreal, Que. | Inspection and grading of United States grain passing through Canadian Ports. |
| May 6-7 | Ottawa, Ont. | Meeting with a Special Committee in connection with suggested amendments to the Canada Grain Act. |
| " 10 | Montreal, Que. | Discussion with representatives of the Board of Trade of Montreal, with reference to the handling of Canadian and United States grain passing through that port. |
| " 14 | New York, N.Y. | Conference with United States Inspecting Officers regarding grading and handling of Canadian grain through American ports. |
| " 25 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of complaints and routine matters. |
| June 1 | Ottawa, Ont. | Amendments to Canada Grain Act. |
| " 17-18 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of complaints and routine matters. |
| July 26 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of claims filed against the McMillan Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg; also complaints and routine matters. |
| Aug. 14 | Edmonton, Alta. | Meeting with Board of Trade of Edmonton, Alberta, and grain trade, for the purpose of appointing a Board of Grain Appeal for the City of Edmonton. |
| " 19 | Vancouver, B.C. | Tariff charges covering the operation of Public Terminal Elevators at Vancouver, B.C., for the crop year 1926-27. |
| " 24 | Winnipeg, Man. | Investigation of complaints and routine matters. |
| " 25 | Winnipeg, Man. | Tariff charges, Public Terminal Elevators and Country Elevators; also Rules and Regulations governing Country Elevators for the crop year 1926-27. |
| " 31 | Goderich, Ont. | Complaint by Parrish & Heimbecker in connection with a cargo of wheat, shipped from Fort William, Ont. per steamer *Maplecourt;* also complaint by James Richardson & Sons, Limited, in connection with cargo of wheat shipped from Fort William, Ont., per steamer *Rahane.* |

# CHAPTER IX

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

### Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Crop Year ending August 31, 1926—Eastern and Western Divisions

#### EASTERN DIVISION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (A) Montreal— | | |
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees, etc. | $ 65,365 24 | $ 65,365 24 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries | 14,974 54 | |
| Contingencies | 5,180 74 | 20,155 28 |
| Surplus | | 45,209 96 |
| (B) Toronto— | | |
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees, etc. | 4,703 66 | 4,703 66 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries | 5,845 00 | |
| Contingencies | 1,837 51 | 7,682 51 |
| Deficit | | 2,978 85 |

#### Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| Montreal—Surplus | 45,209 96 |
| Toronto—Deficit | 2,978 85 |
| | 42,231 11 |
| Cost of Eastern Grain Standards Board | 370 09 |
| Surplus | $ 41,861 02 |

#### WESTERN DIVISION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (C) Medicine Hat— | | |
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees | $ 6,832 02 | |
| Weighing fees | 6,661 50 | |
| Overtime | 132 00 | $ 13,625 52 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries—Inspection | 3,871 00 | |
| Salaries—Weighing | 9,084 00 | |
| Expenses—Rent | 180 00 | |
| Sundries | 516 02 | 13,651 02 |
| Deficit | | 25 50 |
| (D) Winnipeg— | | |
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees | 274,979 00 | |
| Weighing fees | 26,410 50 | |
| Overtime collections | 919 75 | |
| Samples sold | 12,778 52 | |
| Sundries | 439 83 | 315,527 60 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries—Inspection | 271,826 74 | |
| Salaries—Weighing | 35,365 63 | |
| Expenses—Rent | 18,502 09 | |
| Expenses—Inspection | 18,332 55 | |
| Expenses—Weighing | 223 05 | 344,250 06 |
| Deficit | | 28,722 46 |
| (E) Keewatin— | | |
| *Receipts*—Weighing fees | 6,722 00 | |
| Overtime | 80 00 | 6,802 00 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries | 4,270 00 | |
| Expenses | 210 25 | 4,480 25 |
| Surplus | | 2,321 75 |

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*Continued*

### Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Crop Year ending August 31, 1926—Eastern and Western Divisions—*Continued*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **(F) Kenora—** | | |
| *Receipts*—Weighing fees | 2,254 00 | 2,254 00 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries | 2,220 00 | |
| Expenses | 18 00 | 2,238 00 |
| Surplus | | $ 16 00 |
| **(G) Portage la Prairie—** | | |
| *Receipts*—Weighing fees | $ 4,246 99 | $ 4,246 99 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries | 4,440 00 | 4,440 00 |
| Deficit | | 193 01 |
| **(H) Peterboro—** | | |
| *Receipts*—Weighing fees | 2,220 00 | 2,220 00 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries | 2,220 00 | 2,220 00 |
| **(I) Duluth—** | | |
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees | 4,921 85 | |
| Sundries | 1 60 | 4,923 45 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries | 4,672 00 | |
| Expenses | 163 52 | 4,835 52 |
| Surplus | | 87 93 |
| **(J) Moose Jaw—** | | |
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees | 7,383 00 | |
| Weighing fees | 7,350 00 | |
| Overtime | 27 50 | 14,760 50 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries—Inspection | 6,305 00 | |
| Salaries—Weighing | 6,203 50 | |
| Expenses—Inspection | 627 80 | 13,136 30 |
| Surplus | | 1,624 20 |
| **(K) Saskatoon—** | | |
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees | 6,442 00 | |
| Weighing fees | 5,377 00 | |
| Overtime | 30 00 | |
| Samples sold | 159 06 | 12,008 06 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries—Inspection | 5,856 75 | |
| Salaries—Weighing | 6,690 00 | |
| Expenses—Inspection | 682 41 | 13,229 16 |
| Deficit | | 1,221 10 |
| **(L) Vancouver—** | | |
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees | $ 55,149 00 | |
| Weighing fees | 94,321 50 | |
| Samples sold | 881 97 | |
| Overtime | 144 10 | $ 150,496 57 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries—Inspection | 49,330 07 | |
| Salaries—Weighing | 40,769 23 | |
| Expenses—Inspection | 1,451 39 | |
| Expenses—Weighing | 452 95 | 92,003 64 |
| Surplus | | 58,492 93 |

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*Continued*

### Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Crop Year ending August 31, 1926—Eastern and Western Divisions—*Continued*

(M) Fort William—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees | 356,351 00 | |
| Weighing fees | 611,662 00 | |
| Overtime collections | 32,316 50 | |
| Samples sold | 7,007 35 | |
| Sundries | 22 20 | $1,007,359 05 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries—Inspection | 298,975 54 | |
| Salaries—Weighing | 261,552 71 | |
| Expenses—Rent—Inspection | 7,920 00 | |
| Rent—Weighing | 1,760 40 | |
| Sundries—Inspection | 9,776 94 | |
| Sundries—Weighing | 2,238 58 | 582,224 17 |
| Surplus | | 425,134 88 |

(N) Edmonton—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees | 25,901 00 | |
| Weighing fees | 8,542 00 | |
| Samples sold | 1,312 42 | |
| Overtime | 422 50 | 36,177 92 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries—Inspection | 20,330 06 | |
| Salaries—Weighing | 3,947 00 | |
| Rent—Inspection | 2,380 00 | |
| Expenses—Inspection | 2,942 08 | |
| Expenses—Weighing | 38 00 | 29,637 14 |
| Surplus | | 6,540 78 |

(O) Calgary—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees | $ 30,355 00 | |
| Weighing fees | 16,354 79 | |
| Samples sold | 1,233 40 | |
| Overtime collections | 344 75 | $ 48,287 94 |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries—Inspection | 26,124 65 | |
| Salaries—Weighing | 16,721 79 | |
| Rent—Inspection | 792 34 | |
| Expenses—Inspection | 4,541 49 | 48,180 27 |
| Surplus | | 107 67 |

(P) Prince Rupert—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Receipts*—Inspection fees | nil | |
| Weighing fees | nil | |
| *Expenditure*—Salaries—Inspection | 1,680 00 | |
| Salaries—Weighing | 1,370 00 | |
| Expenses—Inspection | 451 02 | |
| Expenses—Weighing | 7 45 | 3,508 47 |
| Deficit | | 3,508 47 |

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*Concluded*

### Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Crop Year ending August 31, 1926—Eastern and Western Divisions—*Concluded*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Q) Revenue— | | |
| Inspection fees | $ 768,313 87 | |
| Weighing fees | 792,122 28 | |
| Samples sold | 23,372 72 | |
| Overtime collections | 34,417 10 | |
| Registration fees | 29,110 88 | |
| License fees | 25,135 00 | |
| Sundries | 463 63 | |
| Appeal fees—Calgary | 1,664 00 | |
| Appeal fees—Winnipeg | 521 00 | $1,675,120 48 |
| Expenditure— | | |
| Inspection salaries | 688,971 81 | |
| Weighing salaries | 394,853 86 | |
| Inspection expenses | 69,259 65 | |
| Weighing expenses | 4,948 68 | |
| Salaries—Appeal Boards | 2,158 33 | |
| Expenses—Appeal Boards | 1,432 77 | |
| Salaries—Registration Dept | 15,530 77 | |
| Expenses—Registration Dept | 1,978 79 | |
| Salaries—Grain Commission Office | 42,403 30 | |
| Expenses—Grain Commission Office | 3,492 47 | |
| Western Grain Standards Board | 1,624 49 | |
| Eastern Grain Standards Board | 370 09 | |
| General expenses overdraft interest | 2,020 28 | |
| Expenses—Grain Research Laboratory | 757 66 | 1,229,802 95 |
| | | 445,317 53 |
| Cost of printing—charged by departments | | 17,057 73 |
| Surplus | | 428,259 80 |

DOMINION OF CANADA

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES STEWART,

*Minister of the Interior.*

OTTAWA, October 15, 1926.

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# REPORT

## OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## 1925 - 26

Hon. CHARLES STEWART,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the fifty-third Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

The administrative record of the past year is one of exceptional interest. The pronounced development which has taken place has been largely the result of the broad policy followed for many years by the department in regard to the administration of the resources of the federal domain. A marked advance is noticeable in practically every line of activity carried on by the department: this is in harmony with the improvement in economic conditions throughout the Dominion, and follows closely along the trend indicated in the report of the department for the fiscal year 1924-25. It may fairly be taken as showing that a period of activity in all lines of endeavour lies immediately ahead.

A tangible evidence of this upward swing of conditions within the department is afforded by a comparison of the revenues of the different branches for the present as compared with the past fiscal year. It is to be observed, however, that this is no measure of the actual extent of the progress made, since much of the work done by the department is not reflected in fiscal returns.

The revenue of the department, taken as a whole, was $5,271,132.53 and has increased by over 22 per cent compared with the figures for last year. The increases shown by the statements of the individual branches are as follows: Land Patents Branch, over 13 per cent; School Lands Branch, over 40 per cent; Mining Lands Branch, nearly 24 per cent; Timber and Grazing Lands Branch, over 15 per cent; Forestry Service, over 6·5 per cent, despite the fact that last year's figure showed a 33 per cent increase over the previous year and constituted a record up to that time; Parks Branch, 1·7 per cent (last year's figure was 55 per cent over that of the previous year); and the revenue of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch, collected under the administration of the Northwest Game Act, increased by over 59 per cent.

The department has placed its work respecting tourist business on a much more adequate basis. During the year a broader and stronger program was laid down for building up the volume of this traffic. The registrations of motor cars at Canadian ports of entry showed a substantial increase and Canadian recreational resources now occupy an important position among the revenue-producing activities of the country. The lead given by the department in regard to tourist business has received wide support in the press as well as from provincial, local, and business interests throughout the Dominion.

In regard to forestry work, the increased receipts reported each succeeding year from timber sales and timber permits indicate the important place which the forest reserves occupy in the economic life of Western Canada and point to the wisdom of the policy of setting aside for permanent timber production forest areas contiguous to populated sections of the prairies. The value of the forest reserves as recreational areas is being more widely recognized by tourists and

by the public generally. Another phase of the work is that of encouraging the planting of shelter-belts on prairie farms. The number of broad-leaved trees distributed yearly for this purpose approximates five million, and last year there were also sent out about ninety thousand coniferous transplants. No less than seventy-three per cent of the existing plantations are reported to be quite successful, and only six per cent are failures. It has been found to be quite practicable to grow good fuel wood under prairie conditions in a very reasonable time, although in these prairie plantations the yield is not of such primary importance when one considers the tone of comfort and beauty which those shelter-belts add to the home on the farm. Sylvicultural research, and tree-seed collection and extraction operations were conducted along the lines of former years, the bulk of the seed extracted being shipped to the British Forestry Commission.

The forest fire situation showed a relief from the abnormal conditions of the previous year. The total number of fires on forest reserves and on Dominion lands under the supervision of the Forest Service was 1,165, as compared with 1,487 in 1924; the total area burned over was 524,225 acres, as compared with 1,185,345 acres the previous year. The result was, in the main, due to a less hazardous condition of the forest floor during the seasons of fire danger, but a part of the credit is attributable to the intensive educational and publicity campaign described in last year's report. This publicity was continued during the fiscal year; "Save the Forest Week" was observed from April 19 to April 25, and a National Advisory Committee representative of the press, the wood-using industries, service clubs, and other national organizations, was formed to encourage fire prevention.

Developments in the pulp and paper industry have been very marked. In June, 1925, a contract was completed with the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company for the establishment of Manitoba's first pulp and paper mill, the capacity of which is to be not less than 100 tons per day. Construction commenced the following August and was well advanced by the end of the fiscal year. The wood supplies are to be obtained by the selection, within certain areas, of limits totalling 1,080 square miles. The selection of these limits is, by the terms of the contract, referred to the Forest Service of the department, which will act in conjunction with the company.

The co-operative agreement entered into during 1925 between the department and the pulp and paper industry provides for an annual money contribution by the latter. This has rendered it possible to extend considerably the scope of the work of the Forest Products Laboratories so as to meet to a greater degree than has yet been practicable the needs of the industry. Already investigations have been commenced on several problems of interest to the pulp and paper industry. Work of general importance to the country which the Government may desire to have carried out will be given precedence over all other investigations.

The Water Power and Reclamation Service is now charged, in addition to its other duties, with the responsibility of securing, compiling, and analysing run-off, and other hydrometric as well as hydraulic data in relation to international waterway matters. This important function has been made more urgent by the increasing frequency of questions concerning boundary waters, and this department keeps closely in touch with all phases of international waterways problems as they arise.

The increase in turbine installation in Canada for the fiscal year reached record figures for any twelve-month period. There was an aggregate of 719,000 horse-power added, compared with about 300,000 last year, making the total to date 4,290,000 horse-power (about 464 horse-power for every thousand of our population). The operations of large industrial concerns which have been

attracted to this country by the facilities which exist for the large scale development of electrical energy cheaply, have accounted for the major part of the increase. The records lately established in the volume of Canadian trade and productive processes are in no small measure due to the high position which water-power holds among the natural resources of Canada. No less important are the advantages which hydraulic developments are offering to the areas more removed from centres of population where industries connected with mining and forestry are being established on a scale previously undreamed of.

In regard to irrigation, no new projects were organized during the fiscal year but a total of 275,000 acres was irrigated on existing projects in the dry areas of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. A sugar factory with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons of beets was established at Raymond, Alta. There were approximately 80,000 bags of sugar produced during the first season's operations, and it is expected that this undertaking will offer a stimulus to the beet-raising industry on irrigated land in the district.

The increased use of the motor car and the impetus given to the tourist traffic have resulted in a wider popularity of the National parks. There were over 61,000 more registrations than last year and each successive year gives rise to a new record in the number of people taking advantage of these unspoiled virgin tracts, which have been reserved for their benefit. Rocky Mountains park has attracted the largest number of visitors, but Jasper park is increasing in favour and shows an advance of over 50 per cent in the number of visitors registering compared with last year. The present accommodation at Jasper was taxed to capacity and when the park is finally opened up to motor travel the number of tourists who will be attracted thereto will more nearly represent its relative importance.

The highway between Field and Lake Louise has been completed and Yoho park is now open to motor travel. The construction of the Akamina highway link between Waterton Lakes National park and the United States Glacier National park has progressed satisfactorily. Matters affecting the conservation of wild life in the parks and the administration of the Migratory Bird Treaty have been favourable on the whole. The buffalo herd at the National park, Wainwright, Alberta, has continued to increase steadily in numbers until now the annual surplus above the forage capacity of the park is about two thousand animals. In the past fiscal year the experiment was begun of placing this surplus on open range in the Wood Buffalo park on the boundary between Alberta and the Northwest Territories, and over sixteen hundred animals were successfully transferred to the new location.

The fire situation in the Canadian National parks proved most difficult to deal with. The fires which followed on a very dry spring and summer season were more numerous and of greater extent than in any previous year, and had it not been for the prompt action of the fire protective services the losses would have been even more serious than they were. A bad year such as this serves to emphasize the necessity for keen vigilance at all times in the matters of efficient equipment and training of fire-fighting forces.

The investigations commenced last year by the North West Territories and Yukon Branch in relation to the conservation of the caribou and the musk-ox in the Canadian Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, and which aimed at securing information as to the degree in which the natives are dependent upon these animals for food and clothing, were continued throughout the fiscal year.

The "bringing in" of Royalite No. 4 well was the stimulus to increased activity on the part of other interests operating in the oil and gas fields of Western Canada. Flows of gas have been obtained in the Viking and other fields in Alberta, and some oil was tapped in the Northwest Territories, and in the Wainwright, Alta., fields. In the Turner Valley field the Royalite property

has been considerably developed by the expenditure of approximately $660,000 for the more efficient handling of the product of the now famous No. 4 well. Both the oil and gas are now pumped through pipe lines to Calgary.

The mineralized areas under the control of this department, especially in the Yukon and in Manitoba, are undergoing pronounced development. The value of the gold exported from the Yukon, according to the returns furnished, increased by over 40 per cent compared with 1924-25 and the development of the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district has proceeded most favourably.

In Manitoba companies of recognized financial strength, with executive and technical officers of wide experience in mining matters, have, after investigations, exercised their options on several of the most promising metallic properties in the central and northern parts of the province, and are planning to operate on an extensive scale requiring the construction of railways, roads, hydro-electric plants, mills, and smelters, entailing an investment of many millions of dollars.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service, during the past year, has greatly added to the collection of data respecting Canada's natural resources and recreational attractions. This is gathered from every available reliable source, classified, and distributed on request to motorists, sportsmen, holiday seekers of every class, educationists, manufacturers, and others. Publicity along educational lines was featured by means of lectures illustrated by lantern slides; radio broadcasting programs; specially prepared bulletins and monographs; geographic and economic maps, showing the nature and distribution of the country's resources, and the extent of their development; and many other means.

Effective publicity abroad is being conducted on a scale never before attempted, with the object of leaving in other countries a just impression of the opportunities which Canada offers to capital and enterprise. Investigation of opportunities for intensifying the development of natural resources within the Dominion is engaging the increased attention of this service.

Settlement on Dominion lands showed an improvement; an area of 749,600 acres was granted under homestead entry during the year as compared with 584,480 acres for 1925, an increase of over 28 per cent. The area disposed of under soldier grant was 92,160 acres. Approximately 866 acres of school lands were sold at an average price of nearly $14 per acre.

The survey operations of the department are co-ordinated through the Surveys Bureau and include the work of the Geodetic Survey, the Topographical Survey, and the International Boundary Commission. The duties of the Geodetic Survey in the fields of precise levelling, triangulation, geodetic base lines, and geodetic astronomy have proceeded along the lines of former years. The wireless method of determining longitude has now passed the experimental stage and indications point to its increased use.

Towards the end of the fiscal year 1924-25 an Order in Council was passed placing all aerial photography and aerial surveying operations, except such as those conducted by the Military Survey Section of the Department of National Defence for their own use, in charge of the Topographical Survey. For some time previously the different phases of this work as they affect the interests of the various departments had been growing broader in scope. The other services concerned now co-operate with the Topographical Survey and under this arrangement rapid development is being made in this relatively new science. An interdepartmental aerial survey committee was also authorized, whose duty it is to relate the work of the various branches of the Government interested in aerial surveying.

The Observatories at Ottawa and Victoria have conducted several important pieces of research work. The meeting of the International Astronomical Union at Cambridge, England, in July, 1925, did much to co-ordinate the efforts of the different national groups participating.

The following is a more detailed outline of the work of the various branches of the department.

## Lands Patents

*Letters Patent.*—The number of letters patent issued during the last fiscal year was 5,484, covering an area of 803,733 acres, made up by provinces as follows:—

| Province | Patents | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 946 | 135,293 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,669 | 401,952 |
| Alberta | 1,617 | 243,616 |
| British Columbia | 223 | 22,382 |
| Yukon Territory | 18 | 473 |
| Northwest Territories | 11 | 17 |
| Totals | 5,484 | 803,733 |

*Homestead Entries.*—Four thousand six hundred and eighty-five homestead entries were granted during the year, aggregating an approximate area of 749,600 acres, being an increase of 1,032 in the number of homestead entries granted as compared with the previous year.

By provinces the entries were made up as follows: Manitoba, 616; Saskatchewan, 2,363; Alberta, 1,556; British Columbia, 150; total, 4,685.

There were 576 soldier grant entries made during the year, aggregating an approximate area of 92,160 acres, made up by provinces as follows:—

| | Number of entries | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 70 | 11,200 |
| Saskatchewan | 296 | 47,360 |
| Alberta | 183 | 29,280 |
| British Columbia (Railway Belt and Peace River Block) | 27 | 4,320 |
| Totals | 576 | 92,160 |

*Accounts and Revenue.*—During the fiscal year $442,020.52, including $188,913.67 interest on deferred payments, was received on account of purchased homesteads, pre-emptions and ordinary sales, showing an increase of $58,300.27, as compared with the payments received during the previous year.

The sum of $100,876.11 was received for entry fees, improvements and sundries, making a total revenue for the fiscal year of $542,896.63.

Refunds were made amounting to $29,376.56, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of improvements collected on cancelled homesteads | $17,945 27 |
| Overpayments on sales; and of moneys on account of purchased homesteads and pre-emption sales, entries for which had been cancelled | 11,431 29 |
| Total | $29,376 56 |

Out of the $11,431.29 above mentioned, the sum of $5,482.64 was refunded to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada in connection with pre-emptions and purchased homesteads converted into soldier grant entries, and the sum of $2,815.08 was refunded to entrants in connection with cancelled pre-emptions and purchased homesteads.

## SCHOOL LANDS

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, school lands were disposed of by public auction and private sales in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as follows:—

| Province | Area in acres | Value | Average per acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 32.00 | $ 245 00 | $ 7 66 |
| Saskatchewan | 562.716 | 7,294 80 | 12 96 |
| Alberta | 271.05 | 4,606 03 | 16 99 |

The approximate net areas disposed of down to March 31, 1926, after making deductions for cancelled sales and adjustments in regard to changes in area, were as follows:—

| Province | Area in acres | Value | Average per acre | Value of Town Lots |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 648,389.97 | $ 6,249,785 80 | $ 9 64 | $ 5,165 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,233,466.1248 | 20,144,540 23 | 16 33 | 12,571 00 |
| Alberta | 797,904.653 | 10,998,304 88 | 13 78 | 39,380 00 |

The revenues collected for the fiscal year (less principal moneys and less expenditure) and paid over to the provinces were as follows: Manitoba, $20,689.89; Saskatchewan, $543,286.15; Alberta, $346,466.36.

The amounts of interest paid in the fiscal year on the investments to the three provinces were as follows: Manitoba, $289,275; Saskatchewan, $681,675; Alberta, $360,150.

## MINING LANDS

The cash revenue received by the Mining Lands Branch was $748,787.33 for the fiscal year. This figure marks an increase in cash revenue of $144,255.99, or nearly 24 per cent over that of the previous fiscal year. In addition expenditures amounting to over $361,000, and incurred in the undertaking of certain development works, were accepted, under the regulations, on account of rentals.

Drilling operations for the discovery of oil continued to be active especially in the Turner Valley and Wainwright fields. The number of wells drilled increased from 299 to 335 and the percentage of producers of both natural gas and oil shows a decided increase. There is more natural gas being produced than the present market can consume. Sound indications exist that the perseverance of the private interests engaged in the development of petroleum and natural gas rights will, in due time, overcome many of the practical difficulties which are characteristic of the oil fields of the western provinces, and which have delayed progress and discouraged efforts in the past. Two wells in the Wainwright field show indications of commercial production and in the Turner Valley field, in addition to an increased production obtained from Royalite Well No. 4, other incompleted wells in the same vicinity gave good promise.

The total revenue derived from coal mining lands on account of rentals, royalties and application fees during the fiscal year amounted to $369,038.46.

The concentration mill installed in the Mayo Keno district of the Yukon Territory and completed in January, 1925, has been continuously operated during the fiscal year. The recovery of concentrates from the local silver-lead ores has been attended with marked success.

The production of gold mined in the Yukon Territory increased considerably. The gold export tax amounted to $21,995.50, as compared with $15,636.48 for the previous fiscal year.

Research work directed to the commercial recovery of the hydro-carbons from the tar-sands of Alberta is being continued.

### TIMBER AND GRAZING

The increase in the revenue from timber, grazing and hay lands was $150,876.43, as compared with the previous fiscal year. The total revenue for the year, amounting to $1,109,013.05, is the highest ever recorded in this branch in any one year and shows an increase of 125 per cent as compared with ten years ago.

While the amount of lumber manufactured from licensed berths and under permit shows a decrease of about fifty million feet, board measure, as compared with the previous year, substantial increases are shown in regard to telephone poles, mining timber, piling, etc., to the extent of over twelve million linear feet of timber, which if converted into board measure, would represent approximately thirty-six million feet.

During the past fiscal year 228 new timber berths were granted and 1,628 new grazing leases issued.

### THE CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

A record was established in the number of persons who visited Canadian National parks during the season, the increase being more than 22 per cent over the previous year. Statistics show that a large percentage of these visitors were Canadians, again proving that the value of these national playgrounds as recreational and rest areas is fast becoming known to the people of the Dominion. It is important to note that the number of transoceanic visitors was also greatly increased over any former year. This is most encouraging as it shows that interest is being stimulated abroad in these regions and the beauty and charm of the Canadian wilds are becoming more generally appreciated.

Most important among the highway and trail construction work carried out was the completion of that section of the Golden Trail lying between Lake Louise and Field. This important stretch of highway makes Yoho park accessible to the outside world, and opens up to the motor tourist a region wonderfully rich in scenic resources. Good progress was made on the Akamina highway construction, the completion of which will eventually link Waterton Lakes National park with the western portion of the United States Glacier National park.

Added accommodation has been provided by the railway companies and private interests within the parks while all such facilities as motor camp sites, etc., are being increased for the convenience of tourists and alpinists.

Most encouraging is the success which has accompanied the efforts put forth in wild life conservation within the parks. A marked increase has been noted in practically all species of game, and this is particularly so in the case of the buffalo, elk, deer and antelope. The preservation of the latter species is now practically assured, while the increase in the buffalo has been so great that arrangements have to be made yearly for the disposal of the surplus animals (amounting to about 2,000 per year) in order that the range on which the buffalo live may continue adequate for the needs of the herd.

The administration of the Migratory Bird Treaty has progressed favourably, and from all indications the provisions of the treaty are being better observed and much good is resulting. The Department of the Interior was represented at an important conference of game commissioners held at Denver, Colorado, during the late summer of 1925. The main topic was the preservation of water and marsh areas to provide resting and feeding grounds for Canadian water fowl during their migration and during their sojourn on their wintering grounds in the United States. The work accomplished at this conference is considered to have been a substantial contribution to the conservation of bird life on this continent. There has been danger for some years

that much of our water-fowl protection work would be undone by the increasing prevalence of oil on the waters of the sea caused by oil tankers and oil-burning vessels. The department had a delegate attend a conference called in Atlantic City in 1923 to deal with oil pollution, and has since been collecting evidence. As most of the pollution occurs on the high seas the Under-Secretary of State called an interdepartmental conference to advise respecting suitable action for dealing with the oil menace. The committee is studying the many phases of this complicated question.

## FORESTRY

The administrative activities of the Forest Service showed steady progress. The total revenue for the year exceeded that of the fiscal year 1924-25 which was the previous high record. Increased receipts from timber sales and timber permits were especially important. Continued depression in the stock industry accounts for a slight falling-off in revenue from grazing. The number of grazing permits issued was greater than the previous year, but the total number of stock pastured on forest reserves showed a diminution. Indications exist, however, that the stock industry is on the upward grade.

The fire loss during the season was normal except in British Columbia where a rather serious situation developed. The use of aircraft for fire detection in Alberta and for both detection and suppression in Manitoba again proved of considerable value.

Intensive surveys, started the previous year designed to provide the basis for permanent management of certain forest reserves on a sustained yield basis, were completed in 1925.

Recreational use of the forest reserves is growing by leaps and bounds. Whereas in former times visitors were mostly persons residing in the neighbourhood of the reserve, the records now show use by people living at considerable distances. Many of the summer resorts on the forest reserves are proving a strong attraction to Unitd States tourists.

Again in 1925 the Forest Service took the lead in bringing to the attention of the people of Canada the seriousness of the situation with respect to forest fire losses. As in 1924, a " Save-the-Forest " Week (April 19 to 25) was celebrated. A new and successful feature was the formation of a National Advisory Committee representative of the press, wood-using industries, service clubs, and many other national organizations interested in forest conservation. This committee took charge of the organization and development of the fire prevention campaign. Through the good offices of the several provincial forest services, provincial committees were appointed for direct supervision of the campaign in the respective provinces. Publicity work included national advertising in the press, addresses before service clubs, schools and other organizations, and the widespread use of radio. The Prime Minister of Canada and the provincial Premiers, or their representatives, broadcasted from C.N.R.O. and other radio stations throughout the country. The Wembley exhibit of the service was revised and enlarged, and attracted very favourable attention throughout the British Isles. Exhibits were also made at many of the provincial exhibitions and fairs in Western Canada.

The work of the Forest Products Laboratories was increased in scope by the coming into force of a co-operative agreement with the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association for participation in the work of the pulp and paper division in the Montreal laboratories. The branch laboratory at Vancouver was moved into new and enlarged quarters provided by the University of British Columbia. This laboratory has made for itself an important place in the economic life of the timber industry of the British Columbia coast.

The forest research division extended its policy of co-operating with the larger pulp and paper companies in investigation of many of the problems arising with respect to pulpwood lands. Seeding and planting work on the forest reserves was reorganized and many experimental cutting areas were established in connection with timber sales.

### WATER-POWER AND RECLAMATION

*Water-Power.*—During the past year water-power installation in Canada increased by 719,000 horse-power and reached a total of 4,290,000 horse-power. The increase is far in excess of that recorded in any previous year, one-half being provided by a single plant on the Saguenay river in the province of Quebec; other installations in Quebec made the aggregate for that province 439,000 horse-power, whilst Ontario contributed 200,000, British Columbia 59,000, and Manitoba 22,000 horse-power to the total. Throughout Canada the whole water-power field was active and new developments and extensions to existing plants were either under construction or actively in prospect, thus giving assurance that steady growth in the production and utilization of hydro-electric power will continue.

*Irrigation.*—In southern Alberta and Saskatchewan the precipitation during the year was slightly above normal. During September and October heavy precipitation, accompanied by cold weather, was experienced almost uninterruptedly and as a result harvest was greatly delayed and grains suffered through loss of grade.

The establishment of a beet-sugar industry at Raymond, Alta., promises to be of great assistance to irrigation development. The factory, which has a daily capacity of 1,000 tons of beets, operated from October 19 to December 26.

A total area of approximately 275,000 acres was irrigated during the past season. While no new districts were organized or large projects developed during the year the construction of small individual projects is still interesting many farmers and ranchers whose lands can be irrigated by direct diversion from nearby streams. Sixty-three applications for such schemes were received while 185 were investigated in the field.

*Drainage.*—Investigations have again been restricted to inspections and surveys of small drainage projects, of which ninety-two were made during the year. The department has maintained supervision over the McArthur Land Company's project in Manitoba and the Waterhen Lake project in Saskatchewan. In the latter project, the Crown land, except for several marginal fractions, has been leased to various individuals for a period of ten years. Close touch has been maintained with provincial drainage schemes in Alberta and Saskatchewan and reclaimed fractional areas within these districts are now being disposed of in accordance with the drainage regulations.

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

*Northwest Territories.*—The revenue collected under the administration of the Northwest Game Act increased from $17,533.51 last year to $27,945.51 for the present fiscal year, thus showing an advance of over 59 per cent. Revenues received on account of licenses issued to hunters and traders, and on account of the sale of wolf pelts show the largest increases.

The new regulations regarding bounty on wolves have been operative now for more than a full year and during the past fiscal year the area over which they became effective was extended to cover the entire Northwest Territories; 576 wolf pelts were surrendered, as compared with 276 the previous year (under both the old and new systems). It is considered that the results achieved fully justify the change in the regulations.

The total value of furs traded in was approximately $1,780,666, as compared with $1,541,678 last year. The chief increases are shown in the numbers of beaver, martin, and white fox skins traded; muskrat shows a heavy decrease.

The shipment of plains buffalo from the Canadian National park at Wainwright to the Wood Buffalo park near Fort Smith was carried out as outlined in last year's report. Indications all point to the ultimate success of the undertaking. The wild wood buffalo continue to thrive. Steps were taken to conserve and protect the caribou and musk-ox of the northern plains.

The annual patrol of the Arctic archipelago was carried out by an expedition in charge of Mr. G. P. Mackenzie, formerly Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. All the posts previously established were visited, supplies were renewed and personnels relieved. An unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a new post at Bache peninsula. The medical officer reported that the health of the natives was found to be better than on the previous year's visit.

The mining, petroleum, and natural gas inspections carried on under the supervision of this branch cover the Prairie Provinces and the Railway Belt of British Columbia as well as the Northwest Territories. A summary of the gas and oil operations in the individual fields of operation is given under the report of the Director, North West Territories and Yukon Branch, at the end of this publication.

*Yukon.**—The season was very favourable for agriculture, the crops being well matured and of excellent quality.

The average health of the people continued to be excellent, although the number of old people applying for assistance is reported to be still increasing and constituted a serious drain on the finances of the territory.

In addition to the public schools previously established at Dawson, Whitehorse, and Mayo and the assisted school at Carcross, two new assisted schools were opened at Selkirk and Keno City.

Ninety-two permits to cut wood and timber were issued, compared with 79 last year; 15 applications for land were received, and 18 patents covering an area of 473 acres were issued.

## SURVEYS BUREAU

The Surveys Bureau comprises three divisions, the Geodetic Survey and the Topographical Survey, each under the supervision of a director, and the International Boundary Commission, Canadian section, the Director General of Surveys being also Boundary Commissioner.

The function of the Geodetic Survey is to determine and furnish accurate geographic positions and precise elevations for selected points throughout the country. This triangulation and level work is being gradually extended across Canada and forms a framework to which all other surveys can be referred. The appropriation was $270,500, and twenty-three parties were in the field.

The chief work of the Topographical Survey is the preparation of detailed topographical maps, the usual field methods being supplemented by the use of aerial photography which in this connection has been developed to a remarkable extent in Canada through close co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force. This survey also carries on legal land surveys as required, land classification surveys, exploratory and control surveys and magnetic surveys. It maintains an efficient mapping office with staff and all necessary equipment for drafting, photographing, lithographing and printing, also the Physical Testing Laboratory for the testing and standardization of instruments of precision. The appropriation was $400,000, and twenty-five parties were in the field.

* Mining in the Yukon is dealt with in the report of the Mining Lands Branch.

The Canadian section of the International Boundary Commission collaborates with the United States section under the treaties of 1903, 1906, 1908, 1910, and 1925 in the demarcation of the boundary between Canada and the United States, a total length of 5,500 miles. The greater part of the field operations made necessary by the earlier treaties having been completed by 1925, the treaty of that year provides that the commission shall permanently maintain the boundary in a state of effective demarcation. This necessitates periodic inspection and repair of monuments, setting new monuments where required, reopening the boundary vista through wooded areas, and the revision of the boundary maps. The larger part of the appropriation of $20,000 was spent in preparing joint reports, including the computation of geographic positions of boundary monuments, and in engraving and printing joint maps to accompany these reports, which under the various treaties must be submitted by the commissioners to their respective governments.

At present the three divisions of the bureau are housed in several buildings in widely separated parts of the city. Under these conditions complete co-operation and the most effective and efficient arrangement of the staffs and of their work cannot be expected and in view of the obvious advantages of concentration of staffs, engaged as these are on closely co-related work, it is hoped that suitable accommodation in one building will before long be available.

A brief summary of the work of each of the divisions of the bureau for the fiscal year follows. Detailed reports of the activities of the Geodetic Survey and the Topographical Survey are issued as separate publications.

### *Geodetic Survey of Canada*

The work of the Geodetic Survey of Canada in furnishing geographic positions and precise elevations as a framework or basis of control for surveys of all kinds, progressed very favourably during the fiscal year 1925-26. The activities of the survey are synopsized in this report under the following heads: precise levelling, triangulation, geodetic base lines, and geodetic astronomy.

*Precise Levelling.*—Towards the close of the previous fiscal year a consolidation was effected between the departmental staffs engaged in control levelling and they were placed in one division under the Geodetic Survey. While essentially put in effect for economic reasons this consolidation will result in improved service to the public. In the opening up of the country practically every development project requires levels in some form, and any means whereby the available levelling data can be made more easily accessible is welcomed by the public in general but more particularly by members of the engineering profession. One result of the amalgamation of staffs has been to concentrate in one division the records of all control levelling heretofore carried on in the Department of the Interior. In addition, however, the work of collecting the records of levelling of all grades carried on by federal and provincial departments, railway companies, etc., is being energetically pursued. This information is being co-ordinated with the control system of this division and tabulated in a form suitable for publication.

Originally the demand for precise levelling in Canada arose from the need of an accurate vertical control in certain areas. Lines of levels were accordingly run from the nearest available precise level bench marks, which then meant the nearest United States bench marks, and were carried into the areas and extended as found necessary. Thus the country was gradually covered with precise level lines divided into separate systems based on different initial bench marks. However, the time is now approaching when it will be possible to consolidate these separate units and have one Canadian precise level net extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The field operations during the fiscal year were concentrated on strengthening the weak links that still remain before this object can be attained.

Levelling operations were carried on in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia. In Quebec the precise line from Rivière du Loup to Lévis, originally run in 1915, was relevelled to ascertain if any vertical displacement had been caused by the earthquake of February 28, 1925.

*Triangulation.*—The season of 1925 witnessed the completion of two sections of triangulation which have been in progress for several years. The eastern portion (625) miles of the triangulation along the 49th parallel (International Boundary) was finished at the end of August. This constituted the Canadian share of a co-operative effort by the two countries. The completion of the western portion by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey was delayed by extensive forest fires in British Columbia and the state of Washington. This arc of triangulation will serve as a basis for all future similar work in Western Canada. The second circuit to be finished was that up the Saguenay river to lake St. John, thence south following the railway to connect with the main net near Three Rivers, P.Q. This net consisted of combined primary and secondary triangulation, and the small closing error indicated a most satisfactory accuracy. The large circuit of Canadian and United States triangulation in Eastern Canada, comprising the St. Lawrence net, the Eastern New Brunswick net and the Bay of Fundy net in Canada, and part of the Eastern Oblique Arc in the United States was almost completed, a partial closure indicating a closing error of only 42 feet in a circuit of over 1,800 miles of triangulation, less than one-third of an inch per mile. In addition to the operations noted above, reconnaissance for the selection of stations was carried on for about 150 miles along the southwest coast of Nova Scota, along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence for about sixty miles east of Harrington, and for over 300 miles northward through Alberta to Edmonton. The Ottawa River triangulation was extended some 150 miles, the reconnaissance at the end of the season finishing just north of Englehart. A line of precise traverse along the Canadian National railway east of Prince Rupert, ended for the season at Pacific, B.C., a distance from Prince Rupert of 118 miles.

*Geodetic Base Lines.*—Two primary base-lines were measured during the year, one on Allumette island, near Pembroke, Ont., in the Ottawa River triangulation net, and one along the Grandes Piles branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway north of Three Rivers in the Northern Quebec net. No unusual difficulties featured these operations. Before and after the measurement of each base-line the invar tapes employed were standardized at the Standards building of the Geodetic Survey.

*Geodetic Astronomy.*—During the season eight Laplace stations were occupied. These are triangulation stations at which astronomical observations for longitude and azimuth are taken. To complete the information for investigations regarding the shape and size of the earth astronomical observations for latitude are also made at Laplace stations. Five of these stations were located in the Canadian section of the 49th parallel triangulation, one in the Ottawa River net, and two in the Northern Quebec net. In the last three cases the wireless method was employed in the longitude determinations. This method has now passed the experimental stage and there is little doubt that its advantages will demand that it be used to an increasing degree in future.

### *Topographical Survey*

Field activities of the Topographical Survey extended from coast to coast, work being carried on in eight of the nine provinces of Canada, in the Northwest Territories and in Yukon territory. Twenty-five parties were employed, several of which were in the field for short periods only, as compared with twenty-nine parties during the previous year.

The staff of the Calgary levelling office and the work formerly carried on there by the Director of Levelling were transferred to the Geodetic Survey of Canada towards the close of the previous fiscal year. Other classes of survey work were continued as usual. Some districts hitherto not mapped in detail were surveyed by the use of aerial photography controlled by rapid traverses along navigable waterways. Aerial photography was also made use of in other classes of work, notably in land classification surveys.

During the fiscal year there were distributed 29,778 maps, 10,862 official plans of townships, townsites, and settlements, and 3,497 other publications, a total of 44,137. Of this number 16,219 were paid for, as compared with 11,125 for last year, an increase of about 46 per cent. In the distribution of these, 6,294 requests were dealt with.

Of the maps issued during the year those for which there was the greatest demand were the revised edition of the map of The Pas mineral area and the new series Banff and Donald sectional sheets. Indications are at hand, also, that there will be a particularly large demand for the map of the area surrounding Red lake in western Ontario which is expected to issue early in April, 1926.

*Topographical and Photo-topographical Surveys.*—A total area of 8,000 square miles of new mapping was completed and a second revision made of 15,000 square miles of the Sectional Map of Canada.

Thirty-two and a half sheets of this map have now been revised in detail. Of these twenty-six have been printed, the others being in various stages of completion. These sheets are printed in a number of colours, usually eight, on the scale of one inch to three miles, each sheet comprising 124 townships of 36 square miles each.

In British Columbia 1,150 square miles in the Revelstoke and Kamloops districts were surveyed by phototopographical methods, the transit and range-finder being used in conjunction with the camera in the wooded and less rugged districts.

In the eastern provinces plane-table surveys for the production of the one-inch-to-the-mile maps were continued. In the province of Quebec the Sorel sheet was completed and the Shawinigan sheet commenced. The two sheets begun the previous season, namely, the Sussex and the New Glasgow sheets in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively, were completed and a start made on the Grand Pré sheet in the latter province.

*Aerial Surveys.*—During the year 49,167 square miles were photographed in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force for the use of the Topographical Survey. Of this area 38,354 square miles were by oblique and 10,813 square miles by vertical axis photography. In all there were received 41,716 photographs, 25,142 being for record and mapping, and 16,574 for the construction of mosaics, for surveyors in the field, and for distribution on request to provincial government officials, city engineers, mining and lumbering corporations, and municipalities.

Areas photographed for mapping purposes include the Victoria and Fort Assiniboine sheets of the Sectional Map and the Lac Seul, Pointe du Bois and Carroll Lake sheets of the Topographic Map of Canada. The Red Lake mining area in Ontario takes in portions of the three last-mentioned sheets. Areas photographed for the making of mosaics include the cities of Joliette and St. Johns in Quebec, certain marsh lands in Manitoba, and timbered lands in Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

Photographs covering parts of six other sheets of the Topographic Map of Canada in eastern Manitoba and western Ontario have been taken but the preparation of these map sheets is withheld pending the completion of further aerial surveys in these areas.

*Control Traverse and Exploratory Surveys.*—The control traverse surveys of 1925 were carried on principally for the purpose of providing control for mapping from aerial photographs. In this method of mapping, considering the territory to be covered, the amount of funds at the disposal of the Survey, the objects to be served and the scale of the finished maps, it was found that adequate control could be provided by replacing a continuous survey to a certain extent with astronomical observations and minor isolated surveys. Four survey parties were employed on control traverse work and two surveys engineers spent part of the season taking astronomical observations.

In northwestern Ontario a continuous traverse survey was extended from Hunter and Hudson stations on the Canadian National Railway system, through the Chukuni River and Red Lake areas and northerly through connecting waterways to the eastern end of Island lake. Surveys were also extended through the waters in the neighbourhood of lac Seul and along the rivers flowing westerly into lake Winnipeg.

In northwestern Canada, a control traverse survey was extended down Hay river from the Sixth meridian to Great Slave lake and northerly from the north arm of Great Slave lake through connecting waterways for over one hundred miles. An exploratory trip was made into the country southeast of Great Slave lake and some five hundred miles of unexplored waters mapped.

*Control Surveys in Nova Scotia and Quebec.*—Control surveys as a basis for topographical mapping were carried on in southwestern Nova Scotia and in the Shawinigan area, Quebec. Permanent monuments established at suitable points from four to six miles apart provide marks to which local surveys may be tied.

*Land Surveys.*—Legal surveys in the Railway Belt of British Columbia included the completion of the boundaries of five timber berths, two school sites, a summer resort at Paul lake near Kamloops in the Niskonlith forest reserve, and a number of miscellaneous surveys.

Additions were made to Rae settlement on the north arm of Great Slave lake and further subdivisions of lots were made at Hay River, Resolution, and Fort Smith settlements in the Northwest Territories. Additional lots were laid out at Berens River, Manitoba, and historic sites were surveyed at Fish Creek in Saskatchewan, and at Coulee Grou in Quebec.

Subdivision was extended over accrued lands around Cygnet lake, Whitford lake and marsh in Alberta, and the Great marsh, near Selkirk, Manitoba. Surveys of water areas and retracement surveys were made in many places where needed for purposes of administration, one of the most extensive retracements being in a township in southeastern Manitoba which was originally subdivided fifty years ago. The boundaries of the Mission farm on Salt river in northern Alberta were also defined.

*Land Classification.*—One regular field party was engaged in Alberta throughout the full season in the combined operations of land classification and revision surveys in the area covered by the south half of the Victoria sheet of the Sectional Map. In Saskatchewan two small irregular areas were examined at the request of the Forest Service.

The aggregate area examined totalled 1,303,040 acres, of which 78,720 acres are located within forest reserves.

*North Boundary of Alberta.*—The need for the establishment on the ground of a portion of the parallel of 60 degrees north latitude in the vicinity of Slave river has been urgent for some years for administrative purposes. This line forms the boundary between the provinces of Alberta and the Northwest Territories. A party was, therefore, employed during the summer on a monumented survey of the boundary from Slave river westerly to Little Buffalo river, a

distance of thirty-six miles. The method of survey adopted was similar to that which had previously been employed in the survey of the 49th parallel or International Boundary.

*Mapping.*—Complete facilities for the production of maps are included in the organization of the Topographical Survey, the work of plotting, compiling, photographing, and lithographing being carried out under one roof. Work is also undertaken for other branches and departments, when it can be done without interfering with the work of the survey.

*Magnetic Surveys.*—During the season of 1925, magnetic surveys were continued by all the survey parties whenever opportunities occurred in the course of the regular work. The magnetic measurements take but a few minutes each and are carried out most economically as the necessary astronomical bearings are available from the regular surveys.

Nearly 1,100 magnetic observations were thus obtained throughout the country during 1925, which brings the total number since the beginning of this survey in 1880 to well over 21,000.

Many repeat observations were also made in order to acquire information regarding the "march of the compass," so that lost land boundaries, run by compass many years ago, may readily be retraced and re-established. Before publication the results obtained are compiled with magnetic data secured by other divisions.

*Physical Testing Laboratory.*—During the year, in addition to the regular work, it was found possible to make comparisons between the lengths of precise measuring tapes as determined by the Physical Testing Laboratory and other laboratories. The results show that the lengths obtained by this laboratory agree very closely with those derived elsewhere. A check of this nature is very valuable as the measurement of even the greatest distances is based on the lengths of standard one-metre rules.

There was a considerable increase in the number of occasions on which the Physical Testing Laboratory was consulted by officers of other branches interested in problems relating to physical instruments. At the request of the Department of Customs and Excise the laboratory undertook the work of standardizing the hydrometers used by them; and specifications were prepared for and tests made of a special mountain aneroid barometer for the use of the Mount Logan expedition.

*Record Office.*—In the Record Office are filed the original returns for Dominion lands surveys since their inception in 1869, this collection numbering well over fifty thousand different items in the nature of plans and original survey notes. This office also files the stock of printed plans of townships, settlements, townsites, etc., in the western provinces, as well as the increasing stock of reports and topographic maps.

### *International Boundary Commission*

Only a small amount of field work in connection with the International Boundary had to be undertaken during the fiscal year. This consisted of tying in a number of survey stations established by the commission on Rainy lake and lake Namakan to precise traverse stations established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey during the preceding winter. In addition to this two large concrete monuments were set on the Quebec-Maine section of the boundary at the point where it is intersected by the new location of the Kennebec road.

Conferences between the commissioners and between members of the staffs of the two sections of the commission were held in Washington in April and

September and in Ottawa in November. At these conferences details of future work were arranged and the division thereof between the two sections was agreed upon.

Large scale plans of the narrow waterways of the Ontario-Minnesota section of the boundary were prepared and on these the boundary turning points were selected. The geographic positions of these points were computed and computations were also made of the geographic positions of monuments and triangulation stations on those portions of the Ontario-Minnesota section of the boundary surveyed by Canadian parties. Lists of these positions were sent to the engravers of the boundary maps. Of the thirty-six maps of the Ontario-Minnesota section twenty-one were engraved, and the engraving of the remainder is to be completed by July 1, 1926.

At the request of the commission the Department of Lands and Forests of the province of Ontario reserved from sale lands lying within sixty-six feet of the Ontario-Minnesota section at the three points where that boundary is a land boundary.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were asked to make the road allowance along the International Boundary a permanent reservation, but up to the present the matter is still pending.

At the request of the commission the federal Department of Indian Affairs has undertaken to forbid in future the erection of buildings within sixty feet of the International Boundary on Indian reserves; and the British Columbia Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior has issued instructions to its land agents that in future a sixty-foot strip is to be reserved from sale along the International Boundary in the Railway Belt of British Columbia.

The provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia have furnished the commission with maps showing the location of reserved strips along the boundary in these provinces, and the United States Land Office has furnished similar maps showing the location of reserved strips on the United States side of the boundary.

The joint report of the commissioners upon the survey and demarcation of the boundary from the source of the St. Croix river to the Atlantic ocean was completed and put in the printer's hands. The joint report on the survey and demarcation of the boundary from the source of the St. Croix river to the St. Lawrence river was tabled in the Senate and House of Commons during the session of 1926. Copies of this report have been distributed to various government offices and libraries and to a number of university and reference libraries.

Ratifications were exchanged at Washington on July 17, 1925, of the treaty signed on February 24, 1925, providing for the removal of an anomalous situation at the "Northwest Angle" of lake of the Woods, for the better definition of the boundary on the 49th parallel and in Grand Manan channel, and for the permanent maintenance of the boundary in a state of effective demarcation.

## OBSERVATORIES

### *Dominion Observatory, Ottawa*

The outstanding astronomical event of the year was the meeting in July of the International Astronomical Union at Cambridge, England. The activities of the National Committee of Canada in preparation for this meeting were referred to in the last annual report. The Directors of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, and the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, attended as official Government delegates, while there were four additional delegates from the National Committee. In all there were 189 delegates in attendance representing 19 countries. Most of the work was done by sub-committees, on eight

of which Canada was represented. Canada presented a proposal for international co-operation in the study of the light-curves of Cepheid variables, which was approved by the union. This work has since been organized by a committee formed at the time on the initiative of the Dominion Observatory. A plan for carrying out a series of observations to establish a world-encircling longitude net, which had been under discussion for a number of years, was adopted. Some 28 countries will co-operate in the plan, which involves the simultaneous establishment of 21 primary and 20 to 30 secondary stations. The observations will be made during the months of October and November, 1926. The Dominion Observatory is to have primary stations at Ottawa and Vancouver.

Observations on the Bachlund and Hough list of fundamental stars were continued with the meridian circle, 3,939 observations having been made. Along with these, observations for clock corrections were made whenever sufficient stars could be observed. There were 114 observations on the sun and 35 on the moon and planets. Steady progress has been made on the computations of the program of fundamental stars and on the previous program of latitude stars.

The time service maintained throughout the Government buildings and sent out by telegraph and telephone has increased and has functioned satisfactorily. This service involves the maintenance and use of 4 primary clocks, 15 secondary master clocks, 2 tower clocks, 600 dials and various relays, chronographs, and seismographic shutters.

Wireless time signals were received from the United States, France and Germany on long waves; and observatory clock signals were sent out through "C.N.R.O." radio broadcasting station. Experimental work was done both in transmitting and receiving on short waves and in a series of time signal tests. The observatory also co-operated with the Bureau of Standards, Washington, in recording radio signal fading at various times of day and night and of the year. A radical departure in receiver design was made in a combination time signal and radio receiver for use in connection with a seismograph; also another, which could be carried in the pocket, for exploration work of the Topographical Survey; these in addition to those supplied for use of the Geodetic Survey and our own gravity survey. Wave-length calibrating of various radio sets and checking from stations in different parts of the world were carried out in the wireless laboratory of the observatory.

Observations to the number of 310 were made with the coelostat and spectrograph of solar limbs, centre, intermediate points and laboratory comparisons. Measurements of the 1909 and 1910 solar rotation plates were completed along with computations of radial velocity, terrestrial components of velocity and heliographic positions. A device for computing components of the earth's orbital velocity to any point on the sun's disc was constructed, and the necessary tables of angle, between ecliptic and solar poles as seen from the earth, were computed. This device greatly facilitates the computations and lessens the chance of error.

The 15-inch equatorial telescope has been employed in investigating Cepheid variables and pseudo-Cepheids, stars of the type of β Canis Majoris, and also triple systems such as λ Andromedae. Sigma Scorpii has been continued on the program, and long series of radial velocity measures have been made of individual spectrum lines to throw light on the pulsation theory. In all 766 spectrograms were obtained. Considerable work has been done in organizing the international co-operative observation of Cepheids so as to secure continuous records, some 18 observatories having undertaken to co-operate.

The equatorial has as usual been available for observation by the public on Saturday nights, with an astronomer in charge to explain the objects shown.

The 6-inch doublet has been used in making over 200 exposures on 144 plates for photometric measurement of comparison stars in the fields of Cepheid variables. There are 60 fields on the program and one or more of the desired

three plates have been photographed in each field. Measures and reductions have been made on plates of nine fields. A careful search was made for all comets announced, but Orkisz' comet was the only one bright enough for guiding with the 5-inch telescope.

The year has been remarkable as regards earthquakes, 361 having been recorded, of which those in the state of Montana and at Santa Barbara, California, were outstanding, while 53 warranted being reported to the press and 22 to Science Service, Washington. The seismographs at the Dominion Observatory and at Dalhousie and Saskatchewan universities were practically in continuous operation. A single component Milne-Shaw was installed in the new station opened at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. At the request of one of the large power corporations in the province of Quebec, co-operation is planned in using Wood-Anderson seismographs at two points in Quebec. Monthly bulletins have been distributed to 230 seismologic stations.

Magnetic measurements of declination, inclination and horizontal intensity were made at 32 stations, of which number 25 lie east of 70° W. and south of 51° N. Of the total, 26 are repeat stations for the determination of secular change. Reduction of observations has been made in preparation for publication.

Gravity observations were made at 20 stations in Western Canada, chosen to close the gaps between stations previously established. Computations of the final results of the observations for all the field stations, and also the isostatic reductions for the British Columbia stations have been practically completed in preparation for publication. Satisfactory progress has been made in the computations for the stations in the rest of the country.

Two of the regular series of observatory publications were issued during the year and several more prepared for press. Those issued are as follows:—

Vol. VII, No. 2.—The Location of Epicentres, 1921.

Vol. IX, No. 3.—A Study of Zeta Geminorum.

In addition, there has been the usual co-operation by members of the staff in preparing lectures and papers for various scientific societies and journals, and talks given over the radio.

### *Dominion Astrophysical Observatory*

The number of spectra obtained during the year ended March 31, 1926, was 1,811, as compared with 1,581 for the preceding year and 1,050 for the year 1923-24. The dome was opened and plates secured on 209 nights which is identical with the number of last year. The seeing conditions, however, were on the whole better this year and as the silvered surface of the mirror was always in good condition the increased number of spectrograms was the result. Dividing the workable nights into two classes there were 147 nights, rated fair to good, when 1,666 plates were secured and 62 poor nights when only 145 plates were obtained.

The program of observation of the B-type stars which has been under way for about two years is making satisfactory progress, more than half the spectra required having been obtained. The measurement of these spectra is practically up to date and several accessory results in the line of spectroscopic binaries and peculiar spectra mentioned elsewhere in this report have been completed or are in progress.

In the absolute magnitudes of A-type stars an examination of the spectra revealed four lines suitable for determining the absolute brightnesses. Others were found of lesser value but before publishing any magnitudes based on these it is planned to secure spectra of all the A-type stars on the H.R. program prepared a few years ago. The radial velocities of these will be required for statistical treatment and they are being measured as the plates are secured.

Besides the B- and A-type programs considerable observing time was expended upon spectroscopic binaries and eight orbits were completed during the year. Most of these were based upon observations of both component spectra, thus giving additional data as to the masses of these stars. Then, too, several plates were obtained of three stars of which spectra were found to be variable, and considerable time was spent upon the interpretation of these peculiar cases. The total number of plates measured for radial velocity for all purposes was 1,486. Thus measurement is keeping in fairly close touch with observation.

High dispersion spectra of Vega and the sun were secured to determine the absolute residual intensities of the absorption lines. Some preliminary measures have been made and a modification of the microphotometer, designed for the final accurate measurement has been constructed. Methods of observation have been devised also to eliminate the errors revealed in a critical study of the wedge method.

A revision has been made of the absolute intensities of the lines in the Orion nebula and N.G.C. 7027 and part of a paper on nebular spectra has been prepared.

The usual two-hour period was given, on Saturday evenings, to visitors when they are permitted to view celestial objects through the telescope. Large numbers avail themselves of the privilege, particularly during the tourist season when from 200 to 300 frequently visit the observatory during the period allowed. The completion of a good road to the Observatory seems to have increased its popularity as one of the "sights" of the city. The visitors' register shows entries from all over the world.

There were issued during the year seven publications, being numbers 5 to 11 inclusive of Volume III. Two more are ready for the press. The mailing list for our publications has been thoroughly revised.

## NATURAL RESOURCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The activities of the service were considerably enlarged during the past year, due in a measure to the increased demand for, and the preparation and distribution of, information on Canada's recreational resources. The tourist trade, greatly encouraged by the publicity directed by the service in the various fertile channels of both United States and Canada, showed a marked increase. The number of motor vehicles entering Canada for periods ranging from one day to six months increased approximately 28 per cent.

Maps and recreational literature were compiled, published and distributed to all large organizations interested in the development of tourist traffic and included leading banks and hotels, chambers of commerce, touring bureaus, automobile clubs, golf clubs, daily newspapers and recreational periodicals. Illustrated lectures were supplied to schools and societies. Magazines and periodicals were furnished with articles and photographs illustrating Canada's attractions. Routes of travel were outlined for individual inquiries and every means employed to assist those who might wish to travel, settle or otherwise actively interest themselves in the Dominion.

### *General Information*

The work in connection with information on Canada's natural resources and recreational attractions carried on by this service, may be divided into two main classes: first, the building-up by research and co-operation of all available and accurate data, and second, its wide and systematic distribution in the most effective channels, by means of literature in various forms.

*Assembling of Information on Canada's Resources.*—In order that the service may function most efficiently as a central bureau of information on

Canada's natural resources, it is necessary to have readily available the most complete and up-to-date data that can be assembled. Prompt access to such data is provided by the Natural Resources Index, which is an outstanding feature of the service, and which has been steadily improved, and greatly added to from year to year. It is the only index system that undertakes to collect and incorporate complete information relating to the varied natural resources of the Dominion and to their main development features. This information is obtained from every reliable source, including printed reports of the various provincial and federal departments, corporation records, scientific and technical journals, reports of inquiries made by special commissions, universities, field surveys, etc. It is then consolidated into classes, indexed and recorded in permanent and readily accessible form. A large portion is placed on a very elaborate system of index maps, which indicate at a glance, the location and extent of the development of particular resources, the transportation facilities, and other factors affecting the feasibility of new development. The maintenance, improvement and additions thereto of both the card and map indices required a considerable amount of continuous detailed work during the past year.

Of the natural resources of Canada the land available for agriculture ranks first. While there are large tracts of fertile land in all parts of Canada, the greatest expanse of agricultural land is contained in the great plains of the Prairie Provinces. The public lands in these provinces are under the control of the federal Government and their settlement and development has been a special function of the Department of the Interior. In this work the Natural Resources Intelligence Service has played an important part through the issue of homestead maps indicating lands available for settlement, economic reports, cereal, elevator, physical and climatic and transportation maps. It has also made a survey of the privately-owned idle land situation, not only in the Prairie Provinces but in other parts of Canada, and has collected and published details respecting millions of acres of these lands, such as location, nature of soil, distance from railways, price, terms, etc. The many activities in connection with the land resources have been intended to show the opportunities that Canada offers in this regard and to assist the prospective settler in choosing a location suitable to his means and requirements.

During the year a minute survey was made, from all available sources, of the extent and location of agricultural land in Canada. This will give a general layout of Canada's resources in present and potential productive land and serve as a basis for systematic study of the economic value of this resource and its effect on Canadian development.

Many inquiries were received during the year for special information concerning settlement in Canada which could not be answered through the medium of published maps and reports. In such cases it was necessary to prepare additional material in order to furnish the information required.

Inquiries relative to fur resources and fur-farming have shown a large increase. These come, not only from Canada, but from the United States and countries in Europe as well. The demand for information regarding the various phases of muskrat farming has been particularly noticeable.

In anticipation of the evident interest of the public and the increasing demand for information in regard to Canada's resources of fur-bearing wild life and the raising of fur-bearing animals in captivity, a number of monographs have been prepared on Canadian fur-bearers and their domestication, including beaver, fisher, muskrat, mink, marten, raccoon, chinchilla rabbit, skunk, and blue fox. These bulletins contain data relative to description, habitat, production, trapping methods, breeding, feeding, ranch practice, pelt values, markets, manufacture, and various aspects of the economic and commercial importance of fur-bearers.

*Tourist Information.*—Canada's recreational resources are fast assuming a most important position among the revenue-producing industries of the country. The annual increase in tourist traffic indicates the growing interest which Americans as well as Canadians are taking in the attractions which Canada has to offer. Interest has been greatly stimulated through the efforts of the Department of the Interior in focussing attention on Canada as a tourists' holiday-land by various kinds of publicity. The Natural Resources Intelligence service has, during the past year, in co-operation with a majority of the larger Canadian and American organizations interested in the development of tourist traffic, assembled a very considerable amount of information in regard to the highways, canoe routes, fish and game, hunting, and scenic beauties of many particularly attractive areas of the country.

Motoring in Canada has become one of the chief recreational features and the increased annual registration of motor vehicles at the various Canadian ports of entry bespeaks volumes for Canada's improved highways and other facilities. Diligence in research and in collection and compilation of authentic information enabled the service to publish recreational maps of the Maritime Province areas indicating classified highways, hotel accommodation, camp sites, game and fish resources, deep-sea fishing and ferries, as well as other general information of interest and use to the tourist.

In order to meet the desire on the part of the American motoring public for general information concerning the Canadian highways, a sketch map of Canada and the United States on a scale of 100 miles to an inch was prepared and widely distributed. Upon this map were indicated, the main connecting highways between the two countries, together with the main inter-urban thoroughfares.

In order to comply in a measure at least with suggestions for even greater detail than could be shown on the 100-mile scale, a series of sectional road maps of Canada and the United States is now being prepared on scales varying from 25 to 33 miles to an inch. They will be known as the Atlantic, Great Lakes, Middle West and Pacific Sheets. These maps will not transgress the field of provincial or local organizations, to whom rightly belongs the publication of maps showing very detailed information.

Canoeing in the wilds, provides an attractive pastime for the urban dweller, and Canada with her innumerable lakes and streams offers an unlimited choice of every variety in this form of recreation. In order to comply with the large demand for information concerning canoe trips, the service has prepared detailed progressive descriptions of a number of selected routes, incorporating therein information respecting transportation to starting point, character of portages, distances, fishing and camp sites en route, etc. A map of the route on as large a scale as possible is available with each description. Information is also supplied with respect to customs and game regulations, camp equipment, outfitters, guides, etc.

Up to the present time tourist travel in Canada has largely taken place during the months of July and August. Data are now being assembled for the purpose of illustrating to the tourist, the interesting attractions, which Canada has to offer during the months of June and September, and in that way extending the tourist season considerably.

Winter sports in Canada are attracting increased attention and becoming decidedly popular. In this connection special material is being prepared and made ready for distribution to encourage their greater development.

*Distribution of Information.*—During the year approximately 327,800 copies of maps, reports, and pamphlets were distributed, 84,600 going to residents of the United States, 9,600 to Great Britain, 3,100 to other countries and 230,500 being distributed within the Dominion.

The large comparative Canadian distribution of printed matter was mainly due to requests from federal and provincial departments, and civic organizations for redistribution in other countries. Over 25,000 requests for information concerning the resources and recreational attractions received careful attention. The increase in the number of requests coming from foreign countries is of interest and importance.

Dissemination of information was further accomplished by furnishing specially prepared articles and illustrations to a wide range of publications including leading newspapers, and financial, commercial, technical and recreational periodicals.

The weekly news bulletin, issued in both English and French, and containing up-to-date items, relating to natural resource development and other commercial features was furnished to government offices and other institutions in many countries, including Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Ireland, West Indies, British Guiana, Argentina, Japan, Denmark, and the United States.

Radio broadcasting stations were utilized quite extensively by the service, for the transmission in brief of special commercial and resource data three times weekly.

### *Development Investigations*

The number of inquiries from interested manufacturers and business corporations, soliciting both detailed and general information on problems associated with Canada's raw products increased very appreciably during the past year. Although some of the inquiries may be answered by printed reports, economic maps, or other published material, there are many which cannot be dealt with in that manner, but require particular investigation. During the year over twenty-five hundred such inquiries received the necessary attention.

The result of the continuous demand for this class of information has made it necessary to undertake a definite program of constant investigation for the purpose of effecting a more intensive utilization of domestic raw products within the Dominion.

A basis for carrying on such investigations was developed from a systematic study of the trade of Canada. This survey indicated that approximately 275 different industries provided opportunities for thorough investigations. It was ascertained therefrom, that a number of these industries were capable of greater expansion, while others were not even active in Canada.

The prosecution of these investigations entailed a digest of information, concerning the location and extent of raw materials, transportation, domestic and foreign markets, tariffs, taxes, royalties, patents, processes, machinery, labour and all other such matter of special interest and importance to the industry under review.

Among the results of such investigations instituted and carried on during the past year might be mentioned the completion of a pamphlet on casein and its industrial uses, the preparation of bulletins on insulation in house construction, a complete analysis of the possibility of establishing a binder twine industry in Alberta, the determination of the feasibility of greater domestic production of argol, the publication of a mimeographed report on fish by-products, and a full inquiry into the possibilities of the manufacture of cod-liver oil, fish meal, and fish fertilizer.

Much of the investigatory work pursued by this service is conducted, and in some cases actually initiated, in co-operation with other branches of the public service.

### *Geographic and Economic Mapping*

The year's work of the Chief Geographer's office showed considerable progress in the geographic mapping of Canada. New editions of the Land District maps were issued, one for each of the nine districts. These maps are issued particularly for administrative use and for distribution by the western land offices. Nine sheets of the Standard Geographic map series were also published, as well as the General Map of Canada, on a scale of 60 miles to an inch, which was in course of preparation last year.

During the year considerable work was done in the preparation of several new sheets of the Standard Geographic series, and of one of the sections of the International Map of the World.

The work in economic, as distinct from geographic, mapping uses the latter maps as bases showing the nature and distribution of the country's resources, the extent of their development and a wide range of physical and economic data of aid in throwing light on the character and value of Canadian national property from a development standpoint. The increased demand for accurate and useful tourist information necessitated the preparation of a number of maps showing such information, and to which reference has been made previously in this report.

In addition to the preparation of maps for publication, the mapping facilities of the service were utilized by other branches of the department, by other departments of the federal Government, by many other organizations requiring economic maps. There has been an increasing interest in the study of economic geography, and the service has given every possible assistance to educational publishers, universities, newspapers and others, both in Canada and abroad, by furnishing maps and such other material as would be of use in carrying on these important studies as they relate to Canada.

### *Technical Plant*

The operation of this plant, comprising photographic laboratories, blueprinting, map-mounting, photostat, mimeograph and other technical facilities, continued to give prompt service to the Department of the Interior and to other departments which made use of it from time to time. In addition to being able to meet the departments' needs immediately, the plant continued to effect very substantial savings. While the plant is maintained primarily to meet the department's own requirements, it is used very extensively by other public services, there being very few departments of the federal Government which do not take advantage of these facilities in one form or another.

In this plant is maintained the photographic and lantern slide library. Lantern slides are made up into sets, and these along with lectures or lecture notes are loaned to educational and other institutions or organizations where they will be of assistance in the development of the natural resources of Canada. Specially prepared lectures were furnished on request to an increased number of church, school, and civic organizations. During the year 355 lectures were sent out, and were heard by audiences aggregating 126,400 persons. Photographic prints have been furnished to newspapers and other periodicals in increasing numbers for reproduction purposes. The photographic library now contains over 11,000 negatives and over 15,000 lantern slides.

## DETAILED Statement of Surveyed Areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, January 1, 1926

| — | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | acres | acres | acres | acres |
| Area under homesteads (including military homesteads) | 8,000,600 | 28,545,000 | 18,846 900 | 55,392,500 |
| Area under pre-emptions, purchased homesteads, sales, half-breed scrip, bounty grants, special grants, etc | 4,240,200 | 6,989,500 | 3,660,000 | 14,889,700 |
| Area granted to railway companies | 3,566,997 | 15,177,063 | 13,120,014 | 31,864,074 |
| Area granted to Hudson's Bay Company | 1,266,100 | 3,316,400 | 2,288,000 | 6,870,500 |
| Area of School Land Endowment (1/18 of area surveyed in sections) | 1,637,700 | 3,943,800 | 3,759,800 | 9,341,300 |
| Area sold subject to reclamation by drainage | 89,642 | 50,916 | 37,250 | 177,808 |
| Area sold under irrigation system | ..... | 77,000 | 987,440 | 1,064,440 |
| Area under timber berths (leased) | 1,025,300 | 574,500 | 1,255,900 | 2,855,700 |
| Area under grazing leases | 44,600 | 2,899,700 | 2,777,600 | 5,721,900 |
| Area of forest reserves and parks | 2,500,000 | 5,928,300 | 16,833,400 | 25,261,700 |
| Area reserved for forestry purposes (inside surveyed tract) | 875,000 | 1,293,500 | 2,085,000 | 4,253,500 |
| Area of road allowances | 977,168 | 1,468,486 | 1,288,574 | 3,734,228 |
| Area of parish and river lots | 506,207 | 84,055 | 121,220 | 711,482 |
| Area of Indian reserves | 473,276 | 1,113,666 | 1,350,048 | 2,936,990 |
| Area of Indian reserves surrendered | 88,089 | 410,536 | 322,093 | 820,718 |
| Area of water-covered lands (inside surveyed tract) | 4,259,831 | 1,903,874 | 2,296,035 | 8,459,740 |
| Area undisposed of | 3,840,000 | 4,134,000 | 16,800,000 | 24,774,000 |
| Total area within surveyed tract | 33,390,710 | 77,910,296 | 87,829,274 | 199,130,280 |

## STATEMENT of Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company

| Year | Hudson's Bay Company | | Canadian Pacific Railway Company | | Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company | | Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Amount | Acres | Amount | Acres | Amount | Acres | Amount |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ |
| 1893 | ..... | ..... | 93,184 | 295,288 | 14,164 | 57,559 | 1,603 | ..... |
| 1894 | 7,526 | 48,225 | 43,155 | 131,628 | 6,312 | 280,003 | 640 | ..... |
| 1895 | 4,341 | 23,209 | 55,453 | 176,950 | 5,623 | 22,330 | 2,391 | ..... |
| 1896 | 9,299 | 52,410 | 66,624 | 220,360 | 21,254 | 88,568 | 286 | ..... |
| 1897 | 10,784 | 53,277 | 135,681 | 431,095 | 63,800 | 634,644 | 2,524 | ..... |
| 1898 | 62,000 | 310,000 | 242,135 | 757,792 | 106,473 | 363,982 | 22,534 | ..... |
| 1899 | 56,875 | 274,625 | 261,832 | 814,857 | 58,019 | 199,558 | 61,030 | 178,517 |
| 1900 | 70,196 | 352,631 | 379,091 | 1,152,836 | 133,507 | 437,449 | 18,932 | 53,974 |
| 1901 | 82,308 | 399,804 | 339,985 | 1,046,665 | 59,749 | 214,953 | 22,266 | 74,810 |
| 1902 | 269,577 | 1,412,332 | 1,362,478 | 4,440,500 | 206,411 | 713,365 | 39,835 | 147,365 |
| 1903 | 330,046 | 1,939,804 | 2,260,722 | 8,472,250 | 250,372 | 699,210 | 843,900 | 1,476,900 |
| 1904 | 144,857 | 879,910 | 857,474 | 3,516,864 | 29,522 | 113,303 | ..... | ..... |
| 1905 | 139,721 | 865,905 | 411,451 | 2,045,800 | 80,342 | 296,936 | ..... | ..... |
| 1906 | 236,191 | 1,863,375 | 1,012,322 | 6,015,060 | 83,418 | 360,889 | ..... | ..... |
| 1907* | 69,158 | 742,221 | 851,083 | 4,817,682 | 3,051 | 22,645 | 1,353 | 16,789 |
| 1908 | 21,184 | 267,215 | 81,060 | 727,367 | 31,982 | 153,007 | 5,621 | 68,869 |
| 1909 | 25,449 | 288,836 | 29,331 | 383,390 | 10,396 | 84,845 | 37,662 | 380,371 |
| 1910 | 104,382 | 1,297,454 | 655,585 | 10,473,425 | 14,501 | 126,950 | 106,000 | 964,600 |
| 1911 | 267,038 | 3,747,768 | 715,095 | 10,372,661 | 20,313 | 284,859 | 113,533 | 1,237,204 |
| 1912 | 42,554 | 808,943 | 855,280 | 12,420,488 | 18,932 | 117,497 | 35,213 | 495,116 |
| 1913 | 53,581 | 1,128,806 | 447,158 | 6,348,352 | 2,768 | 48,639 | 15,395 | 255,399 |
| 1914 | 26,292 | 572,837 | 263,962 | 4,242,089 | 7,626 | 91,948 | 1,629 | 21,546 |
| 1915 | 16,400 | 306,550 | 151,262 | 2,496,872 | 489 | 5,508 | 1,292 | 19,118 |
| 1916 | 79,310 | 1,273,144 | 242,215 | 3,670,421 | 4,780 | 58,808 | 12,246 | 180,361 |
| 1917 | 254,941 | 4,234,244 | 405,764 | 6,612,040 | 12,470 | 165,245 | 21,533 | 331,596 |
| 1918 | 386,394 | 6,914,947 | 545,284 | 11,044,883 | 25,933 | 321,005 | 49,723 | 783,062 |
| 1919 | 285,561 | 4,978,950 | 602,555 | 10,580,669 | 5,289 | 67,214 | 33,838 | 527,670 |
| 1920 | 276,629 | 4,724,941 | 571,571 | 11,356,146 | 4,623 | 56,760 | 32,095 | 474,895 |
| 1921 | 178,301 | 3,037,369 | 275,636 | 5,898,994 | 1,518 | 20,058 | 11,432 | 160,472 |
| 1922 | 33,595 | 545,611 | 101,497 | 1,732,350 | 1,519 | 15,497 | 1,274 | 22,315 |
| 1923 | 24,976 | 366,257 | 83,485 | 1,248,968 | 373 | 5,107 | 1,122 | 17,000 |
| 1924 | 33,434 | 456,386 | 45,911 | 775,205 | 637 | 3,822 | 6,242 | 92,145 |
| 1925 | 84,758 | 1,117,618 | 91,295 | 1,602,524 | 1,701 | 13,890 | 1,925 | 28,571 |
| 1926 | 184,595 | 2,276,129 | 168,988 | 2,263,919 | 3,723 | 31,043 | 7,623 | 115,603 |
| Totals | 3,872,343 | 47,561,733 | 14,705,605 | 138,586,340 | 1,291,590 | 5,524,996 | 1,512,692 | 8,124,268 |

* Nine Months to March 31.

STATEMENT of Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company—*Concluded*

| Year | Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company | | Canadian Northern Railway Company | | Great Northwest Central Railway Company | | Total | | Average per acre for all Railways |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Amount | Acres | Amount | Acres | Amount | Acres | Amount | |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | $ c. |
| 1893.... | 11,260 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120,211 | 352,847 | 2 93 |
| 1894.... | 11,035 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68,668 | 207,856 | 3 02 |
| 1895.... | 46,815 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114,713 | 222,489 | 1 94 |
| 1896.... | 10,553 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108,016 | 361,338 | 3 34 |
| 1897.... | 9,436 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 222,225 | 719,016 | 3 23 |
| 1898.... | 15,481 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 448,623 | 1,431,774 | 3 18 |
| 1899.... | 24,738 | 53,335 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 462,494 | 1,520,792 | 3 28 |
| 1900.... | 46,653 | 128,256 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 648,379 | 2,125,146 | 3 27 |
| 1901.... | 116,719 | 352,037 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 621,027 | 2,088,269 | 3 36 |
| 1902.... | 323,494 | 1,033,396 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,201,795 | 7,746,958 | 3 56 |
| 1903.... | 231,800 | 909,600 | 183,736 | 631,503 | 128,435 | 522,490 | 4,229,011 | 14,651,757 | 3 46 |
| 1904.... | 129,007 | 563,507 | 64,469 | 313,575 | 41,858 | 177,081 | 1,267,187 | 5,564,240 | 4 39 |
| 1905.... | 109,191 | 512,898 | 231,707 | 1,221,469 | 17,593 | 103,564 | 990,005 | 5,046,572 | 5 09 |
| 1906.... | 85,784 | 480,063 | 204,966 | 1,014,351 | 20,003 | 137,503 | 1,642,684 | 9,871,241 | 6 01 |
| 1907*... | 59,515 | 346,064 | 289,576 | 1,711,109 | 4,023 | 41,470 | 1,237,759 | 7,697,930 | 6 02 |
| 1908.... | 8,606 | 75,644 | 196,946 | 1,746,504 | 1,294 | 13,855 | 346,693 | 3,052,461 | 8 80 |
| 1909.... | 6,370 | 66,508 | ..... | ..... | 165 | 7,935 | 109,373 | 2,211,885 | 11 08 |
| 1910.... | 18,323 | 182,926 | 285,428 | 2,783,010 | 571 | 6,863 | 1,184,790 | 15,835,228 | 13 36 |
| 1911.... | 11,820 | 116,231 | 277,414 | 3,336,797 | 1,438 | 27,417 | 1,406,651 | 19,122,937 | 13 59 |
| 1912.... | 10,853 | 154,424 | 365,926 | 4,216,578 | 632 | 11,373 | 1,329,390 | 18,224,419 | 13 70 |
| 1913.... | 4,155 | 44,212 | 182,491 | 2,009,642 | 1,601 | 32,105 | 707,149 | 9,867,155 | 13 95 |
| 1914.... | 19,575 | 460,129 | 182,491 | 2,009,642 | ..... | ..... | 501,575 | 7,398,191 | 14 75 |
| 1915.... | 23,042 | 444,018 | ..... | ..... | 316 | 6,956 | 192,801 | 3,279,031 | 17 01 |
| 1916.... | 11,689 | 172,033 | ..... | ..... | 4,646 | 81,182 | 354,886 | 5,435,949 | 15 32 |
| 1917.... | 33,821 | 573,875 | 17,796 | 298,938 | 8,829 | 141,439 | 755,154 | 12,357,377 | 16 35 |
| 1918.... | 53,335 | 815,628 | 39,546 | 732,351 | 16,021 | 275,724 | 1,116,237 | 20,887,600 | 18 71 |
| 1919.... | 31,774 | 479,496 | 65,110 | 1,261,963 | 14,530 | 252,774 | 1,038,657 | 18,148,736 | 17 47 |
| 1920.... | 26,953 | 425,656 | 86,305 | 1,685,241 | 27,981 | 464,586 | 1,026,157 | 19,188,225 | 18 69 |
| 1921.... | 11,681 | 191,928 | 69,934 | 1,455,319 | 5,128 | 96,616 | 553,630 | 10,860,756 | 19 61 |
| 1922.... | 3,024 | 51,603 | 14,163 | 263,199 | 167 | 2,997 | 155,239 | 2,633,572 | 16 96 |
| 1923.... | 1,013 | 15,552 | 11,214 | 190,112 | 1,120 | 21,368 | 123,303 | 1,864,364 | 15 12 |
| 1924.... | 1,283 | 14,144 | 71,489 | 1,103,421 | 799 | 14,934 | 159,795 | 2,460,057 | 15 39 |
| 1925.... | 8,499 | 132,504 | 56,981 | 770,680 | 2,246 | 35,151 | 247,405 | 3,700,938 | 14 95 |
| 1926.... | 10,145 | 93,642 | 79,088 | 1,127,973 | 3,660 | 45,907 | 457,822 | 5,954,216 | 13 01 |
| Totals.. | 1,527,442 | 8,889,309 | 2,976,776 | 29,863,377 | 303,056 | 2,521,299 | 26,189,504 | 241,091,322 | 9 24 |

* Nine months to March 31.

## ACCOUNTS BRANCH

### DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

STATEMENT of Gross Cash Receipts From all Sources for the Fiscal Year 1925-26, Compared With the Receipts for the Previous Fiscal Year

| Sources of Revenue | 1925–26 | 1924–25 | Increase | Decrease | Net increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Dominion lands | 2,880,197 49 | 2,493,254 97 | 386,942 52 | ..... | |
| School lands | 2,052,415 11 | 1,468,627 43 | 583,787 68 | ..... | |
| Ordnance lands | 13,045 18 | 16,474 10 | ..... | 3,428 92 | |
| Seed grain and relief | 309,646 01 | 298,684 22 | 10,961 79 | ..... | |
| Registrar's fees | 920 12 | 334 12 | 586 00 | ..... | |
| Fines and forfeitures | 2,613 87 | 3,398 86 | ..... | 784 99 | |
| Casual revenue | 12,294 75 | 20,079 55 | ..... | 7,784 80 | |
| | 5,271,132 53 | 4,300,853 25 | 982,277 99 | 11,998 71 | 970,279 28 |

STATEMENT of Cash Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands for the Fiscal Year 1925-1926, Compared With the Receipts of the Previous Fiscal Year

| Particulars | 1925–26 | 1924–25 | Increase | Decrease | Net increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Homestead fees | 46,900 00 | 36,590 00 | 10,310 00 | | |
| General sales | 34,288 70 | 47,719 51 | ..... | 13,430 81 | |
| Pre-emption sales | 398,245 66 | 335,127 60 | 63,118 06 | ..... | |
| Purchased homestead sales | 27,069 56 | 23,906 99 | 3,162 57 | ..... | |
| Improvements | 35,286 78 | 32,590 58 | 2,696 20 | | |
| Patent and interchange fees | 206 60 | 195 15 | 11 45 | | |
| Survey fees | 232 23 | ..... | 232 23 | | |
| Rentals of land | 24,633 64 | 15,491 90 | 9,141 74 | | |
| Map sales, office fees, etc | 19,473 96 | 16,115 57 | 3,358 39 | | |
| D.L.S. examination fees | ..... | 10 00 | ..... | 10 00 | |
| Suspense account | 1,839 16 | 2,356 81 | ..... | 517 65 | |
| Liquor permit fees | 288 50 | 294 00 | ..... | 5 50 | |
| Trader's licenses | 5,570 00 | 2,952 00 | 2,618 00 | | |
| Trapper's licenses | 12,514 00 | 10,442 00 | 2,072 00 | | |
| Marriage licenses | 4 00 | 8 00 | ..... | 4 00 | |
| Radio fees | ..... | 3,165 90 | ..... | 3,165 90 | |
| Bird licenses | 25 00 | 15 00 | 10 00 | | |
| Fur sales | 9,555 91 | 3,864 51 | 5,691 40 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 5,499 27 | 6,924 15 | ..... | 1,424 88 | |
| Billiard licenses | 200 00 | ..... | 200 00 | | |
| Taxidermists licenses, etc | 443 50 | 87 00 | 356 50 | | |
| Timber dues | 1,098,692 53 | 981,399 60 | 117,292 93 | | |
| Grazing fees | 8,276 01 | 6,491 10 | 1,784 91 | | |
| Grazing rental | 158,111 96 | 142,579 28 | 15,532 68 | | |
| Grazing improvements | 11,043 22 | 5,148 15 | 5,895 07 | | |
| Hay permits | 14,192 41 | 14,623 92 | ..... | 431 51 | |
| Irrigation fees | 335 00 | 716 00 | ..... | 381 00 | |
| Irrigation sales | 7,954 70 | 3,369 18 | 4,585 52 | | |
| Sale of trees, etc | 10,167 46 | 15,540 42 | ..... | 5,372 96 | |
| Fishing permits | 1,291 50 | 1,316 00 | ..... | 24 50 | |
| Ice permits | 91 00 | 91 00 | | | |
| Rent of water-power | 22,811 55 | 6,362 50 | 16,449 05 | | |
| Coal lands | 370,307 80 | 350,189 53 | 20,118 27 | | |
| Mining fees | 78,768 15 | 81,936 97 | ..... | 3,168 82 | |
| Dredging leases | 764 30 | 1,030 72 | ..... | 266 42 | |
| Petroleum leases | 243,544 66 | 134,158 54 | 109,386 12 | | |
| Hydraulic leases | 2,265 00 | 2,270 39 | ..... | 5 39 | |
| Quarrying leases | 16,125 15 | 7,813 37 | 8,311 78 | | |
| Potash and alkali leases | 926 03 | 715 65 | 210 38 | | |
| Tar sand leases | 124 52 | 147 50 | ..... | 22 98 | |
| Sand, stone and gravel permits | 172 32 | 196 73 | ..... | 24 41 | |
| Quartz leases | 9,466 38 | 6,992 51 | 2,473 87 | | |
| Quartz sales | 42 25 | 98 30 | ..... | 56 05 | |
| Export tax on gold | 21,995 50 | 15,636 48 | 6,359 02 | | |
| Free certificates for export of gold | 9 00 | 11 00 | ..... | 2 00 | |
| Antelope park | 150 00 | 192 00 | ..... | 42 00 | |
| Buffalo park | 38,269 41 | 51,139 91 | ..... | 12,870 50 | |
| Elk Island park | 168 60 | 110 25 | 58 35 | | |
| Fort Anne park | 35 00 | 35 00 | | | |
| Glacier park | 365 62 | 379 52 | ..... | 13 90 | |
| Jasper park | 12,844 93 | 9,263 23 | 3,581 70 | | |
| Point Pelee park | 138 25 | 382 00 | ..... | 243 75 | |
| Rocky Mountains park | 115,409 79 | 103,911 87 | 11,497 92 | | |
| Waterton Lakes park | 4,808 81 | 4,119 82 | 688 99 | | |
| Yoho park | 2,182 61 | 1,926 73 | 255 88 | | |
| Kootenay park | 5,992 60 | 4,989 13 | 1,003 47 | | |
| Vidal Point park | ..... | 38 00 | ..... | 38 00 | |
| Brereton Lakes park | 64 00 | 25 00 | 39 00 | | |
| Historic sites | 3 00 | 51 00 | ..... | 48 00 | |
| Hawke Lake | 10 00 | ..... | 10 00 | | |
| | 2,880,197 49 | 2,493,254 97 | 428,513 45 | 41,570 93 | |
| Refunds | 76,684 27 | 102,880 70 | ..... | 26,196 43 | |
| | 2,803,513 22 | 2,390,374 27 | 428,513 45 | 15,374 50 | 413,138 95 |

STATEMENT Showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands From July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1926

| Fiscal Year | Homestead Fees | Pre-emption Fees | Improvements | Sales | | Map sales, Office and Registration Fees | Dominion Lands Surveyors' Examination Fees | Rents, Survey Fees, Miscellaneous, and Suspense Account | Purchased, Homestead Inspection, Cancellation and Sundry Fees | Timber Dues |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cash | Scrip | | | | | |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1872–73 | 6,960 00 | ..... | ..... | 19,170 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109 25 |
| 1873–74 | 7,310 00 | ..... | ..... | 19,834 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 50 | ..... | 2,710 55 |
| 1874–75 | 11,510 00 | ..... | ..... | 13,666 90 | ..... | 129 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,335 25 |
| 1875–76 | 4,680 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,478 94 | 320 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 387 00 |
| 1876–77 | 2,250 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,085 86 | 136,955 16 | 4 00 | ..... | 100 00 | 40 00 | 320 00 |
| 1877–78 | 14,540 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,794 86 | 120,159 54 | ..... | 180 00 | ..... | 290 00 | 1,620 00 |
| 1878–79 | 17,690 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,998 39 | 210,904 84 | 81 00 | 310 00 | 13 70 | 410 00 | 325 00 |
| 1879–80 | 41,255 00 | 10,241 43 | ..... | 45,708 97 | 81,685 86 | 245 40 | 580 00 | 183 25 | 1,780 00 | 25,121 46 |
| 1880–81 | 20,450 00 | 10,801 75 | 269 00 | 71,170 17 | 70,828 30 | 985 40 | 420 00 | 37 58 | ..... | 32,028 34 |
| 1881–82 | 54,155 00 | 39,843 90 | 1,758 00 | 1,240 328 27 | 50,590 84 | 3,036 45 | 890 00 | 58 10 | ..... | 58,753 14 |
| 1882–83 | 73,015 00 | 54,725 00 | 7,114 91 | 516,092 21 | 33,638 40 | 3,109 50 | 890 00 | 501 77 | ..... | 90,066 46 |
| 1883–84 | 41,580 00 | 28,810 00 | 2,596 11 | 424,863 36 | 40,919 67 | 1,289 55 | 530 00 | 45,766 53 | 1,713 45 | 147,983 10 |
| 1884–85 | 25,645 00 | 17,100 00 | 2,328 75 | 199,275 32 | 45,875 60 | 1,621 82 | 370 00 | 50,068 57 | 2,685 00 | 87,474 99 |
| 1885–86 | 26,110 00 | 14,371 00 | 1,101 50 | 76,140 41 | 214,657 97 | 1,339 34 | 360 00 | 20,070 00 | 5,025 00 | 64,820 31 |
| 1886–87 | 19,614 00 | 6,887 93 | 1,971 55 | 48,175 76 | 337,640 19 | 1,171 39 | 240 00 | 44,561 00 | 7,778 40 | 65,111 74 |
| 1887–88 | 23,691 00 | 4,830 00 | 1,918 35 | 52,238 36 | 313,522 67 | 1,660 75 | 240 00 | 20,591 41 | 12,078 53 | 94,964 55 |
| 1888–89 | 39,460 00 | 10,550 00 | 4,128 48 | 57,513 16 | 318,238 57 | 1,410 16 | 220 00 | 10,389 57 | 20,402 50 | 90,290 00 |
| 1889–90 | 35,920 00 | 8,580 00 | 3,250 54 | 54,896 85 | 228,744 47 | 2,099 07 | 190 00 | 3,316 23 | 21,715 00 | 84,642 95 |
| 1890–91 | 29,164 10 | ..... | 6,302 61 | 91,664 98 | 171,425 14 | 1,854 78 | 88 00 | 7,951 05 | 16,790 00 | 102,902 71 |
| 1891–92 | 46,994 00 | ..... | 6,472 31 | 111,651 01 | 97,822 41 | 2,147 31 | 135 00 | 29,898 49 | 27,964 00 | 106,461 35 |
| 1892–93 | 37,689 74 | ..... | 7,113 50 | 96,171 67 | 77,231 18 | 975 20 | 82 00 | 18,509 35 | 22,015 50 | 105,865 24 |
| 1893–94 | 36,462 26 | ..... | 3,497 76 | 53,254 71 | 27,840 96 | 973 11 | ..... | 13,457 09 | 11,097 00 | 81,290 51 |
| 1894–95 | 29,664 88 | ..... | 3,567 90 | 37,293 71 | 23,269 62 | 695 99 | 40 00 | 6,271 77 | 6,566 90 | 74,079 20 |
| 1895–96 | 18,278 00 | ..... | 3,163 15 | 46,373 98 | 46,929 65 | 610 78 | 50 00 | 21,679 31 | 6,810 50 | 61,923 47 |
| 1896–97 | 21,179 00 | ..... | 3,737 01 | 49,335 53 | 16,929 38 | 795 05 | 70 00 | 11,129 72 | 8,527 50 | 68,992 82 |
| 1897–98 | 34,780 00 | ..... | 5,649 63 | 80,178 64 | 28,918 14 | 1,987 40 | 10 00 | 15,376 53 | 15,859 88 | 119,313 78 |
| 1898–99 | 58,235 00 | ..... | 4,297 62 | 116,594 35 | 21,307 58 | 1,266 05 | 20 00 | 67,450 95 | 20,850 40 | 155,360 63 |
| 1899–1900 | 72,690 00 | ..... | 4,835 81 | 103,247 58 | 88,756 22 | 1,258 85 | 190 00 | 31,154 04 | 21,688 00 | 126,345 82 |
| 1900–01 | 79,910 00 | ..... | 5,213 22 | 40,360 93 | 326,270 03 | 3,874 14 | 165 00 | 70,499 54 | 12,874 00 | 209,399 32 |
| 1901–02 | 144,425 00 | ..... | 8,481 46 | 66,950 21 | 169,767 13 | 5,792 96 | 370,00 | 71,993 30 | 663 00 | 207,790 90 |
| 1902–03 | 320,409 65 | ..... | 11,829 08 | 155,537 49 | 158,452 66 | 5,911 96 | 365 00 | 125,128 66 | 595 00 | 470,916 93 |
| 1903–04 | 255,772 36 | ..... | 15,119 47 | 196,750 15 | 189,705 08 | 5,549 13 | 463 50 | 81,246 46 | 1,081 00 | 397,344 33 |
| 1904–05 | 304,806 25 | ..... | 21,571 25 | 154,128 04 | 19,644 59 | 4,879 13 | 906 50 | 144,854 31 | 1,271 00 | 266,951 46 |

STATEMENT Showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

| Fiscal Year | Homestead Fees | Pre-emption Fees | Improvements | Sales | | Map sales, Office and Registration Fees | Dominion Lands Surveyors' Examination Fees | Rents, Survey Fees, Miscellaneous, and Suspense Account | Purchased, Homestead Inspection, Cancellation and Sundry Fees | Timber Dues |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cash | Scrip | | | | | |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1905–06 | 417,834 25 | ..... | 31,795 19 | 442,588 69 | 7,654 57 | 6,042 34 | 474 00 | 141,345 30 | 1,046 25 | 292,684 53 |
| 1906–07 (9 months) | 215,449 55 | ..... | 39,763 63 | 503,202 44 | 11,349 89 | 5,449 06 | 420 00 | 60,450 99 | 685 00 | 379,476 32 |
| 1907–08 | 301,693 73 | ..... | 71,139 47 | 656,303 03 | 92,311 24 | 7,727 29 | 690 00 | 148,914 00 | 1,283 50 | 473,608 94 |
| 1908–09 | 389,039 00 | 141,550 15 | 70,928 86 | 951,442 28 | 20,136 27 | 7,296 55 | 1,040 00 | 75,596 96 | 9,579 50 | 269,837 52 |
| 1909–10 | 415,232 00 | 174,250 00 | 105,009 07 | 1,239,037 33 | 9,973 84 | 9,135 49 | 1,500 00 | 99,967 27 | 14,028 30 | 377,856 45 |
| 1910–11 | 445,135 00 | 156,485 00 | 143,227 13 | 1,193,756 04 | 1,437 84 | 8,730 01 | 1,310 00 | 42,111 92 | 20,142 85 | 387,054 96 |
| 1911–12 | 391,703 12 | 102,070 00 | 184,825 92 | 1,967,182 85 | 3,256 99 | 11,239 14 | 1,400 00 | 44,280 89 | 14,745 50 | 400,668 61 |
| 1912–13 | 337,055 00 | 85,940 00 | 168,904 42 | 1,650,491 87 | 6,157 27 | 14,483 91 | 1,040 00 | 17,866 65 | 11,380 00 | 463,738 75 |
| 1913–14 | 317,412 00 | 61,660 00 | 187,052 46 | 1,303,587 54 | 240 00 | 16,056 07 | 1,350 00 | 40,148 65 | 8,402 00 | 378,365 33 |
| 1914–15 | 238,295 00 | 28,720 00 | 114,982 17 | 696,672 23 | 80 00 | 14,290 23 | 970 60 | 33,234 14 | 4,776 10 | 310,934 29 |
| 1915–16 | 170,350 00 | 22,760 00 | 112,782 70 | 1,090,842 36 | ..... | 11,485 83 | 470 00 | 19,495 98 | 3,475 00 | 378,960 68 |
| 1916–17 | 112,110 20 | 14,690 00 | 112,711 33 | 2,707,203 99 | 332 61 | 13,976 95 | 560 00 | 21,212 91 | 2,910 00 | 429,403 09 |
| 1917–18 | 83,180 00 | 7,870 00 | 89,371 59 | 3,046,091 55 | 131 47 | 12,066 22 | 250 00 | 26,513 84 | 2,200 00 | 482,006 25 |
| 1918–19 | 42,190 00 | ..... | 49,225 97 | 2,192,860 81 | 323 41 | 11,039 54 | 100 00 | 77,291 91 | 360 00 | 408,728 28 |
| 1919–20 | 67,460 00 | ..... | 78,913 74 | 2,799,605 09 | 80 00 | 17,134 19 | 255 00 | 28,535 19 | 340 00 | 589 780 21 |
| 1920–21 | 53,880 00 | ..... | 70,492 66 | 1,721,171 61 | ..... | 16,333 67 | 200 00 | 23,149 23 | 370 00 | 705,313 77 |
| 1921–22 | 73,540 00 | ..... | 56,084 83 | 761,849 89 | ..... | 23,352 07 | 170 00 | 26,285 90 | 3,713 00 | 683,490 99 |
| 1922–23 | 53,460 00 | ..... | 36,847 94 | 414,278 96 | 900 00 | 21,414 16 | 180 00 | 20,848 43 | 6,187 40 | 825,465 05 |
| 1923–24 | 38,640 00 | ..... | 31,930 25 | 404,952 00 | 160 00 | 15,652 17 | 20 00 | 25,791 21 | 8,131 73 | 847,772 60 |
| 1924–25 | 36,590 00 | ..... | 37,738 73 | 410,221 58 | 611 80 | 16,115 57 | 10 00 | 28,637 37 | 17,072 05 | 981,399 60 |
| 1925–26 | 46,900 00 | ..... | 46,330 00 | 467,600 87 | ..... | 19,473 96 | ..... | 41,760 21 | 18,808 10 | 1,098,692 53 |
| Totals | 6,203,444 09 | 1,002,736 16 | 1,977,347 03 | 30,871,868 73 | 3,824,089 05 | 335,249 09 | 20,784 60 | 1,955,822 73 | 398,207 84 | 14,569,241 31 |

STATEMENT Showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1926—*Continued*

| Fiscal Year | Grazing Lands | | Hay, Coal, Mining Fees, Stone Quarries, Export Tax on Gold, etc. | | Canadian National Parks | Colonization Lands | | Gross Revenue | Refunds | Net Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cash | Scrip | Cash | Scrip | | Cash | Scrip | | | |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1872–73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,239 45 | ..... | 26,239 45 |
| 1873–74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,980 80 | ..... | 29,980 80 |
| 1874–75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,641 15 | ..... | 27,641 15 |
| 1875–76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,865 94 | ..... | 8,865 94 |
| 1876–77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140,755 02 | ..... | 140,755 02 |
| 1877–78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 139,584 40 | ..... | 139,584 40 |
| 1878–79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 234,732 93 | ..... | 234,732 93 |
| 1879–80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206,801 37 | 4,636 08 | 202,165 29 |
| 1880–81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206,990 54 | 5,038 22 | 201,952 32 |
| 1881–82 | 2,245 00 | ..... | 40 00 | ..... | ..... | 354,036 17 | ..... | 1,805,734 87 | 10,687 55 | 1,795,047 32 |
| 1882–83 | 22,844 43 | ..... | 913 91 | ..... | ..... | 248,492 01 | ..... | 1,051,403 60 | 8,746 05 | 1,042,657 55 |
| 1883–84 | 11,370 60 | ..... | 640 90 | ..... | ..... | 253,713 40 | ..... | 1,001,776 67 | 9,220 50 | 992,556 17 |
| 1884–85 | 17,089 75 | ..... | 815 63 | ..... | ..... | 1,214 22 | ..... | 451,564 65 | 12,070 85 | 439,493 80 |
| 1885–86 | 29,562 51 | 3,131 08 | 1,284 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 457,973 95 | 63,389 12 | 394,584 83 |
| 1886–87 | 14,242 77 | 39,487 67 | 1,570 40 | 80 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 588,532 80 | 19,543 16 | 568,989 64 |
| 1887–88 | 5,922 47 | 23,023 28 | 2,273 73 | 80 00 | 2,951 58 | ..... | 10,000 00 | 569,986 68 | 6,277 66 | 563,709 02 |
| 1888–89 | 2,207 69 | 16,802 63 | 3,946 55 | ..... | 2,528 73 | ..... | 16,000 00 | 594,088 04 | 5,226 23 | 588,861 81 |
| 1889–90 | 1,305 57 | 9,021 63 | 9,242 08 | ..... | 1,094 37 | ..... | ..... | 464,018 76 | 8,209 74 | 455,809 02 |
| 1890–91 | 3,079 55 | 16,193 77 | 8,628 44 | 160 00 | 2,397 35 | 5 28 | 4,460 50 | 463,068 26 | 7,195 27 | 455,872 99 |
| 1891–92 | 3,726 80 | 17,222 60 | 5,616 85 | ..... | 3,648 45 | ..... | ..... | 459,760 58 | 15,291 39 | 444,469 19 |
| 1892–93 | 6,380 80 | 11,542 39 | 6,266 13 | ..... | 4,983 23 | ..... | ..... | 394,825 93 | 18,314 97 | 376,510 96 |
| 1893–94 | 5,740 79 | 7,687 86 | 6,243 15 | ..... | 2,523 92 | ..... | ..... | 250,069 12 | 4,544 01 | 245,525 11 |
| 1894–95 | 5,353 72 | 8,628 00 | 5,229 54 | ..... | 2,321 87 | ..... | ..... | 202,983 10 | 4,365 99 | 198,617 11 |
| 1895–96 | 7,071 86 | 6,255 90 | 5,813 51 | ..... | 2,734 82 | ..... | ..... | 227,694 93 | 8,368 79 | 219,326 14 |
| 1896–97 | 4,715 01 | 2,500 00 | 8,633 68 | ..... | 2,132 11 | ..... | ..... | 198,676 81 | 6,833 78 | 191,843 03 |
| 1897–98 | 4,728 58 | 510 39 | 699,383 01 | ..... | 3,045 65 | ..... | ..... | 1,009,741 63 | 4,678 55 | 1,005,063 08 |
| 1898–99 | 5,245 88 | ..... | 1,130,705 70 | ..... | 2,994 16 | ..... | ..... | 1,584,328 32 | 32,296 39 | 1,552,031 93 |
| 1899–1900 | 8,382 86 | 4,083 30 | 1,038,362 92 | 20 00 | 2,727 65 | ..... | ..... | 1,503,743 05 | 23,062 28 | 1,480,680 77 |
| 1900–01 | 4,726 28 | 14,671 99 | 1,102,127 33 | 20 00 | 4,047 31 | ..... | ..... | 1,874,159 09 | 18,368 85 | 1,855,790 24 |
| 1901–02 | 7,292 46 | 8,409 27 | 737,882 43 | ..... | *2,861 13 | ..... | ..... | 1,432,679 25 | 27,165 55 | 1,405,513 70 |
| 1902–03 | 13,911 73 | 15,041 33 | 607,723 65 | ..... | *5,063 69 | ..... | ..... | 1,890,886 83 | 21,519 84 | 1,869 366 99 |
| 1903–04 | 19,790 27 | 13,921 29 | 495,583 18 | ..... | *9,498 48 | ..... | ..... | 1,681 824 70 | 36,721 75 | 1,645,102 95 |
| 1904–05 | 36,145 32 | 5,237 36 | 364,927 59 | ..... | *14,059 55 | ..... | ..... | 1,339,382 35 | 25,786 90 | 1,313,595 45 |

STATEMENT Showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands From July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1926—*Concluded*

| Fiscal Year | Grazing Lands | | Hay, Coal, Mining Fees, Stone Quarries, Export Tax on Gold, etc. | | Canadian National Parks | Colonization Lands | | Gross Revenue | Refunds | Net Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cash | Scrip | Cash | Scrip | | Cash | Scrip | | | |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1905–06 | 51,583 89 | 80 00 | 297,302 44 | ..... | 18,883 83 | ..... | ..... | 1,709,315 28 | 33,418 36 | 1,675,896 92 |
| 1906–07 (9 months) | 43,711 91 | 400 00 | 214,257 10 | ..... | *15,887 42 | ..... | ..... | 1,490,503 31 | 35,117 48 | 1,455,385 83 |
| 1907–08 | 43,211 78 | 4,048 01 | 266,415 31 | ..... | 27,232 87 | ..... | ..... | 2,094,579 17 | 115,080 04 | 1,979,499 13 |
| 1908–09 | 53,312 79 | 3,257 84 | 253,339 17 | ..... | 31,321 20 | ..... | ..... | 2,277,678 09 | 102,463 78 | 2,175,214 31 |
| 1909–10 | 67,807 01 | 5,081 47 | 459,870 29 | ..... | 43,697 61 | ..... | ..... | 3,022,446 13 | 121,431 15 | 2,901,014 98 |
| 1910–11 | 60,702 80 | 2,356 00 | 774,569 27 | ..... | 69,054 59 | ..... | ..... | 3,306,073 41 | 198,689 47 | 3,107,383 94 |
| 1911–12 | 69,519 41 | 1,520 00 | 729,126 56 | ..... | 56,497 74 | ..... | ..... | 3,978,036 73 | 197,631 35 | 3,780,405 38 |
| 1912–13 | 79,412 76 | ..... | 779,695 53 | 1,587 32 | 37,448 72 | ..... | ..... | 3,655,202 20 | 246,105 26 | 3,409,096 94 |
| 1913–14 | 84,926 15 | 320 00 | 865,499 12 | ..... | 48,800 33 | ..... | ..... | 3,313,819 65 | 277,309 33 | 3,036 510 32 |
| 1914–15 | 101,710 58 | 400 00 | 1,594,905 42 | ..... | 37,895 97 | ..... | ..... | 3,177,866 73 | 317,764 75 | 2,860,101 98 |
| 1915–16 | 118,955 02 | 160 00 | 476,408 82 | ..... | 37,493 53 | ..... | ..... | 2,443,639 92 | 143,942 57 | 2,299,697 35 |
| 1916–17 | 128,341 50 | ..... | 600,934 13 | ..... | 45,851 45 | ..... | ..... | 4,190,238 16 | 134,243 14 | 4,055,995 02 |
| 1917–18 | 125,300 69 | 240 00 | 630,427 95 | ..... | 52,160 52 | ..... | ..... | 4,557,810 08 | 113,680 44 | 4,444,129 64 |
| 1918–19 | 148,179 55 | ..... | 630,975 74 | ..... | 55,006 72 | ..... | ..... | 3,616,281 93 | 76,031 02 | 3,540 250 91 |
| 1919–20 | 183,661 96 | ..... | 896,413 40 | ..... | 76,742 07 | ..... | ..... | 4,738,920 85 | 116,249 03 | 4,622,671 82 |
| 1920–21 | 183,756 97 | ..... | 1,234,558 49 | ..... | 76,850 09 | ..... | ..... | 4,086,076 49 | 130,750 93 | 3,955,325 56 |
| 1921–22 | 144,344 67 | ..... | 1,071,395 56 | ..... | 74,302 68 | ..... | ..... | 2,918,529 59 | 119,079 58 | 2,799,450 01 |
| 1922–23 | 153,697 11 | ..... | 823,183 50 | ..... | 75,304 59 | ..... | ..... | 2,431,767 14 | 83,151 71 | 2,348,615 43 |
| 1923–24 | 141,871 05 | ..... | 723,762 59 | ..... | 115,163 42 | ..... | ..... | 2,353,847 02 | 71,983 12 | 2,281,863 90 |
| 1924–25 | 149,070 38 | ..... | 639,749 23 | ..... | 176,650 46 | ..... | ..... | 2,493,866 77 | 102,880 70 | 2,390,986 07 |
| 1925–26 | 166,387 97 | ..... | 793,357 73 | ..... | 180,886 12 | ..... | ..... | 2,880,197 49 | 76,684 27 | 2,803,513 22 |
| Totals | 2,542,548 65 | 241,235 06 | 21,000,002 49 | 1,947,32 | 1,424,745 98 | 857,461 08 | 30,460 50 | 87,257,191 71 | 3,221,246 95 | 84,035,944 76 |

STATEMENT Showing Yearly the Gross Cash Revenue From All Sources From July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1926

| Fiscal Year | Dominion Lands | School Lands | Seed Grain | Ordnance Lands | Fines and Forfeitures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1906–07 | 1,478,749 51 | 724,353 73 | 10,850 06 | 6,663 90 | 21 00 |
| 1907–08 | 1,998,219 92 | 708,045 83 | 12,899 84 | 8,674 95 | 1,650 00 |
| 1908–09 | 2,254,283 98 | 687,422 74 | 53,590 86 | 205,749 96 | 281 00 |
| 1909–10 | 3,007,390 82 | 1,292,259 95 | 175,152 72 | 189,902 48 | 211 00 |
| 1910–11 | 3,302,279 57 | 1,614,733 93 | 153,351 14 | 6,009 34 | 4,052 22 |
| 1911–12 | 3,973,259 74 | 1,594,533 96 | 119,634 13 | 11,566 46 | 10,510 48 |
| 1912–13 | 3,647,457 61 | 1,621,508 11 | 171,342 87 | 60,607 80 | 7,150 35 |
| 1913–14 | 3,313,259 65 | 1,215,822 37 | 176,736 89 | 5,805 98 | 7,888 50 |
| 1914–15 | 3,177,386 73 | 943,717 00 | 68,263 56 | 4,416 64 | 5,828 00 |
| 1915–16 | 2,443,479 92 | 934,965 37 | 2,525,528 50 | 5,997 98 | 3,075 21 |
| | 28,595,767 45 | 11,337,362 99 | 3,467,350 57 | 505,395 49 | 40,667 76 |
| 1916–17 | 4,189,905 55 | 1,699,370 06 | 3,652,729 05 | 5,553 26 | 2,184 72 |
| 1917–18 | 4,55,7438 61 | 2,836,216 40 | 2,613,708 67 | 7,929 75 | 3,686 00 |
| 1918–19 | 3,615,958 52 | 5,087,875 81 | 1,378,275 76 | 4,819 27 | 35 00 |
| 1919–20 | 4,738,840 85 | 3,900,091 75 | 1,155,354 64 | 9,840 33 | 70 00 |
| 1920–21 | 4,086,076 49 | 4,480,270 67 | 773,200 67 | 8,887 88 | 1,139 75 |
| 1921–22 | 2,918,529 59 | 2,335,726 83 | 372,350 89 | 8,446 48 | 2,912 73 |
| 1922–23 | 2,430,867 14 | 1,538,449 98 | 254,802 23 | 6,132 79 | 3,075 46 |
| 1923–24 | 2,353,687 02 | 1,511,518 09 | 274,227 20 | 57,505 97 | 2,467 56 |
| 1924–25 | 2,493,254 97 | 1,468,627 43 | 298,684 22 | 16,474 10 | 3,398 86 |
| 1925–26 | 2,880,197 49 | 2,052,415 11 | 309,646 01 | 13,045 18 | 2,613 87 |
| | 34,264,756 23 | 26,910,562 13 | 11,082,979 34 | 138,635 01 | 21,583 95 |
| Decrease | ..... | ..... | ..... | 366,760 48 | 19,083 81 |
| Increase | 5,688,988 78 | 15,573,199 14 | 7,615,628 77 | | |

STATEMENT Showing the Yearly Gross Cash Revenue From All Sources From July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1926—*Concluded*

| Fiscal Year | Registration Fees | Casual Revenue | Chinese Immigration Revenue | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1906–07 | 46,124 20 | 11,785 81 | ..... | 2,278,548 21 |
| 1907–08 | 2,256 65 | 20,069 03 | ..... | 2,751,816 22 |
| 1908–09 | 1,352 13 | 26,224 29 | ..... | 3,228,904 96 |
| 1909–10 | 1,471 49 | 42,625 96 | ..... | 4,709,014 42 |
| 1910–11 | 1,378 19 | 11,336 06 | ..... | 5,093,140 45 |
| 1911–12 | 1,066 05 | 32,824 65 | 971,339 00 | 6,714,734 47 |
| 1912–13 | 1,241 25 | 22,873 55 | 3,549,242 00 | 9,081,423 54 |
| 1913–14 | 966 50 | 27,884 47 | 2,644,593 00 | 7,392,957 36 |
| 1914–15 | 969 85 | 11,738 10 | 588,124 00 | 4,800,443 88 |
| 1915–16 | 908 15 | 28,002 62 | 19,389 00 | 5,961,346 75 |
| | 57,734 46 | 235,364 54 | 7,772,687 00 | 52,012,330 26 |
| 1916–17 | 796 85 | 15,618 26 | 140,487 00 | 9,706,644 75 |
| 1917–18 | 562 25 | 9,074 15 | 336,757 00 | 10,365,372 83 |
| 1918–19 | 789 22 | 12,381 71 | ..... | 10,100,135 29 |
| 1919–20 | 430 78 | 22,837 87 | ..... | 9,827,466 22 |
| 1920–21 | 448 31 | 811,970 45 | ..... | 10,161,994 22 |
| 1921–22 | 524 64 | 20,128 63 | ..... | 5,658,619 79 |
| 1922–23 | 454 00 | 20,060 18 | ..... | 4,253,841 78 |
| 1923–24 | 603 30 | 28,317 00 | ..... | 4,228,326 14 |
| 1924–25 | 334 12 | 20,079 55 | ..... | 4,300,853 25 |
| 1925–26 | 920 12 | 12,294 75 | ..... | 5,271,132 53 |
| | 5,863 59 | 972,762 55 | 477,244 00 | 73,874,386 80 |
| Decrease | 51,870 87 | ..... | 7,295,443 00 | |
| Increase | ..... | 737,398 01 | ..... | 21,862 056 54 |

Appended hereto are the individual reports of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands; the Director of Forestry; the Commissioner of National Parks; the Director of Water Power and Reclamation; and the Director of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch.

Your obedient servant,

W. W. CORY,
*Deputy Minister.*

OTTAWA, October 1, 1926.

I

# DOMINION LANDS

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER, J. W. GREENWAY

| Applications for patent | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|
| Number examined | 18,608 | 14,244 |
| New applications | 3,214 | 3,246 |
| Applications accepted and notifications issued | 2,331 | 2,414 |
| Certificates of recommendation sent out | 81 | 42 |

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN LAND AGENCIES, H. G. CUTTLE

### AGENCIES

| Agency | Homestead entries granted | Land Sales | Applications for patent received | Land entries cancelled | Permits issued | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ordinary and school lands | | | Timber | Hay |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | | |
| Dauphin | 377 | 29 | 209 | 386 | 538 | 298 |
| The Pas* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 239 | 86 | 275 | 1,246 | ..... | ..... |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | | |
| Moose Jaw | 854 | 55 | 532 | 1,119 | 144 | 1,201 |
| Prince Albert | 1,508 | 77 | 845 | 1,243 | 1,320 | 1,523 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | | |
| Calgary | 176 | 12 | 191 | 445 | 261 | 297 |
| Edmonton | 1,010 | 50 | 509 | 922 | 2,005 | 806 |
| Grande Prairie | 141 | 18 | 176 | 122 | 279 | 182 |
| Lethbridge | 53 | 10 | 84 | 433 | 82 | 53 |
| Peace River | 212 | 21 | 200 | 332 | 378 | 276 |
| *British Columbia—* | | | | | | |
| Kamloops | 46 | 18 | 51 | 79 | 268 | 8 |
| Revelstoke | 29 | 3 | 6 | 30 | 120 | ..... |
| New Westminster | 38 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 419 | ..... |

NOTE.—Owing to the fact that adjustments are being made from day to day (including restoration of cancelled entries and sales in some cases, and in other cases disallowance of entries reported by the various agents), these figures can only be taken as indicating approximately the business transacted at each agency.

* The Pas office is that of a Mining Recorder who is also subagent. The returns from this office for the fiscal year were as follows: Mining locations, 639; assessments, 21; rentals, 100.

HOMESTEAD INSPECTORS, PRINCIPAL WORK PERFORMED BY

| Headquarters | Name | Land inspections made | Applications for patient | Miles travelled | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wagon | Rail |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | |
| Dauphin | G. L. Speers | 404 | 95 | 3,639 | 11,158 |
| " | W. J. Mayberry | 546 | 115 | 6,574 | 1,944 |
| Winnipeg | F. J. Bigg | 368 | 73 | 4,290 | 5,660 |
| " | J. F. Drew | 637 | 90 | 6,044½ | 13,662 |
| " | W. Lagimodiere | 304 | 48 | 3,676 | 3,499 |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | |
| Moose Jaw | C. E. Barr | 1,370 | 39 | 11,045 | 1,230 |
| " | J. C. DeBalinhard | 1,289 | 35 | 13,873 | 5,484 |
| " | J. Furnis | 1,006 | 12 | 10,133 | 1,633 |
| " | J. A. McDonald | 79 | 10 | 2,238 | 656 |
| " | G. H. Lydiard | 1,719 | 42 | 12,986 | 1,816 |
| " | T. A. Underwood | 2,231 | 62 | 10,140 | 1,197 |
| Prince Albert | H. Browne | 384 | 59 | 5,543 | 4,942 |
| " | N. I. Edwards | 64 | 2 | 775½ | ..... |
| " | C. E. Maimann | 18 | ..... | 966 | ..... |
| " | A. E. Mosses | 1,187 | 21 | 15,828 | 1,148 |
| " | F. McKenzie | 614 | 85 | 9,269 | 2,385 |
| " | A. Smyth | 658 | 37 | 5,544 | 7,988 |
| " | S. Taylor | 518 | 36 | 10,211 | 970 |
| " | E. H. E. Webb-Bowen | 573 | 94 | 4,530 | 3,030 |
| " | W. W. Whelan | 553 | 42 | 5,704 | 1,371 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | |
| Calgary | J. S. Coombs | 34 | ..... | 1,271 | 2,768 |
| " | G. H. Cloakey | 1,334 | 27 | 7,892 | 1,096 |
| " | R. A. Kembry | 724 | 28 | 5,949 | 5,024 |
| " | J. Nurcombe | 2,412 | 32 | 10,850 | 4,233 |
| " | Wm. Tempany | 1,394 | 25 | 13,165 | 585 |
| Edmonton | R. S. Cook | 22 | ..... | 243 | 519 |
| " | T. J. Cunningham | 466 | 27 | 4,932 | 4,755 |
| " | I. S. Doze | 433 | 20 | 3,385 | 5,214 |
| Edmonton and Peace River | D. S. Hayden | 424 | 7 | 4,697 | 2,723 |
| Edmonton | W. A. Irwin | 232 | 34 | 2,532 | 1,050 |
| " | A. Sullivan | 76 | 15 | 334 | 232 |
| Grande Prairie | T. M. Newton | 309 | 60 | 6,986 | ..... |
| " | L. T. Smith | 247 | 52 | 7,362 | 60 |
| Lethbridge | H. L. Bowyer | 1,123 | 20 | 10,633 | 2,072 |
| " | H. S. McCowan | 1,069 | 6 | 9,302 | 2,485 |
| " | D. E. Wilcox | 1,391 | 30 | 10,498 | 635 |
| Peace River | S. Grimwood | 329 | 8 | 3,025 | 4,081 |
| " | J. E. McMullen | 231 | 77 | 3,909 | 1,880 |
| *British Columbia—* | | | | | |
| Kamloops | J. M. Benzie | 205 | 42 | 4,010 | 1,607 |
| " | P. C. Campbell | 480 | ..... | 4,948 | 1,610 |
| Revelstoke | I. Clough | 6 | ..... | 24 | 715 |
| " | Hy. Cook | 80 | 6 | 1,408 | 3,818 |

REVENUES COLLECTED AT DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES, CLASSIFIED UNDER THE VARIOUS HEADINGS

| Agency | Agent | Land Patents Branch | Timber and Grazing Branch | Forest Service | Water Power and Reclamation Service |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts; | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | L. P. O. Noel | 6,557 72 | 478 09 | ..... | ..... |
| Dauphin | E. Widmeyer | 5,242 82 | 6,086 88 | 2,227 39 | ..... |
| The Pas | W. B. McLellan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | |
| Moose Jaw | J. A. Reid | 284,630 96 | 49,166 31 | 3,427 76 | 130 38 |
| Prince Albert | L. C. Paterson | 78,339 61 | 111,186 77 | 52,264 16 | 65 47 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | |
| Calgary (acting) | E. H. Crockett | 62,985 05 | 70,327 27 | 9,608 19 | 52 14 |
| Edmonton | A. Norquay | 18,516 37 | 174,770 21 | 3,824 05 | 652 53 |
| Lethbridge | G. A. Nicholson | 19,278 72 | 35,803 35 | 5,347 55 | |
| Peace River | R. Cruickshank | 4,075 76 | 5,447 43 | 4 75 | ..... |
| Grande Prairie | F. L. Christie | 3,854 55 | 4,294 10 | ..... | ..... |
| *British Columbia—* | | | | | |
| Kamloops | H. J. Parker | 1,930 42 | 60,452 20 | 415 85 | ..... |
| Revelstoke | T. J. Wadman | 1,209 46 | 40,016 62 | ..... | ..... |
| New Westminster | E. Walmsley | 2,468 59 | 375,264 67 | ..... | ..... |

REVENUES COLLECTED AT DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES (*Concluded*)

| Agency | Agent | Mining Lands Branch | School Lands Branch | Miscellaneous | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | L. P. O. Noel | 23,025 93 | 8,911 28 | 1,459 69 | 40,432 71 |
| Dauphin | E. Widmeyer | 5,379 01 | 2,658 73 | 329 39 | 21,924 22 |
| The Pas | W. B. McLellan | 26,585 67 | ..... | ..... | 26,585 67 |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | |
| Moose Jaw | J. A. Reid | 12,104 63 | 118,525 86 | 121,215 66 | 589,201 56 |
| Prince Albert | L. C. Paterson | 12,752 30 | 45,074 50 | 20,458 96 | 320,141 77 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | |
| Calgary (acting) | E. H. Crockett | 221,707 19 | 69,367 13 | 8,886 45 | 442,933 42 |
| Edmonton | A. Norquay | 125,719 98 | 22,231 30 | 1,624 04 | 347,338 48 |
| Lethbridge | G. A. Nicholson | 81,581 54 | 28,365 53 | 7,584 12 | 177,960 81 |
| Peace River | R. Cruickshank | 1,363 82 | 1,814 31 | 668 25 | 13,374 32 |
| Grande Prairie | F. L. Christie | 319 50 | 1,268 75 | 1,665 44 | 11,402 34 |
| *British Columbia—* | | | | | |
| Kamloops | H. J. Parker | 1,957 52 | ..... | ..... | 64,755 99 |
| Revelstoke | T. J. Wadman | 90 80 | ..... | ..... | 41,316 88 |
| New Westminster | E. Walmsley | 3,041 06 | ..... | ..... | 380,774 32 |

## REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE LAND PATENTS BRANCH AND REGISTRAR OF DOMINION LANDS PATENTS, N. O. COTE

With statements, A to K, in relation thereto

### LETTERS PATENT

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, there were 5,484 letters patent issued, covering a total area of 803,733 acres, divided according to provinces as follows:—

| Province | Patents | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 946 | 135,293 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,669 | 401,952 |
| Alberta | 1,617 | 243,616 |
| British Columbia | 223 | 22,382 |
| Yukon Territory | 18 | 473 |
| Northwest Territories | 11 | 17 |
| Totals | 5,484 | 803,733 |

The various kinds of grants are summarized below and are later dealt with in detail in statements A to G, inclusive.

| Grants | Patents | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Homesteads | 1,858 | 284,289 |
| Sales | 774 | 103,674 |
| Pre-emptions | 467 | 73,732 |
| Purchased homesteads | 68 | 9,441 |
| Railways | 59 | 662 |
| Special grants | 672 | 95,771 |
| Military bounty grants | 2 | 320 |
| Northwest halfbreed grants | 4 | 480 |
| Licenses of occupation | 6 | 14 |
| Soldier grants | 385 | 56,228 |
| Hudson's Bay Company grants | 1,189 | 179,122 |
| Totals | 5,484 | 803,733 |

There was an increase of 1,180 letters patent and an increase in the area patented of 180,971 acres, as compared with the previous year.

There are recorded in the Land Patents Branch 468,409 letters patent, aggregating 103,608,793 acres, which have been issued since May, 1873.

### LANDS DISPOSED OF

Four thousand six hundred and eighty-five (4,685) homestead entries were granted, aggregating an approximate area of 749,600 acres, made up by provinces as follows: Manitoba, 616; Saskatchewan, 2,363; Alberta, 1,556; British Columbia 150; total, 4,685.

There was an increase of 1,032 on the number of homestead entries granted, as compared with the previous year.

By land agencies the 4,685 homestead entries are made up as follows:—

*Manitoba.*—Dauphin, 377; Winnipeg, 239; total, 616;

*Saskatchewan.*—Moose Jaw, 855; Prince Albert, 1,508; total, 2,363.

*Alberta.*—Calgary, 176; Edmonton, 1,010; Grande Prairie, 111; Lethbridge, 54; Peace River, 205; total, 1,556.

*British Columbia.*—(Railway Belt and Peace River Block). Grande Prairie, 30; Kamloops, 46; New Westminster, 38; Peace River, 7; Revelstoke, 29; total, 150.

The 4,685 homestead entries represented 10,841 persons, as compiled from information obtained from each entrant. Of these entries 1,381 were made by residents of the several provinces of the Dominion; 696 by persons who had previously obtained homestead entries, which had been cancelled by default or at the request of the entrant in order, in most cases, that he might enter for

other lands; 553 were made by persons from the British Isles; 842 by persons from the United States; 359 by Austrians; 74 by Hungarians; 228 by Russians and Finns; 92 by Norwegians; 93 by Swedes; 72 by Germans; 18 by Frenchmen; 18 by Belgians; and the remaining 259 were made up of citizens of various other countries.

There were 576 soldier grant entries made during the year, aggregating approximately 92,160 acres, made up as follows:—

| | Number of entries | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 70 | 11,200 |
| Saskatchewan | 296 | 47,360 |
| Alberta | 183 | 29,280 |
| British Columbia (Railway Belt and Peace River Block) | 27 | 4,320 |
| Totals | 576 | 92,160 |

By land agencies the soldier grants were as follows:—

*Manitoba.*—Dauphin, 44; Winnipeg, 26; total, 70.

*Saskatchewan.*—Moose Jaw, 137; Prince Albert, 159; total, 296.

*Alberta.*—Calgary, 30; Edmonton, 95; Grande Prairie, 14; Lethbridge, 14; Peace River, 30; total, 183.

*British Columbia.*—(Railway Belt and Peace River Block).—Grande Prairie, 13; Kamloops, 8; New Westminster, 4; Revelstoke, 2; total, 27.

CANCELLED ENTRIES

There were cancelled 5,511 entries as follows:—

| — | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homesteads | 746 | 1,312 | 1,211 | 131 |
| Soldier grant entries | 111 | 209 | 182 | 8 |
| Pre-emptions | ..... | 863 | 613 | ..... |
| Purchased homesteads | ..... | 56 | 24 | ..... |
| Sales | 3 | 21 | 19 | 2 |
| Totals | 860 | 2,461 | 2,049 | 141 |

SALES

Two hundred and twenty-three sales were made during the fiscal year 1925-1926 for 9,218 acres, with an average for each sale of about 41⅓ acres.

REVENUE

The sum of $442,020.52, including $188,913.67 interest on deferred payments, was received on account of purchased homesteads, pre-emptions and ordinary sales, showing an increase of $58,300.27, as compared with the payments received during the previous year.

The sum of $100,876.11 has also been received for entry fees, improvements and sundries, making a total revenue for the fiscal year of $542,896.63.

REFUNDS

There were 542 refunds, amounting to $29,376.56 as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 309 refunds—Value of improvements collected on cancelled homesteads | $ 17,945 27 |
| 215 refunds—Overpayments on sales; and of moneys on account of purchased homesteads and pre-emption sales, entries for which had been cancelled | 11,431 29 |
| Total | $ 29,376 56 |

Out of the $11,431.29 above mentioned, the sum of $5,482.64 was refunded to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada in connection with pre-emptions and purchased homesteads converted into soldier grant entries and the sum of $2,815.08 was refunded to entrants in connection with cancelled pre-emptions and purchased homesteads.

NEWLY SURVEYED LANDS THROWN OPEN TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY

Newly surveyed lands comprised in nine townships were made available for homestead entry in the following land agencies:—

*Alberta.*—Edmonton in 5 townships; *Saskatchewan.*—Prince Albert in 4 townships; total, 9.

STATEMENT A—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

| No. | Nature of Grant | From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | From April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patents | Acres | Patents | Acres |
| 1 | British Columbia homesteads | 74 | 7,344 | 91 | 10,536 |
| 2 | British Columbia sales | 15 | 1,591 | 9 | 193 |
| 3 | Coal lands sales | ..... | ..... | 1 | 148 |
| 4 | Drainage sales | 2 | 461 | 2 | 229 |
| 5 | Homesteads | 1,741 | 270,278 | 1,822 | 285,294 |
| 6 | Homesteads, Peace River Block | 41 | 6,425 | 31 | 4,849 |
| 7 | Hudson's Bay Co | 1,189 | 179,122 | 2 | 480 |
| 8 | Licenses of occupation | 6 | 14 | 4 | 9 |
| 9 | Military bounty grants | 2 | 320 | 4 | 641 |
| 10 | Mining lands sales (44 acres) | 1 | ..... | 4 | 147 |
| 11 | Mineral Rights, sales (3,227 acres) | 10 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| 12 | Northwest half-breed grants | 4 | 480 | 2 | 279 |
| 13 | Pre-emption sales | 467 | 73,732 | 423 | 67,006 |
| 14 | Purchased homesteads | 68 | 9,441 | 62 | 8,400 |
| 15 | Quit claim, sales (405 acres) | 9 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| 16 | Quit claim, drainage sales | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 17 | Quit claim, special grants (17 acres) | 3 | 115 | 16 | ..... |
| | Railways:— | | | | |
| 18 | Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co | 5 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | Canadian Northern Railway Co | 8 | 200 | 9 | 236 |
| 20 | Canadian Northern Railway Co. (mineral rights) | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 21 | Canadian Northern Western Railway Co | 2 | 5 | 7 | 25 |
| 22 | Canadian Pacific Railway grants | 31 | 285 | 12 | 281 |
| 23 | Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds | ..... | ..... | 7 | 401 |
| 24 | Central Canada Railway Co | 3 | 52 | ..... | ..... |
| 25 | Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co | 2 | 10 | 3 | 23 |
| 26 | Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co | 2 | 6 | 3 | 63 |
| 27 | Kettle Valley Railway Co | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 |
| 28 | Manitoba and North-Western Railway Co. of Canada | 5 | 84 | 8 | 120 |
| 29 | Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Co | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | Sales | 196 | 14,100 | 177 | 5,667 |
| 31 | Sales, Peace River Block | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7 |
| 32 | School lands sales | 526 | 87,282 | 206 | 30,031 |
| 33 | School lands sales (mineral rights) | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| 34 | Soldier grants | 369 | 53,665 | 350 | 52,992 |
| 35 | Soldier grants, Peace River Block | 16 | 2,563 | 18 | 2,868 |
| 36 | Special grants | 642 | 94,053 | 1,003 | 150,012 |
| 37 | Special grants (mineral rights 990 acres) | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 38 | Special grants (timber only, 943 acres) | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 39 | Special grants, Peace River Block | 10 | 1,602 | 10 | 1,340 |
| 40 | Yukon Territory homesteads | 2 | 242 | 3 | 479 |
| 41 | Yukon Mining lands sales | 4 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| 42 | Yukon Territory sales | 11 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| 43 | Special grant, Yukon Territory | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals | 5,484 | 803,733 | 4,304 | 622,762 |

STATEMENT B—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Manitoba

| No. | Nature of Grant | From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | From April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patents | Acres | Patents | Acres |
| 1 | Homesteads | 285 | 43,407 | 353 | 54,843 |
| 2 | Hudson's Bay Co. | 340 | 47,589 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Mining lands sales | ..... | ..... | 3 | 107 |
| 4 | Northwest half-breed grants | ..... | ..... | 1 | 121 |
| | Railways— | | | | |
| 5 | Canadian Northern Railway Co. | 4 | 33 | 2 | 12 |
| 6 | Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Co. | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Sales | 30 | 815 | 45 | 1,411 |
| 8 | School lands sales | 83 | 12,512 | 17 | 2,878 |
| 9 | Soldier grants | 63 | 9,826 | 52 | 8,165 |
| 10 | Special grants | 140 | 21,108 | 194 | 30,129 |
| | Totals | 946 | 135,293 | 667 | 97,666 |

STATEMENT C—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Saskatchewan

| No. | Nature of Grant | From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | From April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patents | Acres | Patents | Acres |
| 1 | Homesteads | 798 | 124,650 | 694 | 109,252 |
| 2 | Hudson's Bay Co. | 624 | 95,861 | 1 | 320 |
| 3 | Licenses of occupation | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Mining lands sales | ..... | ..... | 1 | 40 |
| 5 | Northwest half-breed grants | 2 | 160 | 1 | 158 |
| 6 | Pre-emption sales | 391 | 61,747 | 355 | 56,254 |
| 7 | Purchased homesteads | 50 | 7,718 | 42 | 6,510 |
| 8 | Quit claim, sales (82 acres) | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| 9 | Quit claim, special grants | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... |
| | Railways:— | | | | |
| 10 | Canadian Northern Railway Co. | 4 | 167 | 7 | 224 |
| 11 | Canadian Northern Railway Co. (mineral rights) | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 12 | Canadian Pacific Railway grants | 20 | 179 | 10 | 257 |
| 13 | Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Manitoba and North-Western Railway Co. of Canada | 5 | 84 | 8 | 120 |
| 15 | Sales | 74 | 3,289 | 63 | 1,786 |
| 16 | School lands sales | 289 | 47,322 | 116 | 15,649 |
| 17 | Soldier grants | 162 | 25,316 | 160 | 25,103 |
| 18 | Special grants | 243 | 35,449 | 361 | 53,812 |
| | Totals | 2,669 | 401,952 | 1,839 | 269,486 |

## STATEMENT D—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Alberta

| No. | Nature of Grant | From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | From April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patents | Acres | Patents | Acres |
| 1 | Coal lands sales | ..... | ..... | 1 | 148 |
| 2 | Drainage sales | 2 | 461 | 2 | 229 |
| 3 | Homesteads | 658 | 102,221 | 775 | 121,199 |
| 4 | Hudson's Bay Co | 225 | 35,672 | 1 | 160 |
| 5 | Licenses of occupation | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 6 | Military bounty grants | 2 | 320 | 4 | 641 |
| 7 | Mineral Rights, sales (3,227 acres) | 10 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| 8 | Mining lands sales (44 acres) | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Northwest half-breed grants | 2 | 320 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Pre-emption sales | 76 | 11,985 | 68 | 10,752 |
| 11 | Purchased homesteads | 10 | 1,580 | 11 | 1,756 |
| 12 | Quit claim, sales (323 acres) | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 13 | Quit claim, drainage sales | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 14 | Quit claim, special grants (17 acres) | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Railways:— | | | | |
| 15 | Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co. | 5 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Canadian Northern Western Railway Co. | 2 | 5 | 7 | 25 |
| 17 | Canadian Pacific Railway grants | 10 | 100 | 2 | 24 |
| 18 | Central Canada Railway Co | 3 | 52 | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co | 2 | 10 | 3 | 23 |
| 20 | Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co | 1 | 5 | 3 | 63 |
| 21 | Sales | 83 | 9,991 | 67 | 2,469 |
| 22 | School lands sales | 154 | 27,448 | 73 | 11,504 |
| 23 | School lands sales (mineral rights) | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| 24 | Soldier grants | 113 | 17,201 | 123 | 19,158 |
| 25 | Special grants | 246 | 36,223 | 429 | 64,233 |
| 26 | Special grants (mineral rights 990 acres) | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals | 1,617 | 243,616 | 1,581 | 232,393 |

## STATEMENT E—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in British Columbia

| No. | Nature of Grant | From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | From April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patents | Acres | Patents | Acres |
| 1 | British Columbia homesteads | 74 | 7,344 | 91 | 10,536 |
| 2 | British Columbia sales | 15 | 1,591 | 9 | 193 |
| 3 | Homesteads, Peace River Block | 41 | 6,425 | 31 | 4,849 |
| 4 | Purchased homesteads | 8 | 143 | 9 | 134 |
| 5 | Quit claim, special grants | 2 | 115 | ..... | ..... |
| | Railways— | | | | |
| 6 | Canadian Pacific Railway grants | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Canadian Pacific Railway road-bed and station grounds | ..... | ..... | 7 | 401 |
| 8 | Kettle Valley Railway Co | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 |
| 9 | Sales, Peace River Block | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7 |
| 10 | Soldier grants | 31 | 1,322 | 15 | 566 |
| 11 | Soldier grants, Peace River Block | 16 | 2,563 | 18 | 2,868 |
| 12 | Special grants | 11 | 1,271 | 19 | 1,838 |
| 13 | Special grant (timber only, 943 acres) | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Special grants, Peace River Block | 10 | 1,602 | 10 | 1,340 |
| | Totals | 223 | 22,382 | 212 | 22,737 |

STATEMENTS F and G—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands:—

F—In the Yukon Territory

| No. | Nature of grant | From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | From April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patents | Acres | Patents | Acres |
| 1 | Yukon Territory homesteads | 2 | 242 | 3 | 479 |
| 2 | Yukon Mining lands sales | 4 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Yukon Territory sales | 11 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Special grants, Yukon Territory | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals | 18 | 473 | 3 | 479 |

G—In the Northwest Territories

| No. | Nature of Grant | From April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 | | From April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patents | Acres | Patents | Acres |
| 1 | Sales | 9 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | Special grants | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals | 11 | 17 | 2 | 1 |

STATEMENT H—Number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year, the Nationality of the Homesteaders and the Provinces in which the entries were made.

| Country of Origin | Provinces | | | | Total | Country of Origin | Provinces | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | | | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | |
| Canada— | | | | | | Brought forward | 412 | 1,824 | 1,237 | 117 | 3,590 |
| Ontario | 41 | 248 | 120 | 15 | 424 | Germany | 2 | 49 | 20 | 1 | 72 |
| Quebec | 9 | 101 | 50 | ..... | 160 | Austria | 121 | 138 | 97 | 3 | 359 |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | 10 | 19 | 2 | 31 | Holland | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 13 |
| New Brunswick | 5 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 37 | Denmark | 1 | 16 | 19 | 1 | 37 |
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | 7 | 5 | 1 | 13 | Iceland | 2 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Manitoba | 171 | 140 | 25 | 5 | 341 | Sweden | 6 | 49 | 30 | 8 | 93 |
| Saskatchewan | 14 | 188 | 25 | 2 | 229 | Norway | ..... | 51 | 39 | 2 | 92 |
| Alberta | 1 | 12 | 100 | 4 | 117 | Russia | 23 | 103 | 65 | 1 | 192 |
| British Columbia | 1 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 29 | Turkey | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Persons who had previous entry | 77 | 313 | 289 | 17 | 696 | Bulgaria | 1 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 5 |
| Newfoundland | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | New Zealand | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| United States | 26 | 438 | 358 | 20 | 842 | Greece | 6 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 14 |
| England | 41 | 212 | 118 | 17 | 388 | Poland | 22 | 28 | 24 | 1 | 75 |
| Scotland | 14 | 40 | 54 | 5 | 113 | Finland | ..... | 13 | 10 | 13 | 36 |
| Ireland | 6 | 28 | 16 | 2 | 52 | Hungary | 16 | 56 | 2 | ..... | 74 |
| France | 2 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 18 | South America | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Belgium | 2 | 10 | 6 | ..... | 18 | South Africa | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Switzerland | ..... | 8 | 9 | 1 | 18 | Czecho Slovakia | ..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Italy | 1 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 20 | Jugo Slavia | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 |
| Roumania | 1 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 40 | Luxemburg | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Syria | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | | | | | | |
| Carried forward | 412 | 1,824 | 1,237 | 117 | 3,590 | Totals | 616 | 2,363 | 1,556 | 150 | 4,685 |

Number of souls represented by above entries, 10,841.

STATEMENT I—Showing the Number of Homestead Entries made in the Western Provinces during the fiscal year by persons from the United States

| State | Provinces | | | | Total | State | Provinces | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | | | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | |
| | | | | | | Brought forward | 14 | 225 | 185 | 12 | 436 |
| Alabama | | | 1 | | 1 | Minnesota | 7 | 129 | 52 | 3 | 191 |
| Arkansas | | | 5 | | 5 | Mississippi | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| California | | 2 | 3 | | 5 | Missouri | 4 | 6 | 7 | | 17 |
| Carolina, North | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | Montana | | 4 | 10 | | 14 |
| Carolina, South | 1 | | | | 1 | Nebraska | 1 | 11 | 15 | | 27 |
| Colorado | | | 5 | | 5 | Nevada | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Connecticut | | 1 | 4 | | 5 | New Hampshire | | 1 | 3 | | 4 |
| Dakota, North | 9 | 104 | 38 | 1 | 152 | New York | | 8 | 3 | | 11 |
| Dakota, South | | 27 | 21 | 1 | 49 | Ohio | | 7 | 9 | 1 | 17 |
| Georgia | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | Oklahoma | | 4 | 16 | | 20 |
| Idaho | | 3 | 9 | | 12 | Oregon | | 3 | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| Illinois | | 17 | 19 | 4 | 40 | Pennsylvania | | 3 | 4 | | 7 |
| Indiana | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | Rhode Island | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Indian Territory | 1 | | | | 1 | Tennessee | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Iowa | 1 | 27 | 20 | 1 | 49 | Texas | | 2 | 3 | | 5 |
| Kansas | | 10 | 20 | 2 | 32 | Utah | | | 6 | | 6 |
| Kentucky | | 1 | 4 | | 5 | Vermont | | 2 | 2 | | 4 |
| Louisiana | | 2 | | | 2 | Virginia | | 1 | 5 | | 6 |
| Maine | | 6 | 4 | | 10 | Washington | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 |
| Massachusetts | | 5 | 7 | | 12 | Wisconsin | | 26 | 12 | | 38 |
| Michigan | 2 | 17 | 18 | 2 | 39 | Wyoming | | 3 | 2 | | 5 |
| Carried forward | 14 | 225 | 185 | 12 | 436 | Totals | 26 | 438 | 358 | 20 | 842 |

STATEMENT J—Number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year of 1925-26, as compared with the previous fiscal year

| Agency | Manitoba | | Saskatchewan | | Alberta | | British Columbia | | Totals compared |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | |
| Calgary | | | | | 176 | 184 | | | |
| Dauphin | 377 | 175 | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton | | | | | 1,010 | 748 | | | |
| Grande Prairie | | | | | 111 | 92 | 30 | 19 | |
| Kamloops | | | | | | | 46 | 78 | |
| Lethbridge | | | | | 54 | 31 | | | |
| Moose Jaw | | | 855 | 378 | | | | | |
| New Westminster | | | | | | | 38 | 86 | |
| Peace River | | | | | 205 | 137 | 7 | 10 | |
| Prince Albert | | | 1,508 | 1,426 | | | | | |
| Revelstoke | | | | | | | 29 | 0 | |
| Winnipeg | 239 | 289 | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year, 1925-26 | | | | | | | | | 4,685 |
| Fiscal year 1924-25 | | | | | | | | | 3,653 |
| Net increase | | | | | | | | | 1,032 |
| Totals | 616 | 464 | 2,363 | 1,804 | 1,556 | 1,192 | 150 | 193 | |

STATEMENT K—Number of Soldier Grant Entries made during the fiscal year, 1925-26, as compared with the previous fiscal year

| Agency | Manitoba | | Saskatchewan | | Alberta | | British Columbia | | Totals compared |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925-6 | 1924-5 | 1925-6 | 1924-5 | 1925-6 | 1924-5 | 1925-6 | 1924-5 | |
| Calgary | | | | | 30 | 79 | | | |
| Dauphin | 44 | 35 | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton | | | | | 95 | 63 | | | |
| Grande Prairie | | | | | 14 | 17 | 13 | 5 | |
| Kamloops | | | | | | | 8 | 14 | |
| Lethbridge | | | | | 14 | 19 | | | |
| Moose Jaw | | | 137 | 108 | | | | | |
| New Westminster | | | | | | | 4 | 10 | |
| Peace River | | | | | 30 | 17 | 0 | 0 | |
| Prince Albert | | | 159 | 172 | | | | | |
| Revelstoke | | | | | | | 2 | 0 | |
| Winnipeg | 26 | 45 | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1925-26 | | | | | | | | | 576 |
| Fiscal year 1924-25 | | | | | | | | | 584 |
| Net decrease | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Total | 70 | 80 | 296 | 280 | 183 | 195 | 27 | 29 | |

## REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF SCHOOL LANDS, W. T. ROLLINS

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, school lands were disposed of by public auction and private sales in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, as follows:—

### MANITOBA

| How disposed of | Area in acres | Value $ cts. | Average per acre $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| School sites | 3·00 | 30 00 | 10 00 |
| Cemetery sites | 4·00 | 40 00 | 10 00 |
| Public auction | 25·00 | 175 00 | 7 00 |
| | 32·00 | 245 00 | 7 66 |

### SASKATCHEWAN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railway companies | 223·824 | 2,752 25 | 12 30 |
| School sites | 19·00 | 220 00 | 11 58 |
| Church sites | 3·00 | 30 00 | 10 00 |
| Cemetery site | 2·00 | 20 00 | 10 00 |
| Reservoir sites | 2·17 | 49 29 | 22 71 |
| Soldier settlement | 159·00 | 3,180 00 | 20 00 |
| Auction sale | 137·323 | 961 26 | 7 00 |
| Dried up areas | 16·40 | 82 00 | 5 00 |
| | 562·716 | 7,294 80 | 12 96 |

### ALBERTA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railway companies | 192·68 | 3,762 53 | 19 53 |
| School sites | 18·71 | 476 00 | 25 44 |
| Cemetery sites | 2·00 | 30 00 | 15 00 |
| Dried up areas | 33·06 | 165 30 | 5 00 |
| Surface of mining rights | 24·60 | 172 20 | 7 00 |
| | 271·05 | 4,606 03 | 16 99 |

After making the necessary deductions for cancelled sales and adjustments in regard to alterations in areas, the approximate net areas and values of school lands and town lots disposed of to March 31, 1926, were as follows:—

| Province | Area in acres | Value | Average per acre | Value of town lots |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Manitoba | 648,389·97 | 6,249,785 80 | 9 64 | 5,165 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,233,466·1248 | 20,144,540 23 | 16 33 | 12,571 00 |
| Alberta | 797,904·653 | 10,998,304 88 | 13 78 | 39,380 00 |

The number of permits and leases issued, the number of leases in good standing, and the combined revenue derived therefrom for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for the fiscal year were as follows:—

| — | Permits issued | Leases issued | Leases in good standing | Revenue derived |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $ cts. |
| Grazing | 6,250 | ..... | ..... | 118,471 21 |
| Coal | ..... | 3 | 88 | 24,657 42 |
| Petroleum and gas | ..... | 343 | 593 | 31,495 53 |
| Hay | 2,171 | 3 | 9 | 5,382 83 |
| Cultivation | 1,355 | ..... | ..... | 75,575 44 |
| Timber | 258 | ..... | ..... | 4,186 85 |
| Special | ..... | 4 | 43 | 1,703 99 |

*Registration Fees.*—During the fiscal year 303 assignments of sales and leases were registered, comprising lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The registration fees amounted to $972.44.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENTS

The total net revenue collected for the fiscal year was as follows:—

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Manitoba | 74,034 77 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,286,514 08 |
| Alberta | 681,721 42 |
| Total | 2,042,270 27 |

The revenues collected for the fiscal year, (less principal moneys and less expenditure) and paid over to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, were as follows:—

| Province | Revenue other than principal moneys | Expenditure | Amount paid to province |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Manitoba | 34,622 36 | 13,932 47 | 20,689 89 |
| Saskatchewan | 582,902 31 | 39,616 16 | 543,286 15 |
| Alberta | 372,478 93 | 26,012 57 | 346,466 36 |

The balance standing to the credit of the School Lands Fund for each province as on March 31, 1926, and the interest paid on the investments for the fiscal year 1925-1926 were as follows:—

| Province | Total amount at credit of fund | Amount invested in debenture stock | Interest paid on investments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Manitoba | 5,820,540 17 | 5,820,000 00 | 289,275 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 14,307,495 34 | 14,307,000 00 | 681,675 00 |
| Alberta | 7,489,475 58 | 7,489,000 00 | 360,150 00 |

Statements herewith lettered A, B, and C respectively, show the revenue collected from each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the fiscal year, duly classified.

Statements herewith lettered D, E, and F respectively, show the balance standing to the credit of the School Lands Fund for each province as on March 31, 1926, after deducting amounts invested in debenture stock as provided for by Order in Council.

STATEMENT A—Manitoba School Lands—Revenue collected for fiscal year

| Source | Gross totals | | Refunds | Net total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Sales: Principal | 38,438 94 | | | |
| Add adjustments | 1,707 48 | | | |
| | | 40,146 42 | 49 10 | 40,097 32 |
| Interest | 24,309 98 | | | |
| Add adjustments | 246 38 | | | |
| | | 24,556 36 | ..... | 24,556 36 |
| Cultivation | ..... | 2,629 11 | 75 94 | 2,553 17 |
| Grazing rent | ..... | 3,948 83 | 115 70 | 3,833 13 |
| Timber | 835 00 | | | |
| Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands | 49 00 | | | |
| | | 786 00 | 13 59 | 772 41 |
| Hay | 2,162 59 | | | |
| Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands | 580 00 | | | |
| | | 1,582 59 | 122 39 | 1,460 20 |
| Petroleum and natural gas | ..... | 539 18 | ..... | 539 18 |
| Registration fees | ..... | 101 50 | 3 00 | 98 50 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 126 50 | 2 00 | 124 50 |
| Totals | ..... | 74,416 49 | 381 72 | 74,034 77 |

STATEMENT B—Saskatchewan School Lands—Revenue collected for fiscal year

| Source | Gross totals | | Refunds | Net total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Sales, Principal | 723,287 56 | | | |
| Less adjustments | 2,962 35 | | | |
| | | 720,325 21 | 755 65 | 719,569 56 |
| Interest | 424,519 22 | | | |
| Less adjustments | 606 86 | | | |
| | | 423,912 36 | 95 93 | 423,816 43 |
| Cultivation | ..... | 63,642 06 | 2,227 49 | 61,414 57 |
| Grazing rent | ..... | 68,271 90 | 409 41 | 67,862 49 |
| Timber | 2,983 42 | | | |
| Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands | 108 00 | | | |
| | | 2,875 42 | 180 93 | 2,694 49 |
| Hay | 4,294 31 | | | |
| Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands | 1,183 00 | 3,111 31 | 76 12 | 3,035 19 |
| Coal | ..... | 3,308 61 | ..... | 3,308 61 |
| Petroleum and natural gas | ..... | 1,800 00 | ..... | 1,800 00 |
| Registration fees | ..... | 356 25 | 20 50 | 335 75 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 3,110 99 | 434 00 | 2,676 99 |
| Totals | ..... | 1,290,714 11 | 4,200 03 | 1,286,514 08 |

STATEMENT C—Alberta School Lands—Revenue collected for fiscal year

| Source | Gross totals | | Refunds | Net total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Sales: Principal | 321,354 59 | | | |
| Less adjustments | 949 23 | | | |
| | | 320,405 36 | 2,303 08 | 318,102 28 |
| Interest | 242,076 54 | | | |
| Add adjustments | 2,567 38 | | | |
| | | 244,643 92 | 1,220 30 | 243,423 62 |
| Cultivation | ..... | 12,646 68 | 1,038 98 | 11,607 70 |
| Grazing | 47,311 66 | | | |
| Less adjustments | 2 80 | | | |
| | | 47,308 86 | 533 27 | 46,775 59 |
| Timber | 8,909 41 | | | |
| Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands | 101 00 | | | |
| | | 8,808 41 | 88 46 | 8,719 95 |
| Hay | 1,330 94 | | | |
| Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands | 408 00 | | | |
| | | 922 94 | 35 50 | 887 44 |
| Coal | ..... | 21,361 31 | 12 50 | 21,348 81 |
| Petroleum and natural gas | ..... | 29,429 35 | 273 00 | 29,156 35 |
| Registration fees | ..... | 566 19 | 28 00 | 538 19 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 1,191 49 | 30 00 | 1,161 49 |
| Totals | ..... | 687,284 51 | 5,563 09 | 681,721 42 |

STATEMENT D—Revenue and Expenditure—Manitoba School Lands, 1925-26

| Particulars | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By balance on April 1, 1925 | ..... | 442 85 |
| " sales | ..... | 64,653 68 |
| " cultivation permits | ..... | 2,553 17 |
| " timber dues, hay permits, grazing rental, petroleum and miscellaneous | ..... | 6,729 42 |
| " registration fees | ..... | 98 50 |
| " interest on fund | ..... | 684 91 |
| To cost of management at Ottawa | 12,331 69 | ..... |
| " cost of administration Western Service | 928 05 | ..... |
| " outside salaries, printing, advertising and general expenses | 672 73 | ..... |
| " revenue and interest paid to Manitoba Government | 20,689 89 | |
| " investments in debenture stock | 40,000 00 | ..... |
| " balance, March 31, 1926 | 540 17 | ..... |
| | 75,162 53 | 75,162 53 |

STATEMENT E—Revenue and Expenditure—Saskatchewan School Lands, 1925-26

| Particulars | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By balance April 1, 1925 | ..... | 925 78 |
| " sales | ..... | 1,143,385 99 |
| " cultivation permits | ..... | 61,414 57 |
| " timber, hay, grazing rental, coal, petroleum and miscellaneous | ..... | 81,377 77 |
| " registration fees | ..... | 335 75 |
| " interest on fund | ..... | 15,957 79 |
| To cost of management at Ottawa | 36,995 08 | ..... |
| " cost of administration Western Service | 599 21 | ..... |
| " outside salaries, printing, advertising and general expenses | 2,021 87 | ..... |
| " revenue and interest paid to Saskatchewan Government | 543,286 15 | ..... |
| " investments in debenture stock | 720,000 00 | ..... |
| " balance, March 31, 1926 | 495 34 | ..... |
| | 1,303,397 65 | 1,303,397 65 |

STATEMENT F—Revenue and Expenditures—Alberta School Lands, 1925-26

| Particulars | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By balance on April 1, 1925 | ..... | 373 30 |
| " sales | ..... | 561,525 90 |
| " cultivation permits | ..... | 11,607 70 |
| " timber dues, hay permits, grazing rental, coal, petroleum and miscellaneous | ..... | 108,049 63 |
| " registration fees | ..... | 538 19 |
| " interest on fund | ..... | 8,859 79 |
| To cost of management at Ottawa | 24,663 41 | ..... |
| " outside salaries, printing, advertising and general expenses | 1,349 16 | ..... |
| " revenue and interest paid to Alberta Government | 346,466 36 | ..... |
| " investments in debenture stock | 318,000 00 | ..... |
| " balance, March 31, 1926 | 475 58 | ..... |
| | 690,954 51 | 690,954 51 |

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MINING LANDS BRANCH, H. H. ROWATT

The revenue of the Mining Lands Branch, during the fiscal year 1925-26 shows an increase of $144,255.99 and amounted to $748,787.33. The sources from which it was derived were fees, rentals and royalties collected for mining rights, the property of the Crown, disposed of under lease or other form of terminable grant.

Expenditures incurred in the actual development of petroleum and natural gas rights, acquired under lease, may, under the regulations, be accepted on account of rental, and under this provision rentals due the Crown, and which should otherwise have been paid in cash, amounting to $361,018.12, were satisfied by such expenditures, and so reduced the revenue of the branch to that extent.

The total revenue in cash, together with the expenditures accepted by the Department of the Interior in lieu of rental on petroleum and natural gas, coal and tar-sand leases, amounted to $1,127,628.40 during the year.

Statements lettered A and B, showing in different forms how the mining revenue is made up, follow this report. The statement lettered A shows the total revenue, and the statement lettered B shows the revenue collected at each agency in the western provinces and territories including the Yukon.

That portion of the revenue of the Yukon Territory derived from mining rights only, including the export tax on gold, amounted to $60,448.14 for the fiscal year.

The report for the fiscal year from the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, dealing with mining in that territory, is submitted and follows this report.

*Petroleum and Natural Gas.*—There are now in force 6,409 petroleum and natural gas leases affecting Dominion lands, and embracing a total area of 942,771.60 acres, distributed as follows: In Manitoba, 151 leases, comprising 40,924.95 acres; in Saskatchewan, 59 leases, comprising 14,597.20 acres; in Alberta, 5,816 leases, comprising 819,154.69 acres; in British Columbia, 369 leases, comprising 57,982.13 acres; and in the Northwest Territories, 12 leases, comprising 9,312.63 acres, and 2 permits comprising 800 acres. The total area under permit and lease in the Northwest Territories is 10,112.63 acres.

The total number of petroleum and natural gas leases issued during the fiscal year was 2,665, comprising 215,828.35 acres, and the total revenue derived from petroleum lands during the same period amounted to $251,536.81.

The total number of leases on Dominion lands which have been issued under the provisions of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations is 31,065, and the total revenue derived from this source since the beginning was $4,285,-325.90. The total expenditure applied in lieu of rental during the same period was $2,483,994.63.

Wells to the number of 335 have been drilled, on lands acquired under the regulations, for the discovery of petroleum and natural gas, of which number 113 have produced natural gas, and in 51 of these oil in limited quantities has been obtained. Owing to the absence of a market within reasonable piping distance, it has not been found possible to utilize all of the natural gas which is at present being produced. A number of the cities and towns in the province of Alberta, including Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, have been furnished with adequate supplies of gas for domestic and industrial purposes.

Operations for the discovery of oil are being actively prosecuted in the Turner Valley field, about forty miles southwest of Calgary; in the Wainwright field, lying southeast of Edmonton; and in other parts of Alberta, as well as in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. An increased production of oil is being obtained from the Royalite Well No. 4, in the Turner Valley field, and other incompleted wells in the same vicinity show indications of being commercial producers.

In the Wainwright field eighteen wells have been drilled, nine of which are producing gas in considerable quantity, and in eight of these oil in limited quantity has been obtained. Two of these wells show indications of commercial production.

*Coal.*—The regulations for the sale of coal mining lands were withdrawn a number of years ago, and all former sales made under the provisions of those regulations have now been completed. The total revenue collected from the sale of coal mining lands was $1,565,748.74.

*Coal Leases.*—The total number of coal mining leases in force at the close of the fiscal year was 586, comprising a total area of 229,641.37 acres, distributed as follows: In Alberta, 490 leases, comprising 207,935.37 acres; in Saskatchewan, 83 leases, comprising 2,836 acres; in British Columbia, 11 leases, comprising 18,730 acres; in the Yukon Territory, 1 lease, comprising 40 acres; and in the Northwest Territories 1 lease, comprising 100 acres.

The total number of coal mining leases issued during the year was 76, comprising 29,068.30 acres. The total revenue collected during the year for rental of coal mining rights was $175,548.58.

*Royalty on Coal.*—Under the regulations governing the issue of leases to mine coal, the royalty is fixed at five cents per ton of 2,000 pounds and is calculated on the merchantable output of the mine.

The following is a statement showing the amount collected on account of royalty on coal mined from lands in the western provinces, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, respectively, during each year since the royalty provisions of the regulations became effective:—

| Year | Alberta | Saskatchewan | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1903–04 | 56 90 | Nil | Nil | 22 40 | Nil |
| 1904–05 | 2,822 00 | 110 70 | " | 47 00 | " |
| 1905–06 | 2,379 75 | 47 10 | " | 569 33 | " |
| 1906–07 | 3,865 26 | 74 20 | " | 517 34 | " |
| 1907–08 | 7,621 67 | 4 30 | " | 1,543 38 | " |
| 1908–09 | 5,322 39 | 358 11 | " | 371 73 | " |
| 1909–10 | 153,559 98 | 1,672 50 | 3 00 | 136 38 | " |
| 1910–11 | 218,932 88 | 2,184 74 | 3 50 | 125 00 | " |
| 1911–12 | 104,894 55 | 2,034 74 | 2 78 | 390 00 | " |
| 1912–13 | 142,997 79 | 3,145 72 | 6 95 | 1,069 11 | " |
| 1913–14 | 147,198 75 | 2,123 43 | 19 35 | Nil | " |
| 1914–15 | 104,489 77 | 1,880 06 | 4 90 | " | " |
| 1915–16 | 67,190 17 | 2,601 52 | 3 50 | " | 5 10 |
| 1916–17 | 149,447 82 | 2,228 08 | 8 92 | " | Nil |
| 1917–18 | 144,634 75 | 4,046 55 | Nil | " | 6 00 |
| 1918–19 | 175,687 66 | 3,193 05 | " | " | Nil |
| 1919–20 | 181,641 80 | 2,573 32 | " | " | " |
| 1920–21 | 190,545 80 | 2,703 41 | " | " | " |
| 1921–22 | 185,436 88 | 3,309 86 | " | " | " |
| 1922–23 | 171,723 83 | 3,035 18 | " | " | " |
| 1923–24 | 210,389 53 | 1,689 45 | " | " | " |
| 1924–25 | 148,979 10 | 2,421 11 | 7 50 | " | 1 50 |
| 1925–26 | 188,277 94 | 3,024 94 | Nil | " | 2 00 |

The total revenue derived from coal mining lands on account of rentals, royalties and application fees, during the fiscal year, amounted to $369,038.46.

*Quartz and Placer Mining.*—During the fiscal year 1,297 entries for quartz and 28 entries for placer mining claims were granted by the mining recorders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the Yukon Territory, during the fiscal year, 181 quartz mining claims were granted, and 943 renewals were issued; the revenue derived therefrom amounted to $6,523.74. During the same period 36 entries for placer mining claims, 108 relocations and 2,482 renewals were recorded in that territory, the revenue from which amounted to $26,260.

Final leases have been granted for 638 quartz mining claims, comprising a total area of 37,486.48 acres. The total number of quartz mining leases issued during the fiscal year was 170, comprising 6,876.15 acres, and the total revenue derived from rentals during the year was $7,552.65.

The concentration mill installed in the Mayo-Keno district of the Yukon Territory, and which was completed in January, 1925, has since been continuously operated with marked success. The mill has a capacity of 120 tons of ore daily, with a recovery in concentrates of about eight tons, carrying high values in silver and lead.

The development of lode mining in central and northern Manitoba is progressing favourably. Companies of recognized financial standing have secured options on groups of claims in that part of the province, and are engaged in making comprehensive tests with a view of undertaking large scale mining operations.

*Quarrying and Clay.*—The number of leases now in force, issued under the provisions of the Quarrying Regulations, is 183, comprising a total area of 6,261.25 acres, distributed as follows: In Manitoba, 60 leases, comprising 1,587.98 acres; in Saskatchewan, 19 leases, comprising 604.47 acres; in Alberta, 59 leases, comprising 2,699.68 acres; and in British Columbia, 45 leases, comprising 1,173.97 acres.

The total revenue collected during the fiscal year on account of quarrying and clay leases, including application fees, amounted to $7,087.50.

*Alkali.*—The Alkali Regulations apply to natural accumulations of soluble mineral salts, comprising for the most part sodium and magnesium sulphates found in a comparatively pure condition in certain of the sloughs and shallow lakes of southern Saskatchewan. Under the provisions of these regulations 14 leases have been granted, comprising a total area of 7,472 acres, and the revenue derived from this source during the fiscal year amounted to $935.40, which includes the sum of $176.61, received for royalty.

*Royalty on Gold mined in the Yukon Territory.*—The total amount collected up to March 31, 1926, for royalty on gold, the output of placer mining claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption at one time allowed under the regulations, was $4,908,707.52, of which amount $21,995.50 was collected during the last fiscal year. For the purpose of estimating royalty the gold is valued at $15 an ounce, which is below its real value.

Assuming that gold on which royalty has been paid has an average value of $20 an ounce, the value of gold produced from placer mining operations in the Yukon Territory up to March 31 last might be placed at $164,900,083.

*Dredging.*—Three leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory are now in force, covering a total river stretch of 14.43 miles. The total revenue derived from this source up to March 31, 1926, amounted to $201,964.32, of which amount $144.30 was collected during the fiscal year just closed. These dredging leases comprise portions of the bed of the Klondike river.

For the purpose of gold recovery there are at present three dredges engaged in mining in the Yukon Territory, all of which are being operated by hydro-electric motive power.

Thirteen leases to dredge for minerals in the submerged beds of rivers in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are now in force, covering a total frontage of 62 miles. Of these leases, 12 are in Alberta and cover 55 miles, and one is in Saskatchewan, covering the remaining 7 miles. The total revenue derived from this source up to March 31, 1926, amounted to $53,499.37, of which amount $620 was collected during the past fiscal year.

*Hydraulic Mining.*—The regulations for the disposal of hydraulic mining locations in the Yukon Territory were withdrawn by an Order in Council dated February 4, 1904. The leases then in force were not affected by such withdrawal. There are still 5 hydraulic mining locations held under lease, comprising a total area of 15.03 square miles. Rentals, amounting to $167,662.82, have been collected on account of such locations, and the amount paid on this account during the fiscal year was $2,265.

*Water Rights.*—There are now in force in the Yukon Territory 486 grants to divert water for mining purposes under the provisions of the Yukon Placer Mining Act. These grants aggregate a total of 115,682 miners' inches.

*Tar-Sands.*—The total revenue derived from the disposal of tar-sand rights amounted to $40,492.91. There are 3 leases in force, comprising a total area of 3,643.20 acres, in the province of Alberta. Research work is still being conducted for the discovery of the most efficient method for the commercial recovery of oil and other hydro-carbons from these sands. The revenue for the current year derived from this source amounted to $143.84, which includes the sum of $19.46 received for royalty.

REPORT OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY, REGARDING MINING

*Placer Gold Mining.*—The amount of placer gold mined during the year on which royalty export tax was paid was 58,654.60 ounces, which was in excess of the previous year, export tax having been paid on 41,697.33 ounces in 1924-25.

*Yukon Gold Company.*—This company operated seven hydraulic mines at the following points: Adams Hill, King Solomon, Oro Fino Hill, Trail Gulch, Lovett Right Limit, Gold Hill and Monte Cristo, and a total of 367,700 cubic yards of material was handled, using 163,290 miners' inches of water. The daily averages of men employed during the mining season (April to October) were as follows: hydraulic mines, 45; ditches, 20; otherwise employed, 20; total, 85.

*Burrall and Baird, Limited.*—This company operated Dredge *Canadian No. 2* in the Klondike valley on Hydraulic Mining Lease No. 18, approximately three miles below Bear Creek Camp. Dredging was discontinued on December 22, and during the season 1,842,553 cubic yards of gravel and bedrock were dredged.

Renewal fees for Hydraulic Lease No. 18, and Dredging Leases Nos. 23, 24 and 25 were paid. Renewal grants for 136 placer mining claims, the property of the company, or its subsidiaries, the Dago Hill Mining Company, Limited, and The Deepvale Mining Company, Limited, were taken out.

Auxiliary to the field operations of this company are the machine shop, electric and oxy-acetylene welding shop, electric repair shop, mess house and stable at Bear Creek. From April 1 to November 30, an average of 50 men was employed.

*The New North West Corporation, Limited.*—This company and its subsidiaries, the Dominion Mining Company, Limited; the Big Creek Mining Company, Limited; the Calder Mining Company, Limited; and the Sulphur Mining Company, Limited, took out renewal grants for 956 mining claims during the year. Two dredges were operated by the company. Dredge *North West No. 1* commenced digging on August 12 on Creek Claim No. 1, below Lower Discovery, Dominion Creek, and was shut down on October 22 on No. 3, above Lower Discovery, having dredged 232,767 cubic feet of gravel and bedrock. Seventy per cent of the ground dredged was frozen and was thawed by artificial methods.

Dredge *North West No. 2* commenced digging on May 31 on Creek Claim No. 236, below Lower Discovery, on Dominion Creek; 412,082 cubic yards of gravel and bedrock were treated and the dredge closed down on October 26 on Creek Claim No. 240, below Lower Discovery. The ground worked was frozen throughout and was thawed by the water process. The ditches constructed under Grants Nos. 9024 and 9025 were maintained in good repair and furnished water for thawing the ground ahead of the dredge.

This company operated the hydro-electric power plant at the North Fork of the Klondike river continuously throughout the year, and generated a total of 6,080,600 K.W.H. Power was furnished to Burrall and Baird, Limited, to operate its dredge and various enterprises; to the subsidiaries for all their varied operations; to The Dawson Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, for lighting the city of Dawson; and to the Dawson City Water and Power Company, Limited, to heat and pump the water furnished to the city. The sixty miles of transmission lines connecting the power plant with the substations were maintained in good condition. An average of one hundred men was employed by this company from May 1 to October 31.

*Other Placer Operations.*—In addition to what may be termed the large scale operations referred to above, many individuals and miners working in partnership, were engaged in placer mining throughout the various parts of the Territory, and on the whole had a successful season.

*Lode Mining*—Dawson District.—There have been no new developments in this district during the year, except that the Lone Star Mine on Victoria gulch after some years of idleness recommenced operations during last summer, and

uncovered a rich vein of gold quartz. It is the intention of this company to do a considerable amount of work next summer and if possible resume shipments of ore.

A few claims have been Crown granted on Williams creek, and a large number of claims on the Indian River conglomerate and on the Twelve Mile are being held, though but little development work has been done.

Mayo District.—Keno Hill still continues to be the principal producer, and it has been proved that ore values continue with depth. The Treadwell Yukon Company, Limited, is the largest producer and will ship some 3,000 tons this season, of which about 2,500 tons are concentrates representing about 40,000 tons mined. The mill which was completed last summer has been working to full capacity and has treated ore for other mines in addition to the company's own. This has been of great assistance to the smaller operators who have thus been enabled to continue development work with the proceeds. In addition to this company, a number of smaller operators are also shipping considerable high grade ore.

Development continues on Galena hill, particularly on the properties of Settlemier and Bermingham, the largest producers on the hill, and it is expected that about 2,000 tons will be shipped.

An important discovery of high grade ore has also been made on Sourdough hill.

A representative of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, of Trail, B.C., visited the Mayo district last summer. He returned again this spring and has been making an examination of the Beaver River area, and a crew of men will be employed this summer in prospecting and drilling.

The territorial assayer at Keno has made over 1,600 assays from various localities in the territory, the majority of which show very high values amounting in one selected sample to upwards of $11,000 per ton.

On the whole the outlook for lode mining in Yukon presents a most encouraging prospect.

*Coal.*—The Five Fingers Coal Company operated their mine at Tantalus Butte during the year, and shipped a considerable tonnage to Dawson.

STATEMENT A—Statement of Receipts on account of Coal and Minerals in the Western Provinces and Territories for the fiscal year

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold export tax | $ 21,995 50 |
| Free certificates, export of gold | 9 00 |
| Hydraulic mining leases (Yukon) | 2,265 00 |
| Coal sales | 64 44 |
| Coal mining fees | 2,185 00 |
| Coal royalty | 191,304 88 |
| Coal rental | 175,548 58 |
| Mining fees (quartz and placer) | 79,384 39 |
| Petroleum and natural gas | 251,536 81 |
| Stone quarrying | 7,087 50 |
| Registration and office fees | 4,043 77 |
| Dredging leases (Yukon) | 144 30 |
| Dredging leases (western provinces) | 620 00 |
| Sand, stone and gravel permits | 58 00 |
| Tar sands rental | 124 38 |
| Tar sands royalty | 19 46 |
| Gypsum | 150 00 |
| Alkali rental | 758 79 |
| Alkali royalty | 176 61 |
| Quartz rental | 7,552 65 |
| Quartz royalty | 2,140 12 |
| Improvements | 1,205 00 |
| Information fees | 8 00 |
| Maps and plans | 200 40 |
| Quartz acreage sales | 42 25 |
| Potash | 162 50 |
| Total | $ 748,787 33 |

STATEMENT B—Statement showing the total amount of Revenue from Minerals, collected at each Agency in the Western Provinces and Territories for the fiscal year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calgary | $ 262,893 61 |
| Dauphin | 6,167 31 |
| Edmonton | 209,162 63 |
| Fort Smith (N.W.T.) | 1,768 50 |
| Grande Prairie | 352 50 |
| Kamloops | 2,056 3. |
| Lethbridge | 119,676 35 |
| Moose Jaw | 14,596 34 |
| New Westminster | 3,419 48 |
| Pas (Man.) | 20,553 52 |
| Pas (Sask.) | 6,332 00 |
| Peace River | 3,677 86 |
| Prince Albert | 13,548 07 |
| Revelstoke | 90 80 |
| Winnipeg | 23,755 91 |
| Dawson (Gold Commissioner's office) | 29,733 40 |
| Dawson (Royalty Collector's office) | 21,930 58 |
| Mayo (Mining Recorder's office) | 7,542 24 |
| Whitehorse (Mining Recorder's office) | 1,168 00 |
| Whitehorse (Royalty Collector's office) | 73 92 |
| Unorganized districts | 288 00 |
| Total | $ 748,787 33 |

## REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER, TIMBER AND GRAZING LANDS BRANCH, B. L. YORK

The revenue derived from timber, grazing, and hay lands during the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1926, amounted to $1,109,013.05. This is an increase of $150,876.43 over the revenue derived during the previous fiscal year.

The largest amount received on account of timber was from the New Westminister agency, the revenue including approximately $47,000 from bonuses, $246,000 from royalty, and $60,000 from rental and permit dues. The timber revenue of the Edmonton agency was over $172,000, due in a large measure to the numerous fire-killed permit berths granted, by means of which not only has the Government derived considerable revenue, but large areas of burnt-over lands are being cleaned up. In the Prince Albert agency there was an increase of $20,000. This is a similar case where the granting of numerous fire-killed and other small berths has produced revenue, and been the means of cleaning up tracts of small areas of timbered lands. These remarks also apply to the Winnipeg and Calgary agencies, where the increases were approximately $20,000 and $10,000 respectively.

There was collected on account of fire-guarding dues an increase of some $10,000.

As to grazing and hay accounts, the revenue for the past year showed an increase of some $20,000, the largest collections being made at the Moose Jaw and Lethbridge agencies. The issue of new grazing leases exceed by 300 those issued during the previous fiscal year.

In regard to the quantity of timber manufactured, there were increases of 1,260,000 lineal feet of telegraph and telephone poles; 750,000 lineal feet of mining timber; and 23,000 cords of shingle bolts.

It will be seen from the statement below that the total revenue of the branch in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, was $493,971.12, and that it has steadily increased to $1,109,013.05. This shows an increase of about 125 per cent for the past ten years.

## REVENUE

| Year ending March 31 | Revenue |
|---|---|
| 1916 | $ 493,971 12 |
| 1917 | 534,381 75 |
| 1918 | 569,607 39 |
| 1919 | 516,938 53 |
| 1920 | 687,401 83 |
| 1921 | 807,119 23 |
| 1922 | 723,322 81 |
| 1923 | 886,064 37 |
| 1924 | 883,726 90 |
| 1925 | 958,136 62 |
| 1926 | 1,109,013 05 |

### *DETAILS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1925–1926*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Timber—* | | |
| Bonus under license | $ 78,535 11 | |
| Rent under license | 66,531 28 | |
| Royalty under license | 475,177 76 | |
| Permit fees, dues and rental | 269,690 12 | |
| Seizure dues | 10,624 79 | |
| License fees | 1,176 00 | |
| Scaling fees | 14,177 70 | |
| Scale books | 33 00 | |
| Total for timber | | $ 915,945 76 |
| *Fire tax* | | 28,805 15 |
| *Grazing, Hay, etc.—* | | |
| Grazing | $ 141,112 90 | |
| Hay | 11,008 01 | |
| Registration fees | 1,320 01 | |
| Improvements | 10,821 22 | |
| Total for grazing and hay | | $ 164,262 14 |
| Total revenue | | $ 1,109,013 05 |

The following statement shows the revenue from the Crown timber agencies, and the number of berths operated:—

| — | Revenue | Number of berths under license | Number of berths under permit |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | | |
| Calgary | 77,267 22 | 12 | 13 |
| Edmonton | 177,129 39 | 43 | 189 |
| Prince Albert | 116,058 25 | 42 | 73 |
| Winnipeg | 121,784 31 | 24 | 71 |
| Kamloops | 63,242 54 | 21 | 7 |
| New Westminster | 377,185 82 | 70 | 7 |
| Revelstoke | 41,426 97 | 14 | 16 |

## TIMBER

The returns of operations show the quantities of lumber and other material manufactured and marketed, under license and permit to be as follows:—

| Material | Under license | | Under permit | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manufactured | Marketed | Manufactured | Marketed |
| Lumber (feet b.m.) | 358,216,494 | 318,952,155 | 44,537 616 | 47,884,741 |
| Laths (pieces) | 35,699,238 | 33,970,111 | 882,598 | 907,848 |
| Railway ties (number) | 288,788 | 279,566 | 670,955 | 1,835,836 |
| Telephone poles (lin. ft.) | 2,913,310 | 2,848,821 | 69,557 | 69,557 |
| Mining timber (lin. ft.) | 751,127 | 772,474 | 254,027 | 229,061 |
| Piling (lin. ft.) | 266,644 | 256,594 | 33,419 | 38,187 |
| Cordwood (cords) | 9,303 | 8,686 | 7,842 | 8,605 |
| Slabs (cords) | 13,677 | 15,679 | 16 | 16 |
| Pulpwood (cords) | 581 | 588 | 1,951 | 1,778 |
| Shingles (pieces) | 59,000 | 59,000 | 549,000 | 235,500 |
| Shingles Bolts (cords) | 26,884 | 27,381 | 1,642 | 1,642 |
| Fence posts (number) | 170,187 | 187,667 | 110,815 | 103,828 |
| Fence rails (number) | 3,825 | 3,825 | 200 | 200 |
| Boxwood (cords) | 47 | 47 | | |
| Lath bolts (cords) | ..... | ..... | 3,390 | 3,390 |

Where the sales product is in excess of the quantity shown as manufactured, such excess has to be considered as being part of the material which had been manufactured in the previous fiscal year, and had remained on hand at the expiration of that year and carried over to the fiscal year 1925-26.

The areas of lands held under license and permit in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, are as follows:—

| Province | Square miles under license | Square miles under permit |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 1,003 34 | 1,316 67 |
| Saskatchewan | 795 90 | 101 79 |
| Alberta | 1,634 42 | 327 86 |
| British Columbia | 1,625 77 | 26 24 |
| Totals | 5,059 43 | 1,772 56 |

During the year there were 228 berths granted, as follows: 13 license berths, 33 portable sawmill berths, 82 cordwood berths, 87 fire-killed berths, and 13 permit berths.

### GRAZING

The number of grazing leases in force during the year was 7,974, comprising an area of 6,048,116 acres made up as follows: Manitoba, 44,593 acres; Saskatchewan, 2,899,680 acres; Alberta, 2,777,615 acres; British Columbia, 326,228 acres.

During the year there were 1,628 new leases issued.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, ORDNANCE, ADMIRALTY, AND RAILWAY LANDS BRANCH, JOS. P. DUNNE

The work of the branch in respect to Ordnance and Admiralty lands as well as to Railway lands and also in respect to the recording of Orders in Council relating to the Department of the Interior has been greater this year than formerly.

*Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.*—The policy of the branch in respect to Ordnance and Admiralty lands has been to bring as many of the properties of the branch as possible to a state of revenue production.

The number of leases placed on the books in the last fiscal year was 75. The total value of the properties now under lease, estimated on the basis of the rental being 6 per cent of the valuation, is $80,344 of which the valuation added during the year was about $23,300.

Every effort is made to have properties placed under lease rather than to dispose of them outright. The price realized for land sold however was $15,095.90 during the year.

The combined acreage of Ordnance Lands under the direct administration of this branch is not large but nevertheless many of the parcels are very valuable. These parcels are being examined and surveyed one by one and as each report of the examiner or surveyor is received, action is taken to place the parcel under rental, or if already rented, to adjust the rental where possible to the greater advantage of the Department.

Surveys and investigations were carried out in Ontario at Turkey Point, Barbet Point and Mohawk bay on lake Erie, and St. Joseph island in the St. Mary river. In Quebec certain surveys were made in Quebec city and at Farnham. Initial survey operations were instituted in the Maritime Provinces at St. John, New Brunswick; and Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

Investigations and negotiations were also made along the Rideau canal, and at Hamilton and Port Maitland, Ontario; at Levis, Quebec; at Grand Falls, New Brunswick; and at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Many records have been searched in tracing the titles to the Ordnance Lands in British Columbia, which have been transferred to this Department. As a result of this a considerable amount of negotiation and correspondence has developed between this office and those of other departments in Ottawa as well as with the Provincial and Imperial Government officials. Action has also been instituted which it is expected will result in clearing the titles to certain properties which had been unlawfully appropriated before the lands were placed under the control of this Department.

*Railway Lands.*—During the year the work in respect to Railway lands was carried on as usual under the various divisions of subsidy lands, right of way, and government townsites.

Besides the negotiations with the railway companies in reference to lands required for right of way for new branch lines, the chief business has been in respect to the balancing of the land subsidy accounts in which work considerable progress has been made.

Some lands formerly reserved for railway subsidy purposes which are not now required by the railway companies, have been thrown open for settlement.

*Orders in Council.*—The number of Orders in Council passed pertaining to the Department of the Interior in the year was 555.

The following statements, A, B, C and D, cover the activities of the branch in respect to lands.

STATEMENT A—Number of lots and part lots sold or redeemed, the amounts for which such lots were originally disposed of and the sum received as instalment or balance of purchase money during the fiscal year.

| Locality | Plot sold or redeemed | Purchase price | Received on account | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Ottawa | Pt. Lot "C" Rideau Street | 25 00 | 25 00 | In full |
| Presqu'ile, N. B | Lot 76 and pt 75, Parish of Simonds | 100 00 | 100 00 | " |
| Presqu'ile, N. B | Lot 74 and pt 75, Parish of Simonds | 100 00 | 100 00 | " |
| Niagara-on-the-Lake | Lots E. & F. Old Military Reserve | 2,550 00 | 510 00 | Initial payment |
| Quebec | "Mount Carmel Site" | 2,000 00 | 500 00 | Initial payment |
| Sherbrooke twp | 6·19 acres in Lot 11-Con 1 | 192 90 | 75 00 | Initial payment |
| | | 4,967 90 | 1,310 00 | |

STATEMENT B—Ordnance Lands on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year

| Locality | Amount | Locality | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | | $ cts. |
| Amherstburg, Ont. | 2 00 | Brought forward | 7,555 07 |
| Burritts Rapids, Ont. | 10 60 | | |
| Burlington Heights, Ont. | 77 00 | Old Slys, Ont. | 4 00 |
| Burlington Beach, Ont. | 264 00 | Owen Sound, Ont. | 27 00 |
| Carillon, Que. | 0 20 | Oxford, twp., Ont. | 30 00 |
| Chute à Blondeau, Ont. | 10 00 | Point Edward, Ont. | 737 91 |
| Calgary, Alta. | 228 24 | Pittsburg, Ont. | 12 00 |
| Chambly, Que. | 30 00 | Point Pelee, Ont. | 0 50 |
| Cootes Paradise, Ont. | 20 00 | Port Maitland, Ont. | 62 14 |
| Elmsley, twp., Ont. | 0 50 | Port Moody, B.C. | 1 00 |
| Edmundston, N.B. | 1 00 | Presqu'ile, N.B. | 220 00 |
| First Rapids, Ont. | 8 10 | Prescott, Ont. | 1 00 |
| Fort Erie, Ont. | 1 00 | Quebec, Que. | 2,786 00 |
| Fredericton, N.B. | 582 00 | Queenston, Ont. | 2 00 |
| Grand Falls, N.B. | 94 60 | St. John, N.B. | 8 00 |
| Grenville, Que. | 3 13 | St. Andrews, N.B. | 20 00 |
| Joes Point, N.B. | 5 00 | Shelburne, N.S. | 33 00 |
| Kingston, Ont. | 452 50 | Sherbrooke, twp., Ont. | 106 00 |
| Lauzon, Que. | 4,105 66 | Sorel, Que. | 119 00 |
| Long Island, Ont. | 1 00 | Storrington, twp., Ont. | 1 00 |
| Marlborough, twp., Ont. | 4 00 | St. Josephs, Ont. | 161 97 |
| Niagara, Ont. | 510 00 | Turkey Point, Ont. | 1,024 09 |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 7 00 | Vancouver, B.C. | 31 00 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 1,137 54 | Wolford, twp., Ont. | 102 50 |
| Carried forward | 7,555 07 | Total | 13,045 18 |

STATEMENT C—Receipts for the fiscal year, classified

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Rent | 4,707 58 |
| Principal | 5,517 19 |
| Fees, interest, etc. | 2,820 41 |
| Total | 13,045 18 |

STATEMENT D—Showing amounts due and unpaid on account of purchase money and rent or interest on March 31, 1926

| Locality | Rent | Principal | Interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Beaver Harbour, N.B. | 10 00 | ..... | 1 38 | 11 38 |
| Burlington Heights, Ont. | 18 40 | ..... | ..... | 18 40 |
| Dalhousie, N.B. | ..... | 23 00 | 35 42 | 58 42 |
| Elmsley, twp., Ont. | 11 20 | ..... | 2 45 | 13 65 |
| Grand Falls, N.B. | ..... | 121 96 | 198 72 | 320 68 |
| Lauzon, Que. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... | 1 00 |
| Morton, Ont. | 15 10 | ..... | ..... | 15 10 |
| Oromocto, N.B. | 2 50 | ..... | 65 | 3 15 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 497 98 | 4,404 78 | 1,927 06 | 6,829 82 |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | 75 08 | ..... | 6 89 | 81 97 |
| Oxford, twp., Ont. | 4 50 | ..... | 1 26 | 5 76 |
| Point Edward, Ont. | 24 00 | ..... | ..... | 24 00 |
| Port Maitland, Ont. | 13 00 | 68 16 | 26 06 | 107 22 |
| Quebec, Que. | ..... | ..... | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Sorel, Que. | 211 08 | ..... | 18 41 | 229 49 |
| St. John, N.B. | 6 00 | ..... | ..... | 6 00 |
| St. Andrews, N.B. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... | 1 00 |
| Tay, twp., Ont. | 68 00 | ..... | 38 08 | 106 08 |
| Turkey Point, Ont. | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Wolford, twp., Ont. | 36 00 | ..... | 17 64 | 53 64 |
| Totals | 994 94 | 4,617 90 | 2,277 52 | 7,893 02 |

## REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONTROLLER, P. MARCHAND

STATEMENT of Net Revenue collected from various sources for the fiscal year 1925-26

| | |
|---|---|
| A—Dominion Lands, including Yukon | $2,803,513 22 |
| B—School Lands | 2,042,270 27 |
| C—Ordnance Lands | 13,007 18 |
| D—Registrar's fees | 843 15 |
| E—Casual revenue | 12,269 85 |
| F—Fines and forfeitures | 2,501 87 |
| G—Seed grain and relief repayments | 305,056 34 |
| | $5,179,461 88 |

Statement H is a recapitulation of Dominion Lands Revenue, and Statement I shows the revenue for the present fiscal year, as compared with that of last year.

### STATEMENT A—Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1925-26

| Agencies | Agency payments | Head office payments | Total revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| *Dominion Lands—* | | | |
| Calgary | 63,971 47 | 4,713 90 | 68,685 37 |
| Dauphin | 5,249 07 | 288 00 | 5,537 07 |
| Edmonton | 18,687 45 | 3,877 35 | 22,564 80 |
| Grande Prairie | 3,958 00 | 2 00 | 3,960 00 |
| Kamloops | 1,933,92 | 7 00 | 1,940 92 |
| Lethbridge | 19,283 52 | 1,402 78 | 20,686 30 |
| Moose Jaw | 284,707 03 | 37,207 42 | 321,914 45 |
| New Westminster | 2,468 59 | 232 50 | 2,701 09 |
| Peace River | 4,081 76 | 196 45 | 4,278 21 |
| Prince Albert | 78,624 67 | 5,704 90 | 84,329 57 |
| Revelstoke | 1,209 46 | ..... | 1,209 46 |
| Winnipeg | 6,702 25 | 1,041 33 | 7,743 58 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,458 00 | 16,021 27 | 18,479 27 |
| | 493,335 19 | 70,694 90 | 564,030 09 |
| *Crown Timber and Forestry—* | | | |
| Calgary | 107,627 13 | 11,135 40 | 118,762 53 |
| Calgary Irrigation office | 1,342 01 | ..... | 1,342 01 |
| Dauphin | 8,312 27 | 345 52 | 8,657 79 |
| Edmonton | 179,200 45 | 8,168 96 | 187,369 41 |
| Grande Prairie | 4,307 10 | 284,94 | 4,592 04 |
| Indian Head | 2,096 52 | ..... | 2,096 52 |
| Kamloops | 61,841 94 | 5,793 38 | 67,635 32 |
| Lethbridge | 41,150 90 | 13,630 49 | 54,781 39 |
| Moose Jaw | 52,724 45 | 20,120 34 | 72,844 79 |
| New Westminster | 372,426 51 | 858 22 | 373,284 73 |
| Peace River | 5,456 38 | 283 41 | 5,739 79 |
| Prince Albert | 216,977 93 | 4,685 23 | 221,663 16 |
| Revelstoke | 36,882 00 | 241 40 | 37,123 40 |
| Winnipeg | 145,716 40 | 35,747 00 | 181,463 40 |
| Petawawa Military Reserve | ..... | 2,378 18 | 2,378 18 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 7 20 | 7 20 |
| | 1,236,061 99 | 103,679 67 | 1,339,741 66 |
| *Mining—* | | | |
| Calgary | 221,713 19 | 41,180 42 | 262,893 61 |
| Dauphin | 5,379 01 | 788 30 | 6,167 31 |
| Edmonton | 125,719 98 | 83,442 65 | 209,162 63 |
| Grande Prairie | 319 50 | 33 00 | 352 50 |
| Kamloops | 1,957 52 | 98 79 | 2,056 31 |
| Lethbridge | 81,581 54 | 38,094 81 | 119,676 35 |
| Moose Jaw | 12,104 63 | 2,491 61 | 14,596 24 |
| New Westminster | 3,041 06 | 378 42 | 3,419 48 |
| The Pas | 26,938 67 | 112 35 | 27,051 02 |
| Peace River | 1,363 82 | 2,314 04 | 3,677 86 |
| Prince Albert | 12,752 30 | 795 77 | 13,548 07 |
| Revelstoke | 90 80 | ..... | 90 80 |
| Winnipeg | 23,000 43 | 755 48 | 23,755 91 |
| Unorganized | ..... | 288 00 | 288 00 |
| | 515,962 45 | 170,773 64 | 686,736 09 |

STATEMENT A—Dominion Lands Revenue etc.—Continued.

| Agencies | Agency payments | Head office payments | Total revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| *Canadian National Parks—* | | | |
| Antelope park | ..... | 150 00 | 150 00 |
| Brereton Lakes | ..... | 64 00 | 64 00 |
| Buffalo | 2,535 00 | 35,734 41 | 38,269 41 |
| Elk Island | 168 60 | ..... | 168 60 |
| Fort Anne | ..... | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Glacier | 331 24 | 34 38 | 365 62 |
| Jasper | 12,681 93 | 163 00 | 12,844 93 |
| Kootenay | 5,942 60 | 50 00 | 5,992 60 |
| Point Pelee | ..... | 138 25 | 138 25 |
| Rocky Mountains | 114,184 14 | 1,225 65 | 115,409 79 |
| Waterton Lakes | 4,658 64 | 150 17 | 4,808 81 |
| Yoho | 1,805 61 | 377 00 | 2,182 61 |
| Hawke Lake | ..... | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Historic Sites | ..... | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 443 50 | 443 50 |
| | 142,307 76 | 38,578 36 | 180,886 12 |
| *Northwest Territories—* | | | |
| Fort Smith | 6,749 43 | 29,040 15 | 35,789 58 |
| *Yukon Territory—* | | | |
| Dawson | 67,153 53 | 385 00 | 67,538 53 |
| White Horse | 5,475 42 | ..... | 5,475 42 |
| | 72,628 95 | 385 00 | 73,013 95 |
| Total revenue | 2,467,045 77 | 413,151 72 | 2,880,197 49 |
| Less refunds | ..... | ..... | 76,684 27 |
| Net revenue | ..... | ..... | 2,803,513 22 |

STATEMENT B—School Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1925-26

| Province | Gross revenue | Refunds | Net revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Manitoba | 74,416 49 | 381 72 | 74,034 77 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,290,714 11 | 4,200 03 | 1,286,514 08 |
| Alberta | 687,284 51 | 5,563 09 | 681,721 42 |
| | 2,052,415 11 | 10,144 84 | 2,042,270 27 |

STATEMENT C—Ordnance Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1925-26

| Fiscal Year | Gross revenue | Refunds | Net revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts.w |
| 1925-26 | 13,045 18 | 38 00 | 13,007 18 |

## STATEMENT D—Registrar's Fees for the fiscal year 1925-26

| Registration District | Gross revenue | Land assurance fund | Net revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Northwest Territories | 156 48 | 54 08 | 102 40 |
| Yukon Territory | 763 64 | 22 89 | 740 75 |
| | 920 12 | 76 97 | 843 15 |

## STATEMENT E—Casual Revenue for the fiscal year 1925-26

| Fiscal Year | Gross revenue | Refunds | Net revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1925-26 | 12,294 75 | 24 90 | 12,269 85 |

## STATEMENT F—Fines and Forfeitures for the fiscal year 1925-26

| Authority for imposition of penalty | Gross revenue | Refunds | Net revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Dominion Parks Regulations | 1,327 92 | 7 00 | 1,320 92 |
| Forestry Regulations | 130 83 | ..... | 130 83 |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act | 600 82 | 50 00 | 550 82 |
| Northwest Game Act | 170 00 | 55 00 | 115 00 |
| Northwest Territory Act | 349 30 | ..... | 349 30 |
| Criminal Code of Canada | 35 00 | ..... | 35 00 |
| | 2,613 87 | 112 00 | 2,501 87 |

## STATEMENT G—Seed Grain and Relief Repayments for the fiscal year 1925-26

| Year | Gross collections | | Refunds | | Net repayments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Principal | Interest | Principal | Interest | Principal | Interest |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1876 | 158 81 | 463 01 | ..... | ..... | 158 81 | 463 01 |
| 1886-7-8 | 260 33 | 533 16 | ..... | 10 10 | 260 33 | 523 06 |
| 1890 | 106 30 | 195 27 | ..... | ..... | 106 30 | 195 27 |
| 1894 | 146 14 | 193 79 | ..... | ..... | 146 14 | 193 79 |
| 1895 | 298 52 | 252 27 | ..... | ..... | 298 52 | 252 27 |
| 1896 | 221 25 | 380 78 | ..... | ..... | 221 25 | 380 78 |
| 1900 | 16 05 | 20 77 | ..... | ..... | 16 05 | 20 77 |
| 1901 | 15 10 | 18 23 | ..... | ..... | 15 10 | 18 23 |
| 1908 | 1,013 04 | 770 05 | ..... | 1 47 | 1,013 04 | 768 58 |
| 1909 | 163 46 | 99 29 | ..... | ..... | 163 46 | 99 29 |
| 1911 | 1,024 65 | 705 05 | ..... | ..... | 1,024 65 | 705 05 |
| 1912 | 1,242 41 | 876 92 | ..... | 23 71 | 1,242 41 | 853 21 |
| 1913 | 40 85 | 3 08 | ..... | ..... | 40 85 | 3 08 |
| 1914 | 768 48 | 444 90 | 10 00 | 46 00 | 857 48 | 398 90 |
| 1915 | 135,361 88 | 79,887 67 | 1,174 17 | 1,000 73 | 134,187 71 | 78,886 94 |
| 1917 | 1,469 07 | 837 57 | ..... | 2 11 | 1,469 07 | 835 46 |
| 1918 | 8,311 74 | 4,903 32 | 157 05 | 242 05 | 8,154 69 | 4,661 27 |
| 1919 | 12,095 10 | 7,345 36 | ..... | 177 69 | 12,095 10 | 7,167 67 |
| 1920 | 9,189 16 | 6,053 02 | ..... | 187 24 | 9,189 16 | 5,865 78 |
| 1921 | 1,159 11 | 421 53 | ..... | 2 00 | 1,159 11 | 419 53 |
| 1922 | 1,384 72 | 403 18 | ..... | ..... | 1,384 72 | 403 18 |
| 1925 | 68 14 | 2 89 | 56 10 | 1 98 | 12 04 | 0 91 |
| Relief prior to 1915 | 305 04 | 308 32 | ..... | 3 75 | 305 04 | 304 57 |
| Relief 1920-1925 | 21,074 45 | 8,632 78 | 854 22 | 639 30 | 20,220 23 | 7,993 48 |
| | 195,893 80 | 113,752 21 | 2,251 54 | 2,338 13 | 193,642 26 | 111,414 08 |

STATEMENT H—Cash Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1925-26

| Source of revenue | Gross receipts | Refunds | Net revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Homestead fees | 46,900 00 | 140 00 | 46,760 00 |
| Improvements | 46,330 00 | 18,541 81 | 27,788 19 |
| Sales of land | 467,600 87 | 11,523 89 | 456,076 98 |
| Map sales, rentals, office fees and miscellaneous | 61,465 77 | 3,845 95 | 57,619 82 |
| Timber dues | 1,098,692 53 | 28,363 32 | 1,070,329 21 |
| Grazing leases and hay permits | 180,580 38 | 4,317 86 | 176,262 52 |
| Rent of water power, irrigation fees and miscellaneous permits | 34,696 51 | ..... | 34,696 51 |
| Coal, petroleum, mining fees, etc | 744,468 81 | 8,391 70 | 736,077 11 |
| Liquor permits traders and trappers licenses, etc | 18,576 50 | 95 00 | 18,481 50 |
| Canadian National parks | 180,886 12 | 1,464 74 | 179,421 38 |
| | 2,880,197 49 | 76,684 27 | 2,803,513 22 |

STATEMENT I—Gross Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands Revenue compared with the previous fiscal year

| Particulars | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Dominion Lands agencies | 564,030 09 | 495,115 10 | 68,913 99 |
| Crown Timber agencies | 1,339,741 66 | 1,171,921 51 | 167,820 15 |
| Mining agencies | 686,736 09 | 549,024 40 | 137,711 69 |
| Canadian National parks | 180,886 12 | 176,650 46 | 4,235 66 |
| Northwest Territories | 35,789 58 | 28,772 10 | 7,017 48 |
| Yukon Territory | 73,013 95 | 72,382 20 | 631 75 |
| | 2,880,197 49 | 2,493,866 77 | 386,330 72 |

II

# FORESTRY

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY, E. H. FINLAYSON

This report covers the operations of the Forest Service for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

### FOREST FIRES

The situation as to fires during the 1925 season was, on the whole, satisfactory. Manitoba and Saskatchewan experienced a normal season, and conditions in Alberta were good, especially in the southern half of the province. In British Columbia, however, a rather serious situation obtained. Spring in that province set in early, the snow soon disappeared, and the weather continued dry throughout April and May. Again from the middle of June to the middle of August the weather was very hot and rainfall scanty or altogether lacking; many dry electrical storms, with high winds, occurred. In the interior the weather improved about the middle of August, but on the coast the hazard continued until the end of September.

The total number of forest fires on Dominion lands was 1,165, of which 473 (40 per cent of the total) were large fires. The total area burned over was 524,225 acres, of which the merchantable timber area was 126,970 acres, and the area covered with young growth, 157,135 acres.

FIRES WITHIN FOREST RESERVES

| Cause | 1925 | | 1924 | | 1923 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Per cent of total | Number | Per cent of total | Number | Per cent of total |
| Camp-fires | 36 | 20 | 44 | 20 | 21 | 12 |
| Smokers | 13 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Settlers | 44 | 24 | 95 | 42 | 43 | 24 |
| Railways | 32 | 18 | 8 | 4 | 30 | 17 |
| Lightning | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Lumbering | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Incendiary | 23 | 13 | 32 | 14 | 8 | 4·5 |
| Public works | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0·5 |
| Unclassified | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Unknown | 13 | 7 | 28 | 12 | 61 | 35 |
| Totals | 182 | 100 | 226 | 100 | 177 | 100 |

FIRES OUTSIDE FOREST RESERVES

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camp-fires | 161 | 16 | 278 | 22 | 193 | 18 |
| Smokers | 84 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Settlers | 148 | 15 | 322 | 26 | 298 | 28 |
| Railways | 239 | 24 | 300 | 24 | 203 | 19 |
| Lightning | 139 | 14 | 77 | 6 | 73 | 7 |
| Lumbering | 21 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 15 | 1 |
| Incendiary | 45 | 5 | 60 | 5 | 26 | 2 |
| Public works | 0 | 0 | 4 | ..... | 12 | 1 |
| Unclassified | 27 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 25 | 2 |
| Unknown | 119 | 12 | 168 | 13 | 236 | 22 |
| Totals | 983 | 100 | 1,261 | 100 | 1,081 | 100 |

TOTAL FIRES ON DOMINION LANDS PROTECTED BY FOREST SERVICE

| Cause | 1925 | | 1924 | | 1923 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Per cent of total | Number | Per cent of total | Number | Per cent of total |
| Camp-fires | 197 | 17 | 322 | 22 | 214 | 17 |
| Smokers | 96 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Settlers | 192 | 16·5 | 417 | 28 | 341 | 27 |
| Railways | 272 | 23·2 | 308 | 21 | 233 | 18 |
| Lightning | 148 | 13 | 82 | 5·5 | 77 | 6 |
| Lumbering | 21 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Incendiary | 68 | 6 | 92 | 6 | 34 | 3 |
| Public works | 4 | 0·3 | 7 | 0·5 | 13 | 1 |
| Unclassified | 35 | 3 | 37 | 2 | 32 | 3 |
| Unknown | 132 | 11 | 196 | 13 | 297 | 24 |
| Totals | 1,165 | 100 | 1,487 | 100 | 1,258 | 100 |

### AIR PATROL

Patrol of the forested districts by aircraft was continued in parts of Alberta and Manitoba. In the former province two patrols were maintained, with the High River station as a base, covering the Rocky Mountains reserve from the International Boundary northward, including the Crowsnest, Bow River, and part of the Clearwater forests. In Manitoba air patrol was provided in the territory east of lake Winnipeg and in the northern part of the province.

### IMPROVEMENTS

A large amount of improvement work was carried out in all the districts except British Columbia; in the latter province the fire situation demanded almost exclusive attention. A noticeable feature in connection with the improvement work is that of late years it tends to be put chiefly on maintenance of existing improvements. The following statement shows the improvements made during the year:—

| | Number | | Miles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ranger station house | 1 | Telephone lines | 275 |
| Cabins | 13 | Roads | 234 |
| Stables (8) and barns (2) | 10 | Trails | 412 |
| Other buildings | 8 | Fireguards (cleared) | 524 |
| Seed-extraction plant | 1 | Fireguards (ploughed) | 212 |
| Bridges | 4 | | |
| Lookout towers | 11 | | |

### GRAZING

Grazing use in the forest reserves was about the same as for some years past. The live stock industry has been at a low ebb, and this has been reflected in a somewhat lessened use of the reserves. Alberta reports a slight increase in the number of grazing permits—the first since 1920—but in other provinces the number of such permits remained about the same. In British Columbia there was a greater interest shown in the grazing facilities of the forest-reserve range, and a number of ranchers were thus enabled to combat successfully a very dry season.

The classes and numbers of stock pastured on the forest reserves were: cattle, 40,722; horses, 10,822; sheep and hogs, 4,923.

### MANITOBA PULP SALE

The outstanding item in reference to the disposal of timber with which this service had to deal was the granting of a pulpwood concession in Manitoba to the Manitoba Paper Company. While the timber is to be selected from areas on Dominion lands outside the forest reserves, the administrative responsibility for the sale has been delegated to the Forest Service.

### TIMBER SALES AND PERMITS

The number of timber sales operating on the forest reserves shows an increase of eight over the previous year. Two sales were put through in Saskatchewan, and nine in Alberta, although a very mild winter in the latter province hindered cutting operations. In British Columbia timber sales were spread over a much wider territory than previously. It is gratifying to note from the reports of the field officers that the regulations of the service with respect to brush disposal, cutting procedure, etc., are, as a rule, being faithfully carried out.

### REVENUE

The total revenue of the Forest Service for the year shows a slight increase over that for the fiscal year 1924-5, which was the highest recorded up to that time. This increase was due to wider use of forest-reserve timber under timber sale or permit. The revenue from the timber sales showed an increase of 10 per cent, and the increased number of timber permits issued provided additional revenue from this source of almost 30 per cent.

The grazing business, on the other hand, shows a slight falling off. The number of permits issued was greater than the previous year, but the total number of stock pastured on forest reserves under these permits showed diminution.

### PLANTING AND SEEDING ON FOREST RESERVES

Experimental planting and seeding was further extended. During the year approximately 54 acres were planted on the various reserves. Nearly 135,000 trees, including 80,893 Scotch pine, 17,940 white spruce, 14,639 Douglas fir, 13,729 jack pine, and 6,573 lodgepole pine, were used for this purpose. In addition about 220 acres were sown with 213 pounds of tree seed, including jack pine, lodgepole pine, red pine, Scotch pine, white spruce, and yellow birch.

### SEED COLLECTION AND EXTRACTION

The Forest Service has now four seed-extracting plants in operation, namely those at Indian Head, Saskatchewan; Vancouver, British Columbia; Rocky Mountain House, Alberta; and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. The combined output of these plants during the season of 1925-6 made up a total of about one and a quarter tons of the seed of the various coniferous tree species. Several hundred pounds of the seed of broadleaved species were also collected. A quantity of unextracted cones also remained on hand.

### TREE PLANTING ON PRAIRIE FARMS

The season of 1925 was favourable for tree-planting operations. There was no damage reported from winter-killing, but limited damage occurred from rabbits and insects—especially cutworms, tent-caterpillars (chiefly on poplar), and aphids. Most of the existing plantations continue to receive care, only six and a half per cent being reported as failures, while seventy three per cent are quite successful; the remaining twenty per cent offer prospects of success provided past neglect be atoned for by special attention for a time.

Unfortunately, the Indian Head nursery suffered from drought during the summer; no serious diminution in the number of the stock on hand for distribution is anticipated, but some of the material will be smaller than usual. The drought also provided favourable conditions for development of insect pests. The number of broad-leaved trees distributed was about the usual number, i.e., approximately five million. Conifers sent out showed an increase from 73,290 in 1924 to 90,000 in 1925. An interesting feature of the work at the Indian Head nursery station was the thinning of the permanent plantations. From six plots planted in 1905 and 1906 and aggregating slightly over four and a half acres, the thinnings amounted to seventeen and three-quarter cords of fuel-wood. The stands left are, of course, in better condition than ever.

### SURVEYS

As a result of working-plan surveys, advances were made in placing several of the reserves under working plans. The survey of the Sandilands forest reserve, in Manitoba, was completed during the summer of 1925, and type and improvement maps compiled from the data secured. In Saskatchewan a survey of forty square miles of the Nisbet forest reserve was completed, and a type map prepared which will serve as the basis of a working plan for the reserve. In Alberta 360 square miles of the Brazeau forest and 40 square miles of the Clearwater forest were similarly mapped, as a preliminary step to the formulation of working plans.

### RECREATIONAL USE OF FOREST RESERVES

One of the most striking features in the development of the use of forest reserves as recreational areas has been the eager manner in which the public have grasped the possibilities for holidaying and recreation which are afforded therein. This is true not only of people living in the neighbourhood, but of visitors from outside points. On one of the reserves in Manitoba an inn has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. Improvement of camping facilities in the Saskatchewan reserves has also resulted in their being patronized to an increasing extent. In British Columbia an addition to the Paul Lake resort was laid out; attention is also being given to locating suitable camping sites along motor roads.

### FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES

The co-operative arrangement between the Forest Service and the pulp and paper industry, as represented by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, came into effect at the beginning of the fiscal year, and considerable expansion in the work of the pulp and paper division has thus been brought about. A standard instrument and procedure for the " freeness " test of pulp were designed, and a number of the instruments were distributed to pulp manufacturers. Enlarged accommodation and increased equipment for the study of pulp and paper problems were acquired. Work in kiln-drying received increased attention, especially in the direction of work in co-operation with manufacturers and lumber dealers operating kilns. Study of red rot and red stain in jack pine was continued, and at least one of the causal organisms of the decay was determined. The work of determining the spike-holding power of jack pine ties so infected was concluded, and the results communicated to the railways. Further study of this form of decay was carried on with the object of determining the life of ties so affected, several hundred ties being placed in position on railway lines, to be kept under observation for an extended time. Tests of a new method of injecting a wood preservative, zinc chloride, into wood were made with favourable results.

The Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory was moved during the year to new buildings erected by the University of British Columbia at Point Grey. Some 9,000 additional strength tests on British Columbia and Alberta woods were made, and a series of comparative strength tests was conducted on two shipments of lodgepole pine ties from Alberta and British Columbia respectively. Comparative tests of green-cut and fire-killed cedar poles were made in order to ascertain if any loss in strength had been incurred as the result of fire-killing. Many tests were conducted also for wood-working industries. Considerable attention was given to kiln-drying, and a representative of the laboratory gave a series of six lectures on " the seasoning of wood " to lumbermen from Vancouver, Victoria, and the surrounding districts. An experimental dry-kiln is being installed, and a pathological laboratory equipped. Accommodation is also being provided at the laboratory for a representative of the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture who is engaged in studying insect infestations.

### FOREST RESEARCH WORK

At the Petawawa (Ontario) forest experiment station a working-plan survey was made of a section of the reserve with the object of conducting operations on a sustained-yield basis. The Royal Canadian Air Force and the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, lent material assistance in providing an aerial photographic map of the section, which was used as a basis for the survey.

A timber sale of mature jack pine was commenced on a section of the surveyed area, under the direct supervision of a technical officer. Permanent sample plots were also established on this area for the purpose of studying the effect of the cutting on the remaining stand and on reproduction. A comprehensive investigation was conducted on methods of estimating timber, and a report with important findings has been prepared. An experimental nursery for propagation of exotics has been established, by means of which it is proposed to build up an arboretum at this station.

Extensive yield studies of jack pine and taper studies of red pine were made in northern Ontario.

At the Lake Edward (Quebec) experiment station a regeneration survey covering some ten square miles was made by line-plot system, and preliminary growth data for cut-over pulpwood lands were obtained. Extensive studies in the pulpwood operations of several industrial concerns were conducted to investigate the solid-wood content per stacked cord of pulpwood, and to prepare a volume table based on cord unit instead of cubic-foot or board-foot unit.

In New Brunswick the investigation of the effect of various cutting methods upon reproduction, rate of growth, and mortality in slow-growing black spruce types was extended to areas at Cains river. Cutting was done under the direction of the research division, and a complete series of permanent sample plots was established on the cut-over area. Private companies co-operated with this service in several investigations. The extensive experiments in reseeding burned areas in New Brunswick, conducted in co-operation with the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the New Brunswick Forest Service, were completed during the year. Some tentative and apparently favourable results have been obtained from the earlier work.

Forest research on the western forest reserves has increased in scope. Experiments with methods of seeding and planting were reorganized. Several experimental cutting areas were established in connection with timber sales, and the work in connection with the three working-plan surveys was continued. In all of these activities the research division acts in an advisory capacity.

The form-class volume tables for many species prepared by this division are in great demand and are becoming standard.

### PUBLICATIONS

The most important publication of the year was Bulletin No. 77, "Statistical Methods in Forest-investigative Work," which deals with the application of statistical methods, now so widely used in the scientific and commercial worlds, to the problems of research in forestry. Circular No. 18, "The Kiln-drying of British Columbia Softwoods," was also published this year; it treats in a non-technical way of a problem of much importance to the timber interests of that province; the demand for this has necessitated a new edition within the year. Circular No. 19, "Canadian Softwoods," was prepared mainly for the Wembley exposition, and gives a short account of the properties and uses of Canadian softwood timbers. Two new Tree Pamphlets, Nos. 9, "Balsam Fir," and 10, "(Eastern) Cedar" were brought out. Bulletin No. 1, "Tree Planting on the Prairies," was again reprinted; the total number of copies of this publication printed up to date is ninety thousand. The pamphlet "Talking Trees" was also reprinted.

### PUBLICITY

Efforts in the direction of publicity, particularly with respect to forest-fire prevention, were renewed in the spring of 1925 by a repetition of Save-the-Forest Week, which was fixed, by proclamation, as the fourth week of April, from the 19th to the 25th of that month. A new and successful feature of the celebration this year was the formation of a National Advisory Committee, representative of the press, wood-using industries, service clubs, and many other national organizations interested in forest conservation. Through the good offices of the several provincial forest services, provincial committees were appointed for direct supervision of the campaign in the respective provinces.

The program, as in the previous year, included addresses before schools, service clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and other organizations. A total of 213,250 pieces of publicity material was distributed, comprising blotters, booklets, school programs, charts, etc. The radio was also brought into service, speeches being broadcast by the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. M. King, and the provincial premiers or their representatives. Large advertisements were placed in many of the leading newspapers of the Dominion, calling attention to the destruction of the forests by fire and the need of care in dealing with the country's forest resources.

This campaign naturally took much of the attention of the publicity division for a considerable period of the year. In addition this division prepared a great deal of publicity material for use by the field officers of the service. A very important part of the work of the division consisted of a series of visits to summer-vacation camps for boys and girls. A member of the staff and two temporary assistants were employed in this work during the summer season. Their work consisted in supervising "hikes" for the campers through the adjoining woods, instructing them in tree-identification, and in promoting the idea of forest-fire prevention by talks around the camp-fires at night. Twenty-one camps were visited in this way, and some 1,400 " 'teen-aged" boys and girls were reached.

### FOREST SERVICE REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1925-26

The statement of revenue follows on page 89. Under "Timber Permits", the kinds, and total quantities of timber authorized to be cut from all reserves were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fuel-wood (cords) | 32,236 |
| Fence-posts, rails and piling (number) | 373,742 |
| Fence-posts, rails and piling (linear ft.) | 36,922 |
| Telephone poles (linear ft.) | 7,679 |
| Railway ties (number) | 12,694 |
| Saw-timber (ft. B. M.) | 8,424,338 |
| Mining timber (linear ft.) | 2,170,962 |
| Mining timber (cords) | 80 |
| Mining timber (ties) | 9,606 |
| Building logs (number) | 30,083 |
| Building logs (linear ft.) | 368,116 |
| Miscellaneous (linear ft.) | 968 |
| Miscellaneous (cords) | 2,503 |
| Miscellaneous (number) | 287 |

## THE TREE-PLANTING DIVISION

*Norman M. Ross, Chief*

With the exception of a few comparatively small localized areas the season of 1925 was a very favourable one for tree-planting work and agricultural operations over the Prairie Provinces generally. The spring opened about two weeks earlier than last year, and precipitation and growing conditions generally induced a good growth in the older plantings and gave the newly planted belts

a good start. Generally speaking, no damage was done from winter-killing, but certain districts reported much damage again from rabbits and a few from insect infestations, principally the red-backed cutworm and forest tent-caterpillar. The cutworm appeared very generally over large areas in central and southern Saskatchewan and materially affected farm crops, particularly barley, oats, and sweet clover. In the newly set out plantations in the infested areas they destroyed a number of the poplar and willow cuttings just as they were rooting and also defoliated the freshly planted caragana seedlings. The latter mostly recovered later in the season. The tent-caterpillar was confined principally to the native poplar, and while found on some of the cultivated willows and ash did not actually cause the death of any of these trees. An insect which is doing more harm than is generally realized is a small dark-coloured aphid which seems to be increasing in numbers of late years and attacks willows and poplars in the plantations. Willows appear to suffer most, and many belts, particularly on higher soils, have been very badly set back and in some cases killed as a result. The insects are not conspicuous but crowd very numerously on the young growth and suck out the sap. When noticed in time they can be readily controlled by spraying with "Nicotine Sulphate" or "Black Leaf 40." Unfortunately their presence is not usually noticed until after the trees have been considerably weakened.

Some 5,700 reports made after inspection of the older plantations this season indicate only 6½ per cent failures with 73½ per cent in thriving condition and the remaining 20 per cent in fair shape and capable of being brought into good condition with a little more care and attention. Of the newly set out stock, reports show that of the seedlings 93 per cent were growing and of the cuttings 90 per cent took root.

*Nursery Work.*—The nursery at Indian Head was this season in a very localized area which suffered from lack of precipitation, receiving probably not more than five inches of rain during the growing period. This dry condition greatly increased injury from cutworms, which did much damage in the newly sown plots of ash and caragana, reducing the stand almost 50 per cent. An estimated loss of 25 per cent in the newly set out evergreen transplants was due to drought. The evergreen seed-beds, for which watering facilities are available, produced excellent stands. In spite of the drought the broad-leaved stock developed fairly satisfactorily, although reduced in numbers. The growth of the pine transplants was much retarded—so much so, in fact, that the four-year-old plants, which should have been ready to send out this spring (1926), must be carried over for another season's growth. The cutworms proved very injurious to the seedlings of ash and caragana in the freshly sown plots both at the Indian Head and Sutherland nurseries. Although measures to control the insects by using poisoned bait were employed as soon as their presence was realized, the loss from this source was very considerable. A new pest, a small snout beetle about 3/16 of an inch long, was discovered in the caragana plots. Owing to its minute size and neutral colour it was very difficult to find, but the damage was very severe. One plot of two acres was completely destroyed before it could be determined what was causing the damage. The remaining plots were then promptly sprayed and the damage controlled. These small beetles work from the time the seedlings germinate until they are up to one inch high. They do no serious injury to older plants. In the older plantations at Indian Head considerable spraying had to be done to control the forest tent-caterpillar, the larch saw-fly, the willow and poplar aphis, and the small white-pine scale which is apparently likely to be a serious pest, if not controlled, particularly on white spruce.

*Distribution of Stock.*—Shipping commenced on April 14 at Indian Head and April 17 at Sutherland, at least ten days earlier than in 1924. Approximately

5,000,000 seedlings and cuttings were sent out to 5,585 applicants. The stock consisted of two-year-old seedling ash, one-year-old maple, one-year-old caragana, and unrooted cuttings of Russian poplar and Russian willows. Of the evergreens, 90,400 transplants of Scotch pine, jack pine, lodgepole pine, and white spruce were distributed amongst 510 applicants; 2,700 were shipped to the Sutherland nursery for permanent planting, and 120,615 seedlings and transplants were sent to various forest reserves. There was thus a total evergreen distribution of 213,715. Material shipped to the reserves was as follows: To Spruce Woods reserve, 70,615; Dundurn reserve, 20,000; Elbow reserve, 10,000; Pines reserve, 10,000; Nisbet reserve, 10,000.

*Seed Collection.*—Owing to late spring frosts it was impossible to secure collections of either maple or ash seed in any of the western provinces. About 250 pounds of caragana seed were picked at Indian Head and 580 pounds at Sutherland. About four bags of birch seed were collected at Sutherland and about thirty bushels of white spruce cones at the Indian Head nursery station.

*Visitors.*—Each season sees a great increase in the number of visitors at both the Indian Head and the Sutherland nursery stations. Parties came from long distances to picnic in the various groves and showed a keen interest in the development of the nurseries and the work being carried on.

*Permanent Plots: Development, Thinnings, etc.*—The permanent plantation plots at Indian Head are making splendid development. Some of the older ones are now at a stage where thinning operations are becoming necessary and regular cuttings in all the older plots will now be in order. Thinnings were made this winter as follows:—

Plantation No. 1—Tamarack; planted in 1905; area, $\frac{1}{3}$ acre; yield, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cords.

Plantation No. 2—Scotch pine and spruce; planted 1906; area, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre; yield, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cords.

Plantation No. 3—Scotch pine, tamarack, and spruce; planted 1906; area, 1 acre; yield, 1 cord Scotch pine, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cords tamarack.

Plantation No. 4—Scotch pine; planted 1906; area, 1 acre; yield, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cords.

Plantation No. 6—Cottonwood; planted 1906; area, 1 acre; yield, 2 cords.

Plantation No. 13—Mixed Scotch pine and spruce; area, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; yield, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cords.

All this wood is of good fuel size. The original spacing in these plots was all 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches. After thinning the average spacing of the remaining trees is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way. An inspection of the permanent plantations indicates very decidedly that it is quite practical to produce good fuel-wood under prairie conditions in a very reasonable time.

A considerable amount of pruning of dead limbs in older plantations of tamarack, Siberian larch, and pine was done, greatly improving the general appearance of the plantations and leaving them more accessible for obtaining measurements. Material of post size is now available of such species as poplar, cottonwood, willow, maple, tamarack, Siberian larch, European larch, and Scotch pine. A number of posts have been cut from these species and are being prepared with a view to carrying on experiments in treating with wood preservatives.

*Exhibits.*—An exhibit was prepared and shown at the summer fairs at Saskatoon and Regina in conjunction with a forest reserve exhibit prepared by the Prince Albert office. The whole exhibit occupied a space of approximately 60 feet in length, the tree-planting portion consisting of scale models showing planted and unplanted farmsteads, seeds, leaves, sections of wood, etc., of the ordinary cultivated species and photographs of plantations and improved farm homes. The exhibit as a whole had a very attractive appearance and undoubtedly created very considerable interest. Hundreds of farmers availed themselves of the opportunity to discuss their tree-planting problems.

## Dominion Forests in Manitoba

*H. I. Stevenson, District Forest Inspector*

The fiscal year 1925-26 was marked by one event of outstanding interest in reference to the forests of Manitoba, namely, the agreement entered into between the Government and the Manitoba Paper Company.

The new industry thus provided will prove of great economic benefit to the province, opening up as it does a wider market for its pulpwood. An increasing quantity of pulpwood has been cut in late years from settlers' lands, the bulk of which has been exported. The mill now being erected will doubtless absorb much of this, in addition to large quantities from Crown lands adjoining settlements, all of which will be manufactured locally. The company will also be drawing supplies from territory previously unexploited for pulpwood, which has to date been producing little or no forest revenue.

*Fire Protection.*—Weather conditions were such during the past summer that fire hazards were, except during the month of May, either normal or subnormal. During the month of May (particularly the last two weeks), a critical period occurred, occasioned by a combination of strong winds, high temperatures, and low relative humidity. Up to this time there had been no growth, so that the dead vegetation of the previous year was quite inflammable. There were 106 fires reported during this two-weeks period which was a little over 66 per cent of the total reported for the season. There was a total of 160 fires reported which burned approximately 40,200 acres. Of this area there were 6,937 acres which carried merchantable timber and 6,119 acres of young growth; the remainder was chiefly old burn and grass land. The burned area of 40,200 acres represents approximately eighty-five one-thousandths of one per cent of the area under protection.

The causes of fire are reported as follows: Settlers, 34 per cent; camp-fires, 19 per cent; incendiary, 7.5 per cent; lightning, 7.5 per cent; smokers, 6 per cent; railways, 5 per cent; other causes, 1 per cent; unknown, 20 per cent.

*Air Patrol.*—Aircraft used in fire protection gave very satisfactory service. Nine machines were assigned to this work. These planes operated from three bases, namely, Victoria Beach, Norway House, and Cormorant Lake (near The Pas). They made 256 patrols, occupying 836 hours, and covered approximately 54,439 miles. In all this flying there were only two or three accidents, and these were of a minor nature.

Requests for fire patrols were made daily from the office of the district forest inspector to the Royal Canadian Air Force, and this latter organization carried out the patrol.

Wireless communication was maintained between Winnipeg, Victoria Beach, Norway House, and Cormorant Lake by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. Weather reports were transmitted daily from each of the air bases, and it was largely from these that decisions were made as to when and where patrols should be carried out. By means of this wireless communication it was also possible to keep in touch with the district fire rangers and to know what the fire situation was at all times, so that when additional assistance was required and was available it could be supplied.

*Improvements.*—A large amount of improvement work, mostly in the way of maintenance, was carried out throughout the year. Four cabins, three stables and one house were erected, the latter being at the headquarters for the Sandilands forest reserve. Two steel towers, each 70 feet in height, were erected for purposes of fire detection. On one of these a range finder with a nine-foot barrel was mounted; with this instrument the distance of a fire, as well as its direction from the tower, can be readily determined. Twenty-seven

miles of new telephone lines were constructed. A large amount of work was necessary on roads, approximately 40 miles being graded. In dry weather these are excellent for automobile traffic. Approximately 110 miles of line were cut, varying in width from 8 to 16 feet, for the purpose of defining the forest-reserve boundaries and of serving as fireguards.

*Silviculture.*—The working-plan survey of the Sandilands forest reserve commenced in 1924 was completed last summer. From the data secured, forest-type and improvement maps have been prepared which have already proved to be of great help in the administration of this unit. A cutting plan has been prepared with the view of placing this area on a sustained-yield basis. For the purpose of securing data on growth rates, about 150 permanent sample plots were established; these will be re-measured periodically and the information gained will be used to revise the cutting plan.

A program of research work was carried out on each of the forest reserves. Experimental plots were established for the purpose of determining the best means of propagating the commercial tree species artificially. Other experiments were instituted with the object of studying the deterring factors in the natural regeneration of these trees. There were also experiments dealing with thinnings and growth rates. This work was first commenced in the province in 1904. Since that date approximately 200 plots have been established, for which annual or periodic records have been kept. Tentative conclusions have been drawn from many of these, and some light has been thrown on the technique of forest-crop production.

*Grazing.*—Owing to improved conditions in the stock-raising industry herds which had been greatly depleted during the period of depression are now being built up. It is expected that during the next few years increased demands will be made for pasturage on the forest reserves. The cattle grazed on the reserves during the year were in excellent shape when taken off in the autumn.

*Recreational Uses of Forest Reserves.*—As Manitoba is becoming more widely known from the tourist point of view, greater use is being made of the forest reserves for recreational purposes. The population of the summer colonies is growing constantly, and better and more attractive cottages are being built. The more recently opened summer resort at Clear Lake has now a comfortable inn, and all resorts welcome the tourist to their camping grounds and picnic parks. The larger summer resorts such as Madge Lake and Clear Lake are no longer merely local centres of recreation, but are becoming summer headquarters for guests from all the provinces and many points in the United States.

*Publicity.*—Co-operation has been the keynote of forest publicity during the past year, both business and professional. Persistent publicity through the schools, lecture platforms, and the press assisted markedly in gaining the sympathy of the leading men of affairs in the province. In the "Save the Forest Week" campaign some 25,000 pieces of publicity material were distributed, and excellent co-operation was received from service clubs and lumbermen's associations. A lecture course in certain phases of forestry was given to the students of the Dauphin normal school.

## Dominion Forests in Saskatchewan

*C. MacFayden, District Forest Inspector*

During the year no new reserves were created, and the boundaries of those already established remained unaltered except for the withdrawal of a few quarter-sections that on examination were thought to be of agricultural value. A number of other areas claimed to be fit for agriculture were examined, but

could not be recommended for withdrawal; on the other hand, after a careful examination some rather large additions to existing reserves were recommended. Two applications have been received from persons owning farm lands within forest reserves to have their lands exchanged for available and more suitable Dominion lands elsewhere, a practice that has been followed in the past, providing the applicant's lands were on examination found to be of no agricultural value.

*Fire Protection.*—The summer of 1925 from a fire-protection point of view may be said to have been a normal one, or perhaps a little more hazardous than normal. Fires started to occur during the first part of April, but gave no particular trouble until the first of May, when the situation became more serious, and in the ensuing month there was reported a total of 85 fires, or 73 per cent of the total occurring during the whole season. Further periods of danger occurred in August and again in the late fall, but they were of short duration. There was a total of 116 fires reported, 74 being on forest reserves and 42 on lands outside forest reserves. When these are classified by causes, it is found that settlers' operations account for a total of 40 (34 per cent of the whole), and one half of these reached the proportions of class "C" fires (those over 10 acres in area). Next in point of numbers came fires attributable to campers and travellers with a total of 32, but over one half of these were confined to class "A" fires (less than one-quarter acre in extent). It is interesting to note that railways, which a few years ago held first place in such statements, were responsible for only 7 fires, and that the proportion of fires due to unknown causes is the smallest it has ever been. The average fire assumes large proportions before it is controlled, and 66 per cent of those reported were over 10 acres in area, although a further classification of these by damage done shows that only one-half of them did damage to the extent of $100. The total area burned over by all fires was 113,086 acres, but 41,445 acres of this was open grass land, light poplar, or other lands where the damage done was little or nothing. The damage done to standing timber, young growth, and property aggregated $96,564. Not a single fire was reported on the Moose Mountain, Seward, Beaver Hills, Elbow, Dundurn, and Manito reserves. This is no doubt attributable to the fact that the neighbouring farmers utilize the grazing resources of these reserves, and for that reason have a direct and personal interest in preventing fires.

*Improvements.*—The season, from the standpoint of both weather and labour conditions, was a favourable one for the carrying out of improvement work. During the year six one-roomed log cabins were built, and four log stables and one frame stable were erected. Maintenance in work or material was put on a total of 95 buildings of all classes. A total of 189 miles of telephone line was constructed or entirely rebuilt, but on 65 miles of this there was no cost for materials, the line being built in co-operation with one of the lumber companies.

A couple of miles of new roads and a total of 37 miles of new trails were constructed. The general use of motor cars is tending to change the standards to which many of the reserve roads are built and maintained, and, while many of them are yet in only an indifferent condition, a number are now in very good shape for car travel and permit of a more frequent use of cars in fire-suppression work.

Particular attention has been given during the last few years to a system of lookouts on a number of the northern reserves, and during the year two 80-foot steel towers with enclosed lookouts were purchased and one erected. In addition to the steel towers there were five wooden towers erected, varying in height from 20 feet to 45 feet. More attention is again being given to the making and maintenance of ploughed fireguards, and there is in the district

now a total of 325 miles of guard, of which over two-thirds have been ploughed and much of it worked to such an extent that its maintenance in a good serviceable shape is now a small matter each year. During the year 101½ miles of guard were cleared, and of these 54½ received the first ploughing. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of old guards were again ploughed and are in excellent shape for the 1926 spring fire season. As a rule these guards have been cleared to a width of 20 to 30 feet, in some cases more, and a strip 12 feet wide ploughed in the centre of the clearing. In addition to the work on the regular guards, 11 miles of old trails were cleared to a width of 30 feet to act as fire-breaks without any ploughed guard.

*Timber Sales and Timber Permits.*—The cutting of timber under authority of timber sales and timber permits remained about the same as in the past two years. Two large sales, totalling 8,500,000 feet board measure, and 13 smaller sales, totalling 4,842,000 feet board measure, were made, and 5,000 cords of fuel-wood were disposed of. There was an increase in the number of permits issued over last year, these totalling 1,695, inclusive both of those for which dues were collected and those given free of dues to recent settlers. The different restrictions and requirements were complied with by the various operators, and it was only in a few cases that any compulsion was found necessary.

*Silviculture.*—Following the working-plan survey made a year ago of some forty square miles of the Nisbet forest reserve the information already collected was compiled and arranged as the basis of a working plan for this block. A very complete map was prepared of the same area showing in great detail the timber and young-growth conditions that exist. A very good start was made this winter on the removal of all trees bearing dwarf mistletoe. In order to meet the seed requirements of the nurseries established on the various forest reserves and the Indian Head nursery, approximately one thousand bushels of jack pine and white spruce cones were gathered. At the Prince Albert seed-extraction plant, erected a year ago, 430 pounds of white spruce seed and 165½ pounds of jack pine were extracted. More attention is being paid to the possibilities of broadcast seeding on sites where natural seeding can not be expected and several experiments were made along this line during the year. Small nurseries are now established on eleven forest reserves and in the majority of cases the results are most encouraging. At the close of the year there were in round figures 200,000 transplants ready for permanent planting in the spring of 1926. This is sufficient to plant 80 acres. On the whole the best results are being attained on the southern reserves where only a sparse covering of timber exists naturally, and it is on these areas that the bulk of the planting will be done for the present, particularly since their open nature allows of the work being carried out at a minimum cost.

A series of experiments was started last fall to determine whether fall or spring nursery seeding gives the better results, and also whether straw or burlap makes the better winter covering for seed-beds or whether there is any advantage in either over the uncovered beds. A number of one-acre plots were sown broadcast last fall as an experiment in securing a stand directly in this simple and economical way. In the hope that it would throw some light on the problem of securing white spruce reproduction a very detailed examination was made of a number of areas logged in different ways, under different regulations and at different times during the past ten years. All the data possible were gathered on the stand as it originally existed and the quantity and class of material removed. Following this, a very close study was made of the change that has taken place in the remaining stand, particularly the reproduction that has come in since. The examination produced a mass of data that has only recently been compiled and summarized and is not yet properly analyzed.

*Grazing.*—The number of permits issued for grazing on the reserves remained about that issued for the past five years. The falling off in the number of stock maintained on the reserves is due to a decrease in the industry rather than any fluctuation in the number taking advantage of the grazing regulations. The revenue from this source in the year under review was $6,484.54,—approximately one-third of that produced in the year 1920-21—and reflects the reduction that has taken place in the number of stock grazed. There are, however, indications of an improvement in the stock industry and every possibility that the number grazed will again start to increase. During the year there were 175 permits issued for the cutting of hay, the total quantity involved being approximately 6,000 tons.

*Recreational Uses.*—The forest reserves more than ever before were used by the public for purposes of recreation, and in recognition of this demand steps were taken on a number of them to provide camping and picnicking facilities, in the belief that a public interested in this way would better appreciate and better observe the call for fire prevention. At a very small cost camp facilities were provided at favourable points, and, if one may judge from the use they received, were really appreciated. By the erection of road and direction signs people are being directed to such places and in two or three cases it has been amazing the patronage they received.

## Dominion Forests in Alberta and British Columbia

*C. H. Morse, District Forest Inspector*

### ALBERTA

The Alberta Inspection District includes all the forest reserves in Alberta, a portion of the Cypress Hills forest reserve lying in southern Saskatchewan, and the Edmonton fire-ranging district (a large area taking in the whole northern portion of the province).

*Forest Fires.*—The fire situation was very satisfactory in Alberta during the past season. In the south heavy rain and snowfall occurred during the middle part of April and reduced the fire hazard for the time. The month of May opened up with hot, dry winds which soon brought about a serious situation. Rains occurring from the end of May until the middle of June made conditions safe again and brought on a wonderful growth of grass. From the latter part of June until the middle of August long periods of dry, hot weather occurred with little precipitation. Another period of fire danger occurred during the first week in September, but after that hazard was over there was no more fire danger during the autumn. The season was much the same in the north except that the precipitation up to the first of September was not so heavy as in the south and fires burned later in the season.

There were 261 fires reported during 1925 as compared with 641 in 1924, 669 in 1923, and 1,758 in 1922. Of this number 31 occurred within forest reserves and 230 in the fire-ranging district. Of those inside the reserves 22 burned over less than a quarter of an acre, 4 burned less than ten acres, and five were larger. Of the outside fires 118 were small, 50 were medium, and 62 were large.

Almost 28 per cent of the season's fires were the result of unextinguished camp-fires; railways were next with 26 per cent, but many of these were small. Settlers' fires accounted for 18 per cent of the total number of outbreaks; 6.5 per cent of them were incendiary; 3 per cent were caused by lightning. There were nine prosecutions for infractions of the Fire Act, of which seven resulted in convictions.

*Air Patrols.*—The forest-patrol work carried on by the Royal Canadian Air Force stationed at High River was continued during the 1925 season and proved

very satisfactory. Two daily patrols were undertaken, one going north from a point inside the forest reserve west of High River and one going south. The regular patrol route follows along the foot-hill country just inside the forest-reserve boundary. From this route practically the whole reserve can be seen, especially the most hazardous districts of it. The northern patrol completed 247 flying hours and covered approximately 17,290 miles. The southern patrol also completed 247 flying hours and covered 17,285 miles.

*Improvements.*—During the year considerable progress was made in completing the improvement program for the forest reserves. Much of the work was done in the north country, the improvements in the south being mostly along the line of maintenance and the reconstruction of old projects. A total of 194 miles of new trail was constructed, 60 miles of old trail relocated and reconstructed, and eight miles of motor road built in the Crowsnest forest. On the Brazeau forest two miles of fireguard were ploughed along railway lines. Altogether 85 miles of new telephone lines were built, 70 miles of this being on the Clearwater forest which was previously without telephone communication. Thirty-four miles of old telephone line were reconstructed. In all, ten buildings were constructed during the year; these included a seed-extraction plant at Rocky Mountain House, an office building at Slave Lake, and a cabin for exhibition purposes at the Calgary Stampede grounds.

*Timber Sales and Permits.*—There are at present in the district sixteen timber sales in good standing, of which nine are new ones awarded during the year. Eight sales completed their operations in a satisfactory manner and have been closed out. The cut has not been exceptionally heavy, owing partly to the fact that the winter was very mild with little snow. Many of the purchasers of new sales were unable for this reason to get operations started this winter and some of the holders of old sales were obliged to leave part of their cut in the woods because of lack of snow for hauling. There has been the usual demand for timber materials under permit. Sales of fuel-wood, fence-posts, poles, building timber, and other products in demand among settlers have been about on a par with previous years.

*Reforestation.*—An area of somewhat more than 200 acres on the Cooking Lake forest was sown to spruce by the method known as "seed-spotting." An additional area of 20 acres was planted with spruce, Douglas fir, and lodgepole pine seedlings which were grown in the local nursery. The seed-beds prepared two years ago for planting in 1926 were not entirely successful, on account of frost, rodents, and two severe dry periods which occurred at a critical time after the seeds were sown. As a consequence there is a shortage of nursery stock for 1926 planting and only a small area can be covered. On the other hand, the seed-beds planted in the spring of 1925 to furnish planting stock for 1927 have been very successful. Experimental beds of broad-leaved trees were seeded in the spring of 1925 at Cooking Lake. Elm from Saskatchewan, native white birch, and Ontario yellow birch have been successful so far, while Ontario maple proved a failure. A smaller area was planted in the Cypress Hills forest and several seed-beds were started.

*Seed Production.*—The seed-extraction plant at Rocky Mountain House was put in operation in the autumn of 1925 and continued work throughout the winter. There were collected and extracted 378 pounds of lodgepole pine seed; 158 pounds of white spruce seed, and 15 pounds of Douglas fir seed. Of the lodgepole pine seed, 200 pounds has been shipped to the British Forestry Commission. The operation of the local seed-extraction plant has greatly reduced the cost of producing pine seed.

*Surveys.*—The Brazeau stock-taking survey covered during the summer of 1925 about 360 square miles. A very valuable map was made showing streams,

trails, and forest types. Data were also collected with regard to volume, rates of growth, and other details necessary to complete an estimate of present and probable future stocks. The Clearwater working-plan survey covered intensively an area of 40 square miles in the Shunda valley in the vicinity of Nordegg. Detailed data on this area were collected for the purpose of placing it under intensive management in order to supply timber for the local mines.

*Investigative Work.*—Sample plots have been laid out in many parts of the district for the purpose of studying natural reproduction of spruce and pine. Studies have also been made of the effect of fire on forest soils and of the source and character of the reproduction which follows fire in the forest.

*Thinnings.*—Thinning experiments initiated several years ago on the Cypress Hills forest have been continued on the same scale. It has been found that the amount obtained from the sale of the thinned material about equals the cost of doing the work.

*Grazing.*—During the summer of 1925 there were 598 permits issued for stock-grazing on the forest reserves. These covered 29,499 head of cattle and horses and 3,941 head of sheep. This is an increase of 771 head of cattle and horses over last year, and is the first increase shown in this district since 1920—the heaviest grazing season on record. The greatest increase was in the Cooking Lake forest. There were slight increases in the Cypress Hills and the Crowsnest forests, but a falling off on the Bow River forest.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

The jurisdiction of the Dominion Forest Service in British Columbia is confined to Dominion government lands in the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block. The area in the Peace River Block, however, is not included in the following report as owing to its geographical position it is handled under the Alberta organization.

*Fire Protection.*—The season in British Columbia started with an early spring and by April 1 there was very little snow left on the lower elevations. Spring rains did not set in and with a period of cool and cloudy weather lasting until the middle of April (when the weather turned clear and very warm), a serious spring fire hazard accumulated during May. Many fires developed in this period but were promptly extinguished. From the latter part of May until the 15th of June hazard conditions improved with cool weather and scattered showers, but towards the latter part of June and throughout July and to the 14th of August very hot, dry weather was experienced. During this period the interior country of British Columbia was visited by a series of dry, electrical storms with high winds which were extremely intense in the Salmon Arm and Revelstoke districts. On the 14th of August showers occurred, with good effect on fire conditions in the interior, but did not relieve the coast situation. Not until the end of September did relief come to that region. The total number of fires for the season was 451. July and August proved to be the peak of the season with 35.7 per cent and 31.9 per cent of all fires occurring in those months, respectively. Railways caused 110 fires (24.4 per cent), the greatest number of fires from any single cause. Fire occurrence from this cause will always be large. It is, however, definitely known where the fires are likely to break out and for this reason a large percentage are extinguished in the incipient stage. Railways are co-operating with the Forest Service fire-protection forces very successfully, and their employees are giving the fullest attention to fires along rights of way. A great improvement has been shown by those employees responsible for the upkeep of fire-protection appliances on locomotives. Lightning caused 109 fires (24.2 per cent of all fires). These were fires mostly confined

to the Salmon Arm and Revelstoke fire-ranging districts, the total outbreaks from lightning amounting to 46 (51.5 per cent) and 46 (60.5 per cent) of the fires in those districts, respectively. Careless smokers caused 54 fires (11.9 per cent). Settlers clearing land set 41 fires (9 per cent), the lowest comparative number from this cause since 1921. Fires due to other causes were all lower than for several years, which is a very encouraging condition; particularly is this the case with fires due to incendiarism, which were lower than in any year since 1920.

The distribution of fires by districts is as follows: British Columbia reserves, 102 (of which only 22 were inside the reserves, and 80 outside); Coast district, 83; Salmon Arm district, 111; Revelstoke district, 76; railways, 79.

The effect of the great number of fires caused by lightning shows strongly in the total acreage burned over. During the season this total reached the alarming figure of 139,409 acres, the largest figure in the past eleven years, during which period accurate figures have been obtained and kept on record. In connection with lightning a difficult situation arose occasioned by high winds accompanying the electrical storms; and, despite the best efforts which were put forward to control lightning strikes, a great many of these fires got out of control. It has been demonstrated during the past season that a great factor in the control of lightning fires in high mountain areas is the permanent lookout system. Wherever the lookout personnels had within their visions the areas where lightning strikes occurred the resulting fires were quickly attended to and held down to comparatively small acreage, but the reverse was the case where suitable lookouts did not exist. It is due to uncontrolled lightning fires that the acreage is abnormal. The total loss in merchantable timber (76,597,000 feet board measure) is naturally also the largest for the last eleven years except during the year 1920—a season with a similar occurrence of fire due to lightning. The reason for a decrease in comparison with that year again exemplifies the value of lookouts for detection of fires in large tracts of isolated timber and hitherto inaccessible country, as many of the existing lookouts have been installed since 1920.

*Improvements.*—Owing to the heavy drain on fire-suppression appropriations, various contemplated permanent improvement projects had to be held over for subsequent years. However, 39 miles of trail were completed on British Columbia forest reserves and 23 miles in the fire-ranging districts, making a total of 62 miles for the Railway Belt. Many miles of trail were gone over during the season and put in good shape. Eleven miles of new line were constructed. A few buildings were improved with minor maintenance repairs.

*Silviculture.*—At the close of the fiscal year 22 timber sales were in active operation on forest reserves. Fourteen new sales have been awarded and 12 have completed cutting. The railway tie production decreased from 60,000 ties during the previous year to 37,293 ties. Telephone poles, however, increased from 2,000 to 3,508 poles. Some operators took out sawlog material to the extent of 285,967 feet board measure. In the past few years no sawlog material had been taken out on account of an unfavourable market. Timber sale activity has broadened out to other reserves besides the Larch Hills and Mount Ida. Several sales are in operation on the south end of the Fly Hills, Monte Hills, and Martin Mountain forest reserves, along the new branch line of the Canadian National Railway system to the Okanagan.

Although the season was again considered an "off year" generally for seed production, the seed-extraction plant at New Westminster produced the following quantities: Sitka spruce, 1,190 pounds; western red cedar, 56 pounds; western hemlock, 3 pounds; Douglas fir (Coast strain), 10½ pounds; western white pine, 60 pounds; western yellow pine, 14 pounds; western red cedar (Interior strain), 1½ pounds; Douglas fir (Interior strain), 108 pounds. The

greater part of this seed was shipped to the British Government and the New Zealand Government. Small shipments were made to various European experimenters, also to foresters in Japan and Africa. Research studies in regard to timber growth and conditions were continued. Some of the sample plots have now been in existence for five years. Re-measurements were taken which are being prepared in report form.

*Grazing.*—The public interest as shown during the past few seasons in regulated grazing on forest reserves has to a certain extent increased during the past grazing season. There was not a greater number of stock grazed under permit, but the timber grazing areas on forest reserves saved the situation for some stockmen in the Dry Belt on account of the fact that owing to the extremely dry season the open range suffered to such an extent and forage conditions were so poor that stock had to be driven to the timbered range to carry them over. The actual numbers of stock on forest reserves under permit were as follows: cattle, 1,796 head; horses, 80 head; sheep, 720 head.

*Recreational Uses.*—The use of forest reserves and other forest areas for recreational purposes is still on the increase. Camping lots and summer cottage lots were in great demand at Paul Lake in the Niskonlith forest reserve. An addition to this summer-resort area was surveyed to meet the popular demand. The fishing in Paul lake continues good in spite of the heavy catch of fish each season. The Trout Lake summer resort on the Long Lake forest reserve was well patronized by the public, and fishing in Trout lake is improving.

Attention was given this year by forest officers in the fire-ranging districts outside forest reserves, to the location of suitable automobile camping sites along the main motor roads. The reasons for establishing such automobile camps are: (1) to provide a service for automobile tourists who do not know the country, and (2) to enable forest officers to keep in touch with travellers and see that they are taking the proper precautions to guard against the spread of fire from camp-fires.

## Forest Products Laboratories of Canada

*W. Kynoch, Superintendent*

The new scheme for co-operative research between the Government and the pulp and paper industry came into effect officially at the beginning of the year. Under this scheme the industry is to make a substantial annual contribution for a period of from two to five years, to be devoted to extending the investigations of the laboratories relative to pulp and paper. Control of the work is effected by means of a Joint Committee, on which the government and the industry are represented. The committee is responsible to the Research section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, which, in turn, is responsible to the Association and thence to the industry at large.

Material advances were made during the year in research and related work.

### DIVISION OF PULP AND PAPER

The accommodation for pulp and paper work was enlarged by the placing at the disposal of the Laboratories of space in the existing building formerly used by McGill University. This part of the building was reconstructed and the interior was remodelled. Notable additions were made to the equipment for pulp and paper research. A constant-humidity room was installed and completely equipped, as also was a paper-testing laboratory.

*Chemistry of Wood.*—Object: To study the chemical composition of wood with a view to laying a sound foundation for chemical processes for the manufacture of paper pulp and other products. The primary need is to evolve reli-

able methods of analysis which will determine the constitution of wood, and it was along this line that effort was chiefly directed throughout the period.

*Pulp Testing.*—Object: To develop standard methods of evaluating pulps. The scope of the work was extended to include every physical and chemical test adjudged of primary importance in determining the quality of a pulp. In its new form the project may be described as a critical experimental study of the methods of conducting each test, the ultimate object being the development of a detailed method of proved reliability. Work was steadily prosecuted throughout the year and a standard instrument and procedure for the freeness test was developed. A number of these instruments were made under the direction of the laboratories and were purchased by pulp mills.

*Use of Magnesite in Sulphite Cooking.*—Object: To determine the effect of magnesium base in sulphite cooking liquor on the process and product. A complete survey of the literature pertinent to the study was made. Suitable pulping apparatus was designed, installed, and tested. A general analysis of the problem was made and the method of approach determined and a considerable advance was made in the experimental work.

In addition to the above a number of miscellaneous investigations pertaining to pulp and paper were conducted. These included paper-making trials in co-operation with manufacturers, a large number of fibre analyses of pulps, papers, fibre board, etc., a study of the cause and prevention of objectionable odour in paper towels, and analytical studies of pulp woods.

### DIVISION OF TIMBER PHYSICS

*Kiln-drying.*—Object: To study the fundamental principles involved in the drying of wood by means of kilns, to study the design, construction, and operation of kilns, and to co-operate with kiln-owners in improving drying practice. Special emphasis was laid on co-operation with manufacturers and lumber dealers operating kilns, this work being steadily continued throughout the year. The demand for the assistance of the laboratories in this department is increasing, and it is held that the service given tends to promote reduction of waste and improvement of manufactured wood goods. Temporary installation of recording instruments in the kiln enables officers to check operation closely. A small dry-kiln for experimental work at the Laboratories was designed and had been partly constructed by the end of the year.

*Equilibrium Moisture Content of Canadian Woods.*—Object: Wood tends to come to equilibrium with the conditions of relative humidity and temperature prevailing in the surrounding air. Hence the moisture content of air-dry wood varies according to the climatic conditions of the particular region, and may also vary to some extent with the kind of wood. The object of this investigation is to ascertain what the moisture content of wood of various species actually is when air-dry. Ten species of wood were dealt with, each being represented by a number of test boards. The moisture content of these was determined at weekly intervals, and the relationship between the moisture content and the relative humidity and temperature, as determined by the McGill observatory, carefully noted.

*Identification of Birches.*—Object: Birch is the leading Canadian hardwood and at present there is no certain method of distinguishing the wood of the yellow birch from that of the paper birch. An intensive study of the anatomy of the two woods was made and structural characteristics found which enabled identity to be determined in the great majority of instances.

Other work relating to timber physics carried out during the year included numerous wood identifications made in response to requests from firms or individuals or necessitated by researches in progress, a study of the cause of

"dipping rings" in Sitka spruce, a study of fragments of wood from a creek-bed, submitted by the Geological Survey, with special reference to identity, a large number of tests on the condition of kiln-dried wood for manufacturers and others, inspection and tests of imported timber with reference to compliance with specifications, and the completion of a study of interior air conditions with reference to determination of the correct moisture content for wood for interior finish, furniture, etc.

DIVISION OF WOOD PRESERVATION

*Pathology of Red Stain and Red Rot in Jack Pine.*—Object: Jack pine is an excellent wood for railway ties, its susceptibility to decay by so-called red stain and red rot being one of its few drawbacks. The object of the investigation is to determine the causal fungus or fungi and to ascertain the character of the attack on the wood. Field studies were carried out at certain saw-mills and were followed by extensive cultural and microscopic studies at the Laboratories. The belief that the particular causal organism was *Trametes pini* was confirmed, but other forms appear to be associated with it. An experimental investigation of a preliminary character dealt with the question of whether or not creosote treatment of timber in tie sizes kills the organisms causing red stain.

*Reference Collection of Pathological Material.*—Object: A comprehensive reference collection is of primary moment in connection with research and investigation into the pathology of woods. Such a collection consists of wood samples of known identity infected with fungi of both known and unknown identity, samples of normal and abnormal fruiting bodies of known and unknown species of fungi, stock cultures of important wood-destroying forms, etc., etc.

The existing reference collection being inadequate, plans were formulated for the building up of a much larger and more complete collection, and the work of collecting the additional specimens is well under way.

*Study of Slime in Pulp Mills with Reference to Methods of Prevention.*—Object: An organic growth known as " slime " accumulates as a layer in the pipes, head-boxes, storage tanks, etc., of sulphite-pulp plants. If removed, it is rapidly renewed. Portions of the layer are constantly being detached and carried along in the pulp stream, giving rise to dark spots in the finished pulp which frequently necessitate degrading and a consequent monetary loss to the mill concerned. The object of this investigation was to determine the nature of the organism causing slime and to develop methods of prevention. Studies were made at several pulp-mills, followed by extensive cultural and microscopic studies at the Laboratories. Numerous organisms were isolated and studied and material advances in the research made.

*Toxicity to Fungi of Certain Water-Insoluble Substances.*—Object: The solubility of salts now extensively used as wood-preservatives greatly lessens their efficiency, as they may be largely removed by leaching from treated wood exposed to the weather. The theory is, however, that solubility in water is, for certain reasons, an essential characteristic of a preservative. The object of this research is to test the validity of the theory. The investigation was planned and work begun shortly before the end of the year.

Miscellaneous investigations of a pathological character included a cultural study on material of Sitka spruce (from aeroplane stock) affected by incipient decay to determine the viability and identity of the causal organism, cultural and microscopic studies on decay in balsam fir, basswood, red cedar, and Douglas fir, respectively, and a survey of the literature bearing upon the isolation of lignin from wood by means of bacteria or fungi.

DIVISION OF TIMBER TESTS

*Mechanical and Physical Properties of Canadian Woods.*—Object: To establish authoritative data on the strength and certain physical properties of

all Canadian timbers of present or prospective industrial importance. The work is necessarily of a comprehensive character and involves not only a large number of tests and determinations for each of the strength functions investigated but also extensive mathematical work. During the period reported upon more than 7,000 tests and determinations were made. The figures obtained from the work are kept constantly up to date and ready for distribution in the form of blueprints.

*Spike-holding Power of Jack Pine Ties Affected by Red Stain.*—Object: To determine the relative ability of red-stained and normal jack pine ties to hold railway spikes. The work, which involved several hundred tests and determinations, was completed and results distributed to the railways.

*Nail-holding Power of Canadian Woods.*—Object: To ascertain the relative ability of leading Canadian commercial woods to retain nails. The work was continued from the previous year.

In addition to the above, working plans were developed for two new major investigations, namely, tests on the strength of Canadian woods in structural sizes, and a comprehensive study on glues and glued joints.

A hazard machine for use in investigative work on the strength of packages and containers was installed, tested, and put into operation.

Miscellaneous work relating to the mechanical properties of woods included tests on boxes and containers of various kinds for manufacturers and shippers, tests on Sitka spruce and white ash for aeroplane construction for the Royal Canadian Air Force and for manufacturing concerns, tests on glues and glued joints, about 400 tests on birch and aspen for ties, and a series of tests on jack pine ties undertaken at the request of the railways.

### DIVISION OF WOOD PRESERVATION

*Relative Penetrability of Canadian Woods with Creosote Oil.*—Object: To secure information regarding the penetrability of commercial woods with creosote oil in pressure treatment. Very few data on this subject as yet exist and such information would be of great practical utility as a guide in the preservative treatment of timber for many purposes. Work, begun last year, was materially advanced during the period under review, using the penetrance apparatus designed at the Laboratories. A good deal of time was devoted to an experimental study of methods of preventing or retarding penetration of preservative into the end grain of wood.

*Seasoning of Hard Maple Ties for Creosote Treatment with Special Reference to the Effect of Moisture Content when Treated on Checking after Treatment.*—Object: To ascertain whether the degree of seasoning at which the ties are treated exercises an important influence on their checking subsequent to treatment and, if so, to determine the optimum moisture content for treatment with regard to minimizing such checking. A well creosoted hardwood tie should be superior to a softwood tie on account of its much higher mechanical strength. The severe checking which frequently occurs in treated hardwood ties in the track, however, is a serious drawback to their use as it not only reduces their strength but exposes the untreated interior and thus tends to nullify the preservative value of the treatment. An experimental investigation dealing with the effect on penetration of creosote oil in hard maple of treatment at 50 per cent moisture content, by means of incising and steaming, was begun and advanced.

*Service Tests of Jack Pine Ties Affected by Red Rot and Red Stain.*—Object: To secure dependable information as to the effect of red stain and red rot in jack pine ties on the life of the creosoted ties in the track. Studies conducted by the Laboratories on previous occasions have shown that red stain causes no measurable diminution of the initial strength of the wood so far as

ordinary strength functions are concerned. If, however, it occurs in that part of the tie in which the spikes are driven, it reduces the capacity of the wood to retain them. These studies also showed that red rot, if in the earlier stages, and if confined to certain parts of the tie, does not so lessen the mechanical strength as to render the tie unfit for use, initially. There is no information, however, as to the effect of these conditions as the tie continues in use, that is, on the question of the service life as compared with that of unaffected ties. During the year reviewed 400 ties were installed in the track to obtain information on this question. Of these, 200 were typical of the red-stain condition, and the other 200 represented the earlier stages of red-rot. In each group 100 were creosoted according to ordinary commercial practice, the other 100 being left untreated. All ties were numbered and all data pertinent to the test carefully recorded. The ties will be inspected yearly.

*Crude Oil-Zinc Chloride Treatment for the Preservation of Wood.*—Object: It has been claimed that treatment in which crude oil is injected first and is followed by impregnation with zinc chloride is much more effective in prolonging the life of ties than is treatment with zinc chloride alone. The crude oil, while of no antiseptic value in itself, is said to retard the removal of the zinc chloride by leaching. The object of this investigation was to secure information as to the effectiveness of the crude oil in this direction. A large number of accelerated leaching tests were carried out, carefully matched test-blocks being used. The results indicated that the crude oil was very effective in retarding the leaching of the preservative.

*Removal of Plant.*—The experimental wood-preserving plant and the chemical laboratory and equipment in connection therewith were removed from their former quarters and installed in a new temporary building at the rear of the laboratories. The miscellaneous work of the year in the wood preservation division included analytical study of tars and creosote oils, a study of the properties of vertical retort tar as compared with those of the 70/30 creosote tar mixture for tie treatment, development of a laboratory standard method for extracting creosote from treated wood for examination, and work on the effect of impregnation with sugar on the hygroscopicity of yellow birch.

*General.*—The officer in charge of exhibits was again on duty at the British Empire Exhibition in London, where he was in charge of the Canadian timber exhibit. Work at the laboratories was confined to maintenance of the permanent exhibit and preparation and distribution of standard specimens of Canadian woods, in response to requests from schools and institutions in Canada and abroad.

A number of addresses were delivered by members of the technical staff at meetings of scientific and trade societies and associations. Short courses in wood technology were conducted on several occasions for technical officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

## Vancouver Forest Products Laroratory

*T. A. McElhanney, Superintendent*

The Vancouver laboratory was established in British Columbia to deal with problems of wood utilization in western Canada which require local treatment or which cannot be dealt with to advantage in the Montreal laboratory on account of the great intervening distance and consequent high transportation costs on test material. The most important event in the progress of the work of this laboratory during the year was the removal to the new buildings erected specially for the accommodation of the laboratory by the University of British Columbia on its Point Grey site. Since the inauguration of the Vancouver laboratory in 1918 it has worked under a co-operative arrangement with

the University of British Columbia. This agreement was extended during the year for a further period of ten years. The two new buildings will permit reasonable extension of the work of the laboratory and much greater efficiency in conducting work already established.

### TIMBER TESTING

*Standard Tests.*—Tests of the mechanical and physical properties of woods in accordance with standardized procedure were conducted on British Columbia and Alberta woods. In all nearly 9,000 tests and determinations were made during the year. A special blue-print for circulation was prepared showing the results of tests on western woods.

*Green-cut and Fire-killed Cedar Poles.*—Fire has, at various times, run through valuable stands of pole-size cedar in British Columbia, killing the timber but not destroying it. There is at present practically no market for such material. In order to determine whether any appreciable reduction in strength results from fire-killing an extensive series of tests on green-cut and fire-killed cedar of full pole size was started.

*Lodgepole Pine for Railway Ties.*—A shipment of lodgepole pine from interior British Columbia and a similar shipment from northern Alberta were tested to determine relative strength properties of this species from the two districts, especially with reference to its use for railway ties.

*Custom Tests.*—The laboratory includes in its equipment a 200,000-pound tension and compression testing machine. As this is the only large tension machine in British Columbia, the laboratory has conducted such tests on steel, concrete, and other building materials as could not be conducted by commercial testing firms, and from this source has obtained a small revenue. Over 200 tests of this kind were conducted during the year.

*Miscellaneous Tests on Wood.*—At the request of the wood-working industries a number of tests on boxes, plywood, door joints, etc., were conducted for local wood-working plants. Over 500 tests of this kind were made during the year.

*Tests on Structural Timbers.*—A working plan for tests on structural-sized British Columbia timbers was drawn up with a view to commencing work in the near future. A study was made of building codes of the larger Canadian cities with reference to working stresses for timber used in construction.

### TIMBER PRODUCTS

*Degrade Stresses.*—In order to determine losses sustained in saw-mills, planing mills, and dry kilns, the laboratory conducted a study along these lines in co-operation with the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association and prepared a report for this association.

*Kiln-drying of British Columbia Softwoods.*—A circular was prepared and published dealing with this subject which received wide circulation throughout Canada and in foreign countries where British Columbia timber is marketed.

*Survey of Mills of Interior British Columbia.*—In order to make the service of this laboratory as widely useful as possible, a representative of the laboratory made a survey of the principal lumber-producing centres of the interior and northern portions of the province. Attention has heretofore largely been confined to problems relating to coast mills.

*Kiln-drying Lectures.*—At the request of the lumber industry a representative of this laboratory delivered a series of lectures on lumber seasoning in Vancouver and Victoria to lumbermen from these places and surrounding districts. Over one hundred lumbermen attended the course of six lectures.

*Experimental Dry-kiln.*—Arrangements are being concluded for an experimental dry-kiln of semi-commercial size for investigative purposes as well as for the purpose of demonstrating the principles of dry-kiln design and operation.

*Natural Defects.*—The significance of natural defects in the grading of lumber is of the greatest importance in the lumber industry. The laboratory has been engaged in the assembly in pamphlet form of all data pertinent to this subject which might assist graders in understanding the relative importance of different natural defects in lumber grading and in knowing how to identify them.

*Timber Diseases.*—A pathological laboratory has been equipped to permit the study of the stains and decays which occur in the different species, not only in the woods, but also in the lumber yards and in transit, and to devise methods to prevent loss by decay.

*Technical Service.*—In addition to particular investigations of a major nature, an important public service was rendered through the dissemination of information of a more or less scientific or technical nature regarding wood properties and uses, following inquiries which the laboratory receives with constantly increasing frequency. Work of this nature, during the past year, has been very heavy. Two hundred inquiries of an important nature received attention during the year as well as others of less importance.

*Educational.*—Members of the staff contributed several articles to the timber trade journals and delivered a number of addresses to lumbermen's educational classes and other bodies.

*Co-operation with Entomological Branch.*—Accommodation was arranged in the laboratory buildings for a representative of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who proposes conducting certain investigations regarding insect infestation in coast species, entailing co-operative research work with the laboratory, involving the use of the laboratory testing equipment.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, FOREST SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926

| Reserve | Number of timber sales | Revenue from timber sales | Number of timber permits | Revenue from timber permits | Number of grazing permits | Revenue from grazing permits | Other Sources of Revenue | | | | Miscellaneous | Total revenue all sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Hay permits and seizures | Surface rentals | Special uses | Tree seed | | |
| | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Duck Mountain—Manitoba | 1 | 491 35 | 470 | 3,999 79 | 74 | 391 80 | 196 00 | 545 25 | 120 00 | | 3 00 | 5,747 19 |
| Porcupine No. 1—Manitoba | | | 129 | 2,159 68 | | | 19 25 | | 185 00 | | | 2,363 93 |
| Riding Mountain—Manitoba | 2 | 6,393 10 | 1,599 | 16,003 73 | 28 | 388 80 | 583 25 | 1,291 35 | 391 00 | | 3 00 | 25,054 23 |
| Sandilands—Manitoba | | | 28 | 218 11 | | | 5 25 | | | | | 223 36 |
| Spruce Woods—Manitoba | | | 17 | 44 75 | | | 60 75 | | | | | 105 50 |
| Turtle Mountain—Manitoba | | | 42 | 211 00 | 48 | 533 00 | 138 75 | 48 15 | 90 00 | | 25 00 | 1,045 90 |
| Beaver Hills—Saskatchewan | | | 89 | 225 70 | 5 | 57 08 | 161 25 | | 1 00 | | | 445 03 |
| Big River—Saskatchewan | 5 | 263 00 | 48 | 405 32 | 4 | 157 96 | 409 25 | | 33 50 | | | 1,269 03 |
| Dundurn—Saskatchewan | | | 68 | 217 50 | 15 | 336 13 | 48 25 | | 12 00 | | | 613 88 |
| Elbow—Saskatchewan | | | 33 | 75 50 | 181 | 1,229 70 | 14 50 | 10 00 | 338 20 | | 25 00 | 1,692 90 |
| Fort à la Corne—Saskatchewan | 3 | 2,034 85 | 430 | 3,307 92 | | | 16 00 | 78 00 | 29 00 | | 25 00 | 5,490 77 |
| Keppel—Saskatchewan | | | 54 | 152 25 | 94 | 705 70 | 8 75 | | 16 00 | | | 882 70 |
| Manito—Saskatchewan | | | 92 | 353 50 | 111 | 2,037 81 | 34 50 | | 27 00 | | | 2,452 81 |
| Moose Mountain—Saskatchewan | | | 171 | 927 60 | 63 | 574 50 | 185 00 | 159 05 | 176 00 | | 73 00 | 2,095 15 |
| Nisbet-Pines—Saskatchewan | 5 | 623 40 | 364 | 2,722 04 | 36 | 389 58 | 140 75 | 48 75 | 365 25 | | | 4,289 77 |
| Pasquia—Saskatchewan | 27 | 75,786 32 | 161 | 5,888 28 | 10 | 114 36 | 318 00 | 3 00 | 90 00 | | 54 83 | 82,254 79 |
| Porcupine No. 2—Saskatchewan | 6 | 2,504 35 | 215 | 2,078 58 | 7 | 130 04 | 309 50 | 54 00 | 131 00 | | 10 00 | 5,217 47 |
| Seward—Saskatchewan | 2 | | | | 29 | 763 26 | 65 25 | | 25 00 | | | 853 51 |
| Sturgeon—Saskatchewan | | 651 96 | 46 | 285 69 | 10 | 94 60 | 72 25 | 10 00 | 41 00 | | | 1,155 50 |
| Athabaska—Alberta | | | 1 | 8 50 | 8 | 88 78 | | | 52 00 | | 5 50 | 154 78 |
| Bow River—Alberta | | | 66 | 314 53 | 111 | 4,577 12 | 11 00 | | 35 00 | | 1 00 | 4,938 65 |
| Brazeau—Alberta | 8 | 3,870 30 | 37 | 2,993 13 | 71 | 227 38 | | 783 11 | 183 00 | | 12 75 | 8,069 67 |
| Clearwater—Alberta | 3 | 5,443 36 | 38 | 750 63 | 56 | 397 92 | 20 50 | 607 33 | 245 91 | | 10 00 | 7,475 65 |
| Cooking Lake—Alberta | | | 2 | 9 00 | 55 | 562 18 | 102 00 | | 5 00 | | | 678 18 |
| Crowsnest—Alberta | 4 | 923 03 | 192 | 2,538 24 | 197 | 7,903 84 | 2 25 | 39 23 | 567 25 | | 101 95 | 12,075 79 |
| Cypress Hills—Alberta | | | 592 | 2,225 31 | 187 | 3,887 33 | | 51 33 | 73 54 | | | 6,237 51 |
| Lesser Slave—Alberta | 5 | 20,311 46 | | | | | 10 75 | | 12 00 | | 2 00 | 20,336 21 |
| British Columbia Reserves | 22 | 5,912 87 | 25 | 321 93 | 18 | 389 60 | 59 50 | 235 65 | 242 69 | 5,206 15 | 43 43 | 12,411 82 |
| Indian Head Nursery—Sask | | | | | | | | | | | 2,096 52 | 2,096 52 |
| Forest Products Laboratories | | | | | | | | | | | 524 00 | 524 00 |
| Petawawa Exptl. Station | 1 | 2,378 18 | | | | | | | | | | 2,378 18 |
| Sundries | | | | | | | | | | | 78 00 | 78 00 |
| Totals | 94 | 127,587 53 | 5,009 | 48,438 21 | 1,418 | 25,938 47 | 2,992 50 | 3,964 20 | 3,487 34 | 5,206 15 | 3,093 98 | 220,708 38 |

III

# CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER, J. B. HARKIN

Developments in connection with National parks during the past year emphasized the fact that the parks are assuming a more important place among our national possessions and are rendering a larger service to the Dominion both sociologically and economically. Their reputation is not only steadily increasing abroad but Canadians themselves are more and more coming to appreciate, and to take pride in, these magnificent public reservations as well as to avail themselves of the opportunities for rest and recuperation which they offer. As knowledge of the National parks themselves and the aims behind their establishment grows the world over, recognition of the value and importance of such reservations in the preservation of wild life and original conditions generally, will increase and build up a strong national park sentiment. Those more intimately associated with the work see, each year, wider opportunities of service, and possibilities of development undreamed of a few years ago. The automobile has brought about a wider and more domocratic use of the parks. The preservation of the wilderness spirit, of untouched and unspoiled conditions generally, is not easy, but it is of first importance—a fundamental necessity to which all other considerations are subordinated.

The work of fire and game protection, the building and maintenance of modern motor highways, the operation of townsites, the provision of campsites, trails and recreational facilities generally involve increasing thought and labour but in all these matters a steady improvement is noticeable and a high standard is being maintained. At present there are only two of the National parks, Glacier park, B.C., and Jasper park, Alta., which have not been made accessible to motor travel from the outside. The position of Glacier park is isolated. It lies at the summit of the Selkirks and the building of a through highway to the park would be a difficult and expensive undertaking.

The opening up of Jasper park to motor travel from the outside will be only a question of time. The Government of Alberta has already projected and partly constructed a highway from Edmonton to the foot-hills which will enter the park by way of the Athabaska valley. To meet the needs of the thousands who will undoubtedly wish to continue their journey to Jasper the Department has constructed a highway from Jasper townsite east towards the park boundary. The road follows the ancient Athabaska trail of the fur traders and affords magnificent views of the eastern ranges and of the peaks flanking the Athabaska.

*Tourist Travel.*—Increase in tourist travel during the year was general in practically all of the parks, a record total of 333,397 being reached or 61,401 more visitors than in the preceding year of 1924-25. The figures according to parks are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antelope (Nemiskam) park | 71 |
| Buffalo park | 8,500 |
| Elk Island park | 7,610 |
| Fort Anne park | 14,000 |
| Glacier park | 3,956 |
| Jasper park | 15,765 |
| Kootenay park | 46,340 |
| Point Pelee park | 45,800 |
| Revelstoke park | 11,320 |
| Rocky Mountains park | 124,749 |
| St. Lawrence Islands park | 40,000 |
| Waterton Lakes park | 9,041 |
| Yoho park | 6,245 |
| Total | 333,397 |

Rocky Mountains park again had the highest figures for tourist traffic. The fact that this park is connected with the outside world by motorways from both east and west is the main reason for the great influx of visitors. Nearly half of the visitors to Rocky Mountains park were motorists. A total of 18,882 cars carrying approximately 50,000 persons was checked in through the eastern entrance at Kananaskis and the western gateway at Radium Hot Springs in Kootenay park.

The Canadian travel to this park was also much higher than to any other, about 56 per cent of the total visitors being Canadians. Thirty-eight per cent were from the United States, and 6 per cent were of transoceanic domicile. The popularity of the Mount Rundle motor camp at Banff, which is one of the best equipped in Western Canada, continues to increase. Approximately 15,000 campers registered during the season and the number of permits issued has increased from 73 in 1917 to 3,439 in 1925.

The establishment of bungalow camps, rest camps, tea houses and motor campsites has done much to encourage tourist travel by meeting the needs of the increasing number who prefer a comparatively simple form of accommodation.

An important development of the year was the completion of the Lake Louise-Field highway, the eastern section of the proposed Kicking Horse trail. This road crosses the Divide by the famous Kicking Horse pass and opens Yoho park to motor travel from the outside for the first time. It accordingly offers an extremely interesting extension for motor visitors to Banff and Lake Louise and adds to the districts already within their reach, the spectacular Yoho valley with its Takakkaw falls, as well as beautiful Emerald lake. The new road will also be a boon to permanent residents in Yoho park, since it will give them access to outside points on the east.

The Highway Engineering division of the parks has also been at work on a further extension from Field west which the coming year will see completed to the west boundary of Yoho park. There the road will link up with the new provincial highway, from Golden east to the park boundary, now under construction by the province of British Columbia. Golden is already accessible from Windermere, the terminus of the Banff-Windermere highway, by a road along the east side of the Columbia valley, and with the completion of the new link connecting Field and Golden, there will be opened to the motorist another great scenic loop, with the Banff-Windermere highway as its southern arm. The northern arm—from Castle to Golden—will be known as the Kicking Horse trail. Together these highways will make available a trip of over 275 miles through one of the richest scenic regions in the Rockies.

The region to the immediate south of Jasper park, where the Canadian Rockies reach their culmination in the great Columbia icefield, is each year attracting more attention. The organized annual Steel-to-Steel trail trip, from Jasper on the Canadian National railway south to Field on the Canadian Pacific and return, which passes through the Columbia icefield region and along the backbone of the continent, has been taken advantage of by a considerable number of mountain lovers, who have welcomed the opportunity it affords of exploring a region of supreme interest hitherto extremely difficult of access.

In response to popular demand the name of Ghost glacier on mount Edith Cavell, in Jasper park, was changed to the more appropriate "Angel" glacier. The first annual memorial service was conducted at the base of the mountain on August 9, by the Rev. H. A. Edwards, of Jasper.

As usual Jasper was the centre of a good deal of climbing activity and several parties outfitted for attempts on unclimbed peaks. Mount Alberta (11,874 feet), to the immediate south of the park, was successfully scaled by a party of Japanese climbers.

The Alpine Club of Canada continued its valuable support and encouragement of mountain climbing and through its annual meet enabled many amateurs to gain experience of the Canadian peaks at moderate expense. Last year's meet was held at Lake O'Hara in Yoho park and arrangements were made to hold the 1926 meeting in the Tonquin valley, Jasper park.

Yoho park was also chosen for the "Annual Ride and Pow-Wow" of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies. Although only in its second year, this organization is already a highly flourishing one, numbering several hundred members, including distinguished writers, artists, climbers, and explorers. Last year's ride began at Marble canyon on the Banff-Windermere highway, Kootenay park, and followed the new trail over Wolverine pass to the Goodsir plateau, thence to lake O'Hara, where the Alpine Club camp was visited, and then on to lake Wapta where the pow-wow was held. One hundred and four members took part in the ride. An interesting feature of the pow-wow was the arrival of the Steel-to-Steel trail party which had just completed its 200-mile three weeks' trip from Jasper to Field.

In Kootenay park exploration work was begun on the laying out of a trail system, which will not only facilitate the work of fire and game protection but will open up further this little-known region to those who prefer to travel by pony-back.

Work was continued in Waterton Lakes park on the construction of the Akamina highway which will provide another crossing of the Great Divide and eventually form part of another through route from the prairies to the coast. This park has developed rapidly within the past few years and is justly assuming each season a more important place among the National parks.

Last year's season in Jasper park was most successful. Despite enlarged hotel accommodation, the Lodge was taxed to capacity on many occasions and further extensions are planned by the Canadian National Railway management to meet the increasing demand. The travel to this park shows a very heavy percentage of visitors from the United States and transoceanic countries. Almost forty-two per cent of the travel was from the United States, fifty-three per cent from Canada, and nearly five per cent from abroad.

The opening of the eighteen-hole golf course, recently constructed by the Canadian National Railway management at Jasper, the location of which is considered to be one of the finest on the continent, is expected to be a great incentive to tourist traffic. Arrangements are being made to have the Canadian open championship held on the course in 1927.

Their Excellencies, the Governor General and Lady Byng of Vimy, visited the western parks in the course of their tour in the summer. Sir Douglas Haig and party also visited Jasper park and enjoyed a game of golf over the links there.

The establishment of motor connection with the outside world through the Okanagan valley has been a boon to Revelstoke park and a vigorous publicity campaign conducted by the local municipal organizations has been instrumental in promoting the popularity of the district.

PUBLICITY.

The increase in publicity work has been proportional to the growth in tourist travel. The travelling public is rapidly coming to realize the recreational opportunities offered by the National parks and the demands for literature and general information in connection with the parks and historic sites grows greater each year. This has necessitated the reprinting of a number of pamphlets, the supply of which was exhausted.

"The Banff-Windermere Highway" pamphlet was reprinted to the number of 25,000; "Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirks," to the extent of 10,000; and a revision and reprint was made of the "Livery and Automobile Tariffs" for the various parks.

A small pamphlet on the conservation of the buffalo was printed under the title of "Bringing Back the Buffalo," while a booklet entitled "Canada" was prepared for distribution at the New Zealand exhibition, 27,000 copies being printed.

French and English reprints of the "Guide to Fort Lennox" and "Guide to Fort Chambly" were issued to the total of 19,000, and a new historic sites publication was edited and printed. The latter pamphlet, "Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Rock," deals with the completion of the noted explorer's first overland journey to the Pacific ocean.

The director of publicity again attended the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley and continued the effective publicity work which he had carried on the previous year. Forty-eight lectures were delivered, and 123,555 publications distributed in England, while the loan of lecture notes, lantern slides and motion picture films, together with the release of prepared articles assisted in making known the opportunities that Canada has to offer in the way of tourist holidaying and permanent settlement.

Publications distributed from head office during the year totalled 209,627. Photographs of park scenery to the number of 4,200 were distributed in addition to 300 enlarged pictures. Sixteen sets of lecture notes and lantern slides were loaned in Great Britain and were used by 113 different organizations. Seventy similar sets were loaned for use in Canada.

Two hundred and forty-two articles were prepared on the National parks, animal and plant life, highway construction and other topics connected with the work and these appeared in newspapers and magazines in Canada, United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, Italy, Holland, Germany, Russia, India and Japan.

A total of 254 motion picture films was loaned during the year: 210 in Canada, 28 in United States, 4 in England, 7 in New Zealand, 2 in Italy, 1 in Norway, and 2 in South America. Lectures delivered by the official lecturer numbered one hundred and eighty-five and approximately 50,000 persons were reached in this manner. The cities of Rochester and Brooklyn, N.Y.; Philadelphia, McKeesport, and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Newark, N.J.; Providence and Pawtucket, R.I.; Boston, Mass., and Baltimore, Md., were visited during the course of itineraries, carried out in the United States. Assistance was rendered to various organizations, individual journalists and publicity bureaus in the compilation of information and statistics.

Prepared exhibits were displayed at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa and the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. At Ottawa a motion picture display was organized in conjunction with the still exhibit. At both

exhibitions displays of buffalo products were shown while material was loaned for a few smaller exhibitions held by responsible organizations.

### TIMBER PROTECTION DIVISION

The very dry spring and summer of 1925 in Western Canada was the cause of many serious fires in the mountain parks. These were of a greater extent than in any year since the parks were established, and only the prompt and determined use of the present extensive protective forces and equipment prevented much greater losses.

Valuable assistance was rendered by officers of the Forest Service in the case of the dangerous Panther River fire in Rocky Mountains park, where both men and equipment were freely loaned.

*Fires in Canadian National Parks, 1925-26:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Timber burned | 30,464¼ acres |
| Grass burned | 89½ " |
| Young reproduction burned | 8,808 " |
| Cost of extinguishing | $ 25,827 86 |
| Number of fires | 111 |

*Improvements.*—The following new work was completed:—

Trails.—Eight and one-quarter miles at a cost of $384.

Telephone lines.—Eighteen and three-quarters miles new construction at a cost of $3,016.04. Seventeen and three-quarters miles rebuilt at a cost of $1,819.18.

Cabins.—Four which cost $3,463.89. An addition to a cabin at Elk Island park was made at a cost of $597.05.

In addition, heavy maintenance work was done to keep the trails and telephone lines already constructed in as good condition as possible, the wardens being assisted where necessary by small extra gangs.

Experiments conducted in the use of the standard portable forest fire engines resulted in multiple streams of water being utilized, as many as eight streams having been secured from one engine. This increases the value of the engines as it permits the control of a much larger area than can be covered by the use of a single stream of water.

Trials were conducted with a very small fire engine, under fifty pounds in weight, and it is proposed to add a number of these to the present supply of equipment. Their light weight is an important item where transportation is necessary over a considerable distance or to higher altitudes.

### TOWN PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

An increased number of plans of privately owned buildings proposed to be erected within the parks has been received for examination. To about eighty-five per cent of these revisions in elevations were made in order to improve their appearance. Drawings showing suggestions for such revision, which would add as little as possible to the cost, were in all cases prepared.

Designs, including working drawings, were prepared for a group of three buildings for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment at Jasper and for a new entrance gate-house for Rocky Mountains park at Kananaskis, Alta.

Detailed drawings were prepared for making the necessary furniture for the visitors' rest room at the entrance gateway to Kootenay park, at Radium Hot Spings.

Plans of an extension to the Mount Rundle automobile camping grounds near Banff were prepared.

A national collection of photographs of Canadian buildings and structures of historical and architectural interest, which was initiated by the Prime Min-

ister and which it is proposed to place in the Public Archives, has been undertaken by this division. Considerable progress was made during the year with the collection. A photographic survey, by automobile, covering a route 2,254 miles long throughout southern Ontario, was arranged and carried out with very satisfactory results. During this survey 400 photographs of selected buildings, typical of various styles and periods of architecture, were taken. A large number of photographs from other sources has also been collected, titled and tabulated and information has also been gained relative to the procuring of other material for this collection.

Much assistance has been given to the Town Planning Institute of Canada in connection with their journal entitled *Town Planning*. Many articles have been contributed to other journals on town planning subjects and a considerable body of correspondence has been conducted with inquirers throughout the Dominion. Lectures have been delivered at McGill University by a member of the staff and the lantern slide service has been maintained as in past years.

### WILD LIFE PRESERVATION

Encouraging reports have been received in connection with the efforts that are being made towards wild life preservation. The increase in the buffalo herd in Buffalo National park is an example of the success that has attended operations in this direction.

The Antelope reserve, Nemiskam National park, is another outstanding example of this work. Slightly more than forty animals were in the original herd in this sanctuary and their numbers have now increased to 309.

Reports received from the warden service in every park indicate that game is on the increase. Bear, deer, moose, sheep, goat, elk, beaver, marten, fisher, and mink are some of the species among which outstanding increases have been noted, while caribou are also making favourable progress.

As the protection is extended the animals continue to grow more trustful and their appearance in close proximity to the inhabited areas of the parks is a source of wonder and delight to visitors.

A total of ninety animals, comprising buffalo, elk, Rocky Mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, Angora goat, black bear, mule deer, beaver, and pika were shipped from National parks to zoological gardens, city parks, etc., in North America, Europe (including Scotland, France, Belgium and Austria), South Africa, and New Zealand.

*Fish.*—The general measures annually carried out in restocking parks' waters were continued. Fry were placed in the waters of Jasper, Rocky Mountains, and Waterton Lakes parks; salmon trout, Loch Leven trout, eastern brook trout, cut-throat trout and rainbow trout being the species in greatest numbers. The source of this supply was chiefly from the Banff hatchery, while a shipment was received at Waterton Lakes from the United States Glacier National park.

*Farming Operations.*—Approximately 500 acres were under crop in Buffalo National park, the harvest yielding 15,000 bushels of oats, 290 tons of straw, 1,175 tons of hay and 25 tons of green feed. There were 8,900 bushels of oats surplus to the requirements of Buffalo park, which were distributed among Jasper, Rocky Mountains and Elk Island parks. Three hundred and fifty tons of hay were harvested at Elk Island for the maintenance of the animals kept there.

### DETAILS OF WORK IN INDIVIDUAL PARKS

A brief summary of the details in connection with the work carried on in the individual parks is given below.

*Rocky Mountains Park*

*Tourist Traffic.*—A marked feature of the year's work was the outstanding increase in tourist traffic. Since the opening of the Banff-Windermere highway motor travel to Rocky Mountains park has witnessed a steady, annual increase. Visitors to the park during 1925-26 numbered 124,749, an increase of 28,819 over the previous year. Over 15,000 persons camped in the park while 2,000 visitors were cottagers who remained for periods ranging from two weeks to four months. An analysis of the hotel registrations shows that over 27,000 people from the United States and more than 6,000 from transoceanic countries visited the park.

*Government Baths.*—The Cave and Basin bath house had a most successful season; 55,605 bathers passed through the turnstile, establishing a record for the fiscal year. This is an increase of 7,015 over 1924-25, the previous record year, and does not include a total of 1,860 free bathers. The installation of shower baths at the Cave and Basin was completed. Apart from the bathers, 44,241 visitors signed the register in the Cave. At the Upper Hot Springs there were no signs of a diminution in the water supply and a normal flow was maintained throughout the year. A total of 31,329 bathers used these baths, representing an increase of 3,462 over the previous record year of 1920-21.

*Motor Traffic.*—The splendid condition in which park roads are maintained has doubtlessly been the cause of the remarkable increase in motor traffic. At the Kananaskis, or eastern gateway to the park, 24,529 motor cars passed through in both directions, carrying 98,023 persons. Of this number 13,155 cars were westbound, or entries, with 52,573 passengers. At the Radium Hot Springs gate, the western entrance to Kootenay park, 5,727 cars entered. Thus from east and west there were 18,882 entries. Ten thousand, two hundred and thirty-three transient auto permits were issued in Rocky Mountains park and 129 seasonal permits. An increase of 9,065 was recorded in the number of motor cars passing through the Kananaskis gateway in both directions, over the previous record year of 1924-25. During the month of August alone, 7,207 cars passed through the Kananaskis gateway in both directions. Registrations of people from the United States at this entrance totalled 3,083.

*Camping.*—The popularity of Rundle Mountain automobile camping ground continues to grow apace and the accommodation was so taxed in 1924-25 that additions were made last year, in the form of 66 lots with additional shelters and other facilities for visitors. The camping permits for this camp ground since 1917 are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 73 | 1922 | 509 |
| 1918 | 57 | 1923 | 1,693 |
| 1919 | 77 | 1924 | 2,388 |
| 1920 | 200 | 1925 | 3,439 |
| 1921 | 338 | | |

The total number of permits issued for all camp sites within the park was 4,186. This number of automobiles carried 15,131 passengers, of whom 12,617 were Canadians, 2,495 from the United States, and 19 of transoceanic domicile.

*Golf.*—The golf course had a very successful season, despite inclement weather in August, and the attendance exceeded that of previous years. The following tickets were issued for play: one-round tickets, 6,198; one-day tickets, 79; one-week tickets, 56; one-month tickets, 49; season tickets, 56. Eighteeen holes are now in play and the course was commended by such well-known players as Jim Barnes and Jock Hutchinson, professionals; and Chick Evans and Keefe Carter, amateurs; who played exhibition games over it.

*Government Townsite.*—The usual maintenance work was conducted on streets and sidewalks in Banff. An experiment is now being carried out with

Fort McMurray tar sands for paving purposes, and so far has proved successful. Work was commenced on the remodelling of the Banff electric lighting system. A number of the better houses in Bankhead, vacant because of the closing of the Bankhead mines, were moved to Banff, and as a result practically every available lot in that townsite is now taken up. Necessary decoration and alterations have been carried out on these buildings.

A volunteer fire brigade was organized in Canmore. Street lights have been installed and there are now 94 electric light connections in the town.

Dairy inspections and milk analyses were regularly carried out.

*Roads.*—Considerable maintenance work was carried out on all the various roads in the park. On the Banff-Kananaskis road 7½ miles of surfacing was completed. In addition to slightly over 3 miles of surfacing, maintenance work was done on the road between Banff and Lake Louise, including patching the road, clearing ditches and work on culverts. The Lake Louise-Field road was completed, brought up to standard width of 16 feet, and will be open for traffic in the summer of 1926.

*Mosquito Control.*—Under the direction of Mr. Eric Hearle, of the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, excellent work was again accomplished in the elimination of mosquitoes. Three sprayings of oil were applied to those areas where larvæ were found, the third application being made necessary as a result of wet weather which occurred soon after the second spraying.

*Fish.*—During the year the following fry were distributed from the hatchery at Banff in different waters with a view to restocking: Loch Leven trout, 474,350; rainbow trout, 365,000; salmon trout, 164,000; cut-throat trout, 154,480; while 291,273 cut-throat trout were distributed from the Spray Lakes hatchery.

*Sports.*—The thirty-sixth annual Indian Day sports were held from July 22 to July 25, and much interest was aroused among visitors in the various events. Four or five hundred Indians took part in the daily parades through the Banff streets to the Banff Springs hotel, this number surpassing the Indian attendance of any other year. The Winter Carnival of 1925 was the most successful in the history of this annual event, due, in part, to the support given to the local committee by the city of Calgary, and, in part, to the fine weather conditions prevailing. Many visitors were attracted by the carnival and excellent sport was witnessed. The annual bonspiel of the Banff Curling Club was held from February 8 to 13 inclusive. Despite a short spell of mild weather in the middle of the bonspiel, the various competitions were well contested. In addition to the Banff rinks, 15 rinks were entered from outside points.

*Museum.*—During the year 15,985 persons signed the register in the Government Museum at Banff. The above number does not show the total number of visitors to the museum since a large number do not sign the register.

*Permits.*—Twenty-five permits were issued for buildings of a total estimated value of $250,300. Twenty-eight permits were issued for the cutting of merchantable dead timber and sixty resident permits to cut dry wood. Fifty-one grazing permits were also issued covering the grazing of 242 head of horses and 277 head of cattle.

*Fires.*—There were nineteen general fires in the park, burning over an area of 691 acres and costing $816.11 to extinguish. Fifteen of these were attributed to campers, one to lightning, two to smokers, and one to other causes. Ten railway fires were recorded, but they burned over only two acres and cost but $29.16 to extinguish; three of these were attributed to unknown causes, one to lightning, one to smokers, and five to other causes.

*Game.*—Deer are a common sight on the streets of the townsites. Elk are increasing rapidly and appearing in new localities each year. Moose are increas-

ing while Rocky Mountain sheep can be seen in several places along the motor highways. Rocky Mountain goat usually range back from civilization, though one band is frequently seen along the motor highway near Sawback.

### *Kootenay Park*

*Motor Traffic.*—A considerable increase was recorded in the tourist traffic through Kootenay park during the 1925-26 season. The number of cars and passengers entering and leaving the park through the western gateway was 11,778 and 46,340 respectively. The following figures show the number of cars passing through the park for each of the last three years and indicate the increasing popularity of the Banff-Windermere highway since its opening: 1923, 4,621; 1924, 7,048; 1925, 11,778.

*Baths.*—The increasing popularity of the Radium Hot Springs pool is shown by the following number of bathers for the past three fiscal years: 1923-24, 5,783; 1924-25, 7,000; 1925-26, 9,765.

*Roads.*—The Banff-Windermere highway was opened for traffic on May 31 and was in perfect condition until its close on November 22. The growing popularity of this wonderful scenic highway is shown by the table of automobile traffic.

*Game.*—There has been a decided increase in the number of game animals within the park, especially with respect to moose, elk, deer, sheep, and bear. Rocky Mountain sheep in the vicinity of Radium Hot Springs particularly show a marked increase.

*Fires.*—Ten forest fires occurred during the year; two caused by campers, four by lightning and four by smokers. An area of 52 acres was burned over, costing $1,801.79 to extinguish.

*Campsites.*—The Radium Hot Springs campsite has been enlarged to three times its former size to accommodate the growing tourist traffic. Maintenance and renovation work was carried out at the various other camps within the park and a total of fourteen camp shelters was erected on the sites.

### *Yoho Park*

*Roads.*—Construction was carried on of the new motor highway, from Field west to connect with the motor road built by the Provincial Government of British Columbia from Golden east, and excellent progress was made. The entire right of way was cleared, grubbed, and burned, and approximately five miles of grading was completed. A new truss bridge over the Kicking Horse river about a mile below the Natural Bridge consisting of two 65-foot spans was completed on this highway.

The work of widening the Yoho road was continued. This thoroughfare, originally constructed for horse traffic is being gradually remodelled into a modern motor way. The "Switchback" has been widened by work which entailed the construction of a large amount of log cribbing, and is now perfectly safe for motors. Three small bridges on this road were replaced by heavier structures and a new single-span bridge of the arched-truss type, 100 feet in length, was built over the second crossing of the Kicking Horse river, at the four-mile post. Maintenance and improvement work was also carried out on the Emerald Lake road and two bad corners were eliminated.

On the Hector road a large amount of work was done, the old railway grade from Hector down to the old Monarch mine being widened out to the standard width and surfaced, and a new piece of highway to connect the old grade with the Yoho road in the valley below was constructed to replace the temporary

roadway which had hitherto been used. The latter, on account of its steep grades—some of which reached 18 per cent—was not feasible for inclusion in a main highway. By the autumn, the entire new highway from Lake Louise to Field was completed and will be open for traffic in the summer of 1926. This road makes Field and Yoho park accessible by motor car to the Prairie Provinces and is expected to draw many thousands of tourists into Yoho park.

*Trails.*—Extensive maintenance and repair work was carried out on the various trails in the park. A new trail was constructed from the Lake O'Hara trail into the campsite of the Alpine Club at the southwest end of the lake.

*Construction and Maintenance.*—Improvements were made to several buildings in the park, both in Field and at other points where cabins are located. A rock wing dam, 10 feet in width and 500 feet in length, was built on the Kicking Horse river for the protection of the Yoho road at the Three Mile flats, thus ensuring the road remaining undamaged by the water. An enchange of land was effected with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby thirty-six additional lots were secured for the townsite at Field. Some of the lots were occupied, and the remainder were thrown open for entry.

*Motor Camp.*—With the influx of tourists over the motor highways, motor camps will be a necessity in the park and steps have already been taken to establish a camping ground. The site chosen for the camp was near the point where the old Hector road joins the Yoho road, approximately four miles east of Field. About two acres have been cleared, two shelters built and as soon as practicable water will be piped to the campsite from a nearby spring.

*Fires.*—The season was a hazardous one from a fire standpoint, requiring the utmost vigilance from the warden staff. The only fire of serious proportions was that started on mount Hunter by lightning, when a total of ten acres was burned. The total fires numbered seven, five general and two railway. Of the former, one was started by campers, two by lightning, and two by smokers. The total area burned over was ten acres and the cost of extinguishing, $298.40. A course of instruction for the warden staff was conducted, with lectures on various phases of fire prevention and the use of the parks' fire equipment.

*Visitors.*—The year saw an increase in the number of visitors to the park. The Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies again held their annual pow-wow in the park, terminating a three-day ride at Wapta Lake camp. Approximately 100 riders made the trip from Kootenay park, via the Washmawapta snowfield, Goodsir creek, and lake O'Hara. Five hundred persons were present at the annual pow-wow. The Alpine Club of Canada and the British Columbia Mountaineering Club held their annual meetings at Lake O'Hara. Considerable private development has taken place in the park as a result of the increased tourist traffic. The capacity of the Emerald Lake chalet has been doubled, an attractive new tea room has been constructed near the Natural Bridge and others at the camps at Lake O'Hara and Yoho.

### *Glacier Park*

*Roads.*—The tremendous snowfall which takes place in Glacier park always necessitates extensive maintenance each spring on the park roads. The usual clearing was carried out, landslides causing considerable extra work. A new trestle bridge was built on the Caves road, and by the employment of an earth fill, the length was reduced to 52 feet as against 75 feet for the old bridge.

*Fires.*—Ten fires occurred within the park, two general ones being caused by lightning, while of the eight railway fires, two were attributed to unknown causes, four to smokers and two to other causes. An area of 2,091¾ acres was

burned over and the cost of extinguishing was $1,324.76. Only three of these fires reached any considerable size, one of which was a railway fire, and two others caused by lightning. The former burned through an old burn and the two latter were so high up that, from a scenic standpoint, the damage was negligible.

*Game.*—Game and fur bearing animals in Glacier park continue to increase, especially the caribou and marten.

*Nakimu Caves.*—Continuing development work from the No. 4 tunnel entrance to the Nakimu caves, a total length of 842 feet of new cave, or underground water passage was made accessible, some of which is most interesting and spectacular. A survey of the caves is being considered, as it is believed explorations have now been carried to a point almost under the caretaker's cabin. If this proves to be true it would enable a circle tour to be made instead of having visitors retrace their journey to the entrance.

### *Revelstoke Park*

*Roads.*—Road work within the park was hindered during the summer season by numerous forest fires, occasioned by the exceptionally dry season. Over one mile of new highway was completed, however, and a considerable distance of right of way cut and cleared beyond that portion which was finished. Mileage posts, also indicating the altitude, were placed along the road. The highway is now 16.8 miles in length. The elevation at which this work now takes place allows a working season of only about two and one-half months.

*Fires.*—Eight forest fires were reported within the park, all caused by lightning. They burned over an area of 8,801 acres and entailed a total extinguishing cost of $9,409.58. Owing to the very dry spring and summer experienced throughout British Columbia, the forest floor was in a very inflammable condition. Electric storms, unaccompanied by rain, were frequent, and after one particularly severe storm, no less than seven fires were burning in the park at one time, all in widely separated locations. Some of the fires started outside the park boundaries but worked into the park area later. The nature of the territory in which the outbreaks occurred made fire-fighting very difficult, but fortunately, owing to the prompt and efficient action of the warden staff, no serious damage to the scenic beauty resulted.

*Sports.*—The Annual Winter Carnival was held during the week of January 25 to 30, and competitions in curling, skating, hockey, ski-ing and other winter sports were carried on. The Interior Curling Association took this occasion to hold their bonspiel and fourteen outside rinks and ten local rinks took part in the tourney. The Annual Ski Tournament was held on January 27 and 28, and as usual attracted competitors from all over the continent but no new records were established.

*Game.*—Bear and deer, particularly, are increasing in the park, while there seems to be a very plentiful supply of game birds.

*Visitors.*—Tourist traffic in Revelstoke park and the adjoining district showed a decided increase over the previous year. Hotel registrations were greater while two hundred more automobiles entered the park than in 1924-25.

### *Jasper Park*

*Visitors.*—Hotel registrations show a total of 15,765 visitors to Jasper park for the year, representing an increase of 5,659 over 1924-25. The Jasper Park Lodge was filled throughout the season and several times even the enlarged accommodation was overtaxed.

*Game.*—An exceptionally mild and open fall, with practically no snow, was a boon to the game within the park, as it provided especially good feeding conditions. Wild life generally is increasing rapidly and all animals seen were in good condition. From the observations of the warden staff it is estimated that there are between 800 and 1,000 elk in the park. Herds numbering as many as 70 and 100 have been seen in the vicinity of Cabin creek. A very gratifying increase is noted in Rocky Mountain sheep. They are spreading their range annually and previously deserted ranges are again being frequented. An estimate places the number of sheep within the park at 10,000. While Rocky Mountain goat generally keep to the higher altitudes, they are constantly spreading out. There are at present believed to be well over 2,000 goats in the park and all, including the kids, are in good condition. Signs and tracks seen in the different areas indicate a considerable increase among the grizzly bear especially in the region of the Snake Indian, Rocky, and Smoky rivers and Rock lake. Black bear are also increasing and it is a common sight for tourists to see from ten to thirteen of these animals in the neighbourhood of Jasper at one time. A very conservative estimate places the total number of bear within the park at 2,000. Moose are at last coming into the park in large numbers. They have been seen in practically all areas, and are unusually tame. Eighteen hundred of these animals are believed to be within the park confines. Deer are leading all other animals in the matter of increase and the estimate of their numbers is placed at 10,000. They are very tame, pay practically no attention to pedestrians or motor cars, and are frequently seen grazing on the townsite. The increase in caribou is very gratifying. Numerous herds range along the northern boundary and at the Big Lick on Byng pass 75 to 100 can be seen at almost any time. There is also a large herd in the Tonquin valley. Their numbers within the park are placed at 1,000. Guides and hunters report that these animals are also very numerous north of the park boundary. Almost every lake and stream in the park contains beaver and they are increasing rapidly. Buffalo Prairie, at one time one of the finest grazing areas in the park, with a little stream running through it, is now a series of small lakes and dams which are occupied by hundreds of beaver. Especially good fishing is procured in these beaver lakes. Marten are very numerous, while fisher and mink are also increasing. Keen vigilance is exercised to prevent trapping of these animals. Wolf, coyote and wolverine are being trapped. There have been no signs of cougar.

*Fish.*—Good catches were reported, generally, and the fishing was much better than in previous seasons. Restocking was carried out in a number of lakes and streams. Caledonia lake, opened after two close seasons, showed the results in an abundance of fish.

*Fires.*—There were twenty-eight railway fires of which twenty-seven were attributed to locomotives and one was of unknown origin. The total area burned was 24¾ acres and the cost of extinguishing was $144.41. Much more serious damage resulted from the seventeen general fires which took place. Four of these were attributed to campers, five to smokers, one to lightning, four to other causes, and three were of unknown origin. The total area burned was 27,647 acres and the cost of extinguishing the fires was $10,703.49. The greater parts of the area burned and of the costs incurred were due to two particularly bad fires, one on the Chaba-Athabaska area and the other at Medicine lake. The fire on the former was very hard to fight owing to the tremendous amount of brulé and the fact that at the point where the fire raged there was a very wide valley with the fire coming in from four other valleys to centre there. The fire at Medicine lake was controlled before it got really into the big timber at the north end of the lake.

*Townsite.*—The usual maintenance work was carried out in the townsite and a number of streets were widened, regraded and surfaced. Building permits were issued for the construction of buildings in the townsite at an estimated cost of $301,575. Permits were granted for buildings outside the townsite valued at $41,100, included in the latter being a $30,000 swimming pool for Jasper Park Lodge. Construction was commenced on the new scheme for a permanent water supply for Jasper townsite and the Canadian National Railway depot. A new concrete dam was erected and a reservoir made on Cabin creek at an elevation of about 217 feet above the town, thus ensuring a high pressure. One of the most important undertakings of the season was the construction of a distribution system of electric light and power, covering practically the whole of the developed parts of the townsite. The electricity is produced by the Canadian National Railway system and distributed to consumers by the Canadian National Parks' Service.

*Golf Course.*—The eighteen-hole golf course in connection with Jasper Park Lodge, which has been under construction by the Canadian National Railway management during the past two years, was practically completed.

*Trails.*—Trails were kept in excellent shape last year. The Medicine Lake-Jacques Lake trail and the Miette Hot Springs trail, both difficult trails to maintain, were much improved and considerable work was done on the trail around Medicine lake and the Meadow Creek trail. A new trail of over one mile was constructed from the end of the present Cavell highway to the moraine of the Angel glacier on mount Edith Cavell. The Poboktan trail, via Maligne lake to the Brazeau, was in excellent condition throughout the year.

A new bridge of 200 feet span, requiring three pile piers and two timber cribs, was built over the Snake Indian river at Devona. Another bridge with a span of 29 feet was built over the Smoky river near No. 12 cabin, and trails were cut from the approaches to connect with the main trail. The trails on each side of Maligne canyon were continued and the one on the north bank carried down to the mouth of the gorge. A new scenic bridge erected across the lower falls of the canyon affords visitors an excellent view and connects the two trails.

*Telephones.*—A new telephone line was built from the warden's cabin at Drennan's mine to the old cabin at the west forks of the McLeod river, a distance of 13½ miles.

New construction was effected on the line from Jasper to Devona. On the first 8 miles the existing line was restrung. From Snaring Junction to Rocky river the line was attached to the poles of the Canadian National Railway system and a new line built through the bush from Rocky river to Devona flats.

*Memorial Service.*—The first annual Edith Cavell memorial service was held at the foot of Angel glacier on August 9, 1925, and was attended by many visitors from Jasper. It is the intention to hold this service on the first Sunday in August each year.

### *Waterton Lakes Park*

*Visitors.*—The summer was on the whole favourable for visitors, the weather being fine and the roads in good condition for motoring. The completion of a registration booth enabled much more accurate check to be kept on the tourist traffic. Nine thousand and forty-one visitors registered, of which number 8,737 were Canadians and 304 United States citizens; 24 States being represented in the latter registrations.

*Townsite.*—New streets were constructed and gravelled on the camp grounds and an experiment was carried out in oiling other sections of park roads. Several new cottages were erected on the townsite. One of the notable features of the year was the opening of a school.

*Roads.*—Work was proceeded with in the construction of the Akamina highway and general maintenance work was carried out on the Cardston and Pincher Creek roads.

*Sports.*—The tennis courts were improved by filling and the erection of higher netting, and were well patronized, as was the new bathhouse at Lake Linnet, and the swimming pool. Several improvements were made to the golf course, and the links are now in excellent condition. Fishing, which is one of the principal sports in this park, was good and many good catches were reported. Restocking was carried out in Cameron lake, Lineham creek, Twin lakes and Waterton lakes.

*Game.*—From warden observation it is ascertained that game in general throughout the park is increasing. Rocky Mountain sheep, deer, bear, elk, beaver, and mink are very plentiful; Rocky Mountain goat are in substantial numbers, as are coyote and lynx, but wolf are apparently less numerous than formerly.

*Fires.*—Two fires only occurred during the year, one was caused by smokers and the origin of the other was unknown. Forty acres were burned over, the cost of extinguishing being $1,086.10.

## *Buffalo Park*

*Stock.*—Early in the spring the work of rounding-up and segregating the buffalo to be shipped north to the Wood Buffalo park on Slave river was completed. On June 15 the first shipment went forward and this was followed by a shipment every week until a total of 1,634 animals had been transferred. The work of transferring these animals to their new range was carried out successfully and with very little loss. The natural increase in buffalo during the year was approximately 2,000 and the number now in the park is 8,305. In addition there are estimated to be 35 moose, 368 elk, 1,293 mule deer and 8 antelope in the park. Nineteen yak are kept in the visitor's paddock and the cattalo enclosure; and in connection with the cross-breeding experiments, 15 domestic cattle and 29 animals of mixed breeds are also at the cattalo enclosure. Considering the condition of the range and the fact that the herds are increasing rapidly, the animals came through the winter in good condition. The individual shipments during the year were as follows: 2 buffalo to Paris, France; 3 buffalo to Calgary, Alta.; 2 elk to Saskatoon, Sask.; and 1 mule deer to Toronto, Ont.

*Cross-breeding Experiments.*—Each year brings further and encouraging advances in connection with the buffalo cross-breeding experiment which is being carried on by the Department of Agriculture in this park. The public is showing much interest in the work and it has gained considerable publicity. A number of inquiries concerning the experiment were received from different parts of Europe.

*Farming Operations.*—As in the past, operations were confined to the growing of oats. Approximately 500 acres were put under crop, of which 200 acres were summer-fallow and the remainder spring ploughing. About 25 tons of green feed were reserved and from the remainder 15,000 bushels were threshed. During the year 8,900 bushels of oats were supplied to other National parks leaving feed and seed for Buffalo park requirements. As has been the custom each year, 200 acres were summer-fallowed for next season's crop. Temporary dams were again installed in the drainage ditches in order to flood the Ribstone meadow and insure sufficient moisture for the hay crop. The result was that one of the best crops on record was harvested, approximately 1,175 tons of well-seasoned hay being secured.

*Fencing.*—Eighty-five miles of main and cross fence were repaired and 11 miles of new fence built for holding pastures and lane ways.

*Fire Protection.*—The fireguards along both sides of the main fence on the north, south, and east boundaries, and 19 miles on the west boundary were ploughed. There were no fires in the park.

*Permits.*—During the year permits were issued to settlers, covering the removal of 1,000 cords of dry wood and 6,000 willow pickets.

*Visitors.*—Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy, again visited Buffalo park during the year and spent several hours viewing the herd. The number of registered visitors at the park gate was 8,500, and it is encouraging to note the very great interest taken in the animals.

### *Elk Island Park*

*Animals.*—Owing to the very mild winter the buffalo came through in fine condition. The animals in the park are increasing and now number as follows: buffalo, 446; moose, 207; elk, 450; deer, 299 (estimated). Coyote were plentiful and 64 were destroyed by the wardens.

*Visitors.*—Visitors to the park numbered 7,610, a marked increase over the figures for 1924-25.

*Haying.*—An estimated amount of 350 tons of hay was harvested.

*Permits.*—Four permits for haying privileges were granted to farmers living in the vicinity and eleven permits were issued to cut dead timber for fuel. Two permits for cutting ice, five building permits and eight camping permits were issued.

*Fires.*—The park was free from fire. The main fireguard was kept in condition by the usual ploughing and disking.

*Fencing.*—Approximately two miles of 8-foot fencing were built to enclose a horse pasture, and general maintenance was carried out on other sections of the park fence.

*Roads.*—Eleven miles of road, 40 feet wide, were cut out, culverts and fills put in and about 6 miles of light grading done. The existing roads were maintained in good order.

*Birds.*—Prairie chicken and partridge were not so numerous, doubtless due to the excessive rains which occurred in the hatching season. The blue heron is extending its nesting area and increasing. Migratory birds were present in their usual large numbers.

### *Nemiskam Antelope Reserve*

*Animals.*—The past year was a very successful one at Nemiskam Antelope reserve. There was an increase of approximately 75, making the total number now in the reserve 309. The herd is free from disease and all deaths have been due to old age. It is observed that the does live to a greater age than do the bucks. The greatest drawback to the progress of the herd is the presence of coyote and despite trapping and poisoning measures it is almost impossible to keep the park rid of them. In trapping, too, there is always danger to the antelope. Snow-ploughing was done to break the crust, but very little feeding was necessary until late in the winter.

*Visitors.*—Seventy-one visitors came to the park last year.

### *Point Pelee Park, Ontario*

*Visitors.*—Close proximity to Detroit and other centres of population in the United States as well as Canada has made this small, but attractive park one of the most popular resorts in Ontario. Eleven thousand, four hundred and fifty (11,450) motor cars visited the area last year, the total number of visitors being estimated at 45,800. There were 119 tents of campers on the grounds. Four troops of Boy Scouts from near-by Ontario communities were under canvas in the park, including two troops from Windsor, one from Kingsville, and one from Ford.

*Roads.*—The heavy automobile traffic in the park necessitated unusually heavy maintenance work. A considerable quantity of lake gravel was secured and piled for future use on road work. Road signs have been placed at appropriate points to ensure safety in driving.

*Improvements.*—A new life-saving station was erected by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to replace the old structure, and tracks were laid to make it possible to launch the boat on either side of the point.

*Wild Life.*—The park again witnessed a large visitation from migratory birds, as this is the main gateway of the migration route. Non-migratory birds have increased in numbers.

Two hundred and ninety-seven permits were countersigned for duck shooting, these permits allowing for four days shooting per week from October 1 to December 14.

Racoon and rabbit are increasing; black squirrel, an importation of a few years ago, are making splendid progress, but there is a decrease noted in muskrat.

### *Fort Anne Park, Nova Scotia*

Fort Anne last year attracted approximately 14,000 visitors. A record number signed the register at the Museum, the figures being 7,378.

Among the outstanding events of the year was the unveiling on the 6th of May of a tablet, erected by the Baronets of Nova Scotia to mark the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of their Order by Charles 1 in 1625. The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal took over the DeLancey burial ground on August 3 for perpetual upkeep. Delegates numbering 125 who were attending a convention of the Union of Municipalities, visited the park and Museum on August 20. An interesting old French mortar arrived and was placed in position in the fort grounds on August 31. This mortar, 900 pounds in weight, was obtained from the British Government through the agency of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal. It is of brass, bears the French coat-of-arms, and is of about contemporary date with the fall of Port Royal, 1710.

### *St. Lawrence Island Parks, Ontario*

A real need on the part of the general public is being met by the St. Lawrence Island parks. It is estimated that 40,000 persons visited these areas during the past year. The provision of stoves, pavilions, and other facilities makes these resorts very popular for campers; and companies of Girl Guides, Boy Scouts and various associations take advantage of the opportunity to hold their outings and spend their holidays in these areas.

### *Vidal Point, Saskatchewan*

Six thousand, nine hundred and fifty (6,950) visitors made use of the recreational facilities maintained at this reservation.

## Protection of Migratory Birds

### ENFORCEMENT OF THE MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

Each year it is customary to refer the existing Regulations under the Migratory Birds Convention Act to the proper authorities of the various provinces and secure their suggestions respecting minor changes which would be advantageous in those provinces. Slight amendments to the Regulations were made and a new consolidation published and distributed prior to the opening of the hunting season. There was an amendment to the statute, as well. Under it, Ontario game officers were given the authority of game officers under the Dominion Act. Under the same statute the game officers of other provinces may be similarly appointed and the province of British Columbia has already had its officers appointed migratory bird officers. Officers of the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta also hold appointments under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

The staff which enforces the Migratory Birds Convention Act is at the same strength as formerly. Full co-operation with provincial game departments has been enjoyed. The enforcement of bird protection measures has been left almost entirely in the hands of the provincial authorities, in accordance with the original understanding.

In addition to the provincial officers who are enforcing the law some hundreds of honorary game officers co-operate in this connection and furnish this office with valuable information respecting bird conditions in their localities. They are kept informed of the work of other honorary officers through a system of circular letters. The officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have co-operated in enforcing the law and in carrying out investigations. The advantage of this force being available is obvious. All members of the force are always on the lookout for infractions of the migratory bird law, and they have helped materially in its administration.

The chief officer for the Maritime Provinces has supervised a staff of officers in those provinces and, in addition to taking part in educational work, has taken an active part in the administration of the law.

The chief officer for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with a staff of temporary assistants, has protected the abundant sea-bird life on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence in Quebec during the summer, and during the winter he has engaged in educational work in his district.

The chief officer for the western provinces has been occupied in supervising the sanctuaries and public shooting grounds in his district and in educational work. In view of the extended area of his district and the several provinces which it includes, an important part of his duties has been to keep in close contact with provincial departments concerned.

Forty-four offenders were prosecuted by Dominion officers for breaches of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, and fines imposed totalled $580. Suspended sentences were imposed in fourteen cases. The department has not detailed information respecting cases brought under this Act by provincial officers.

The department has worked in conjunction with the Department of Marine and Fisheries in preventing, in so far as possible, loss of bird life caused by oil dumped from vessels in navigable waters or reaching navigable waters in other ways. All masters of vessels leaving the waters of the gulf of St. Lawrence were advised concerning the oil menace to wild life by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Oil dumped on the waters has caused the death of unknown numbers of water-fowl and is responsible for other serious damage as well.

The Air Service, Department of National Defence, has co-operated in the enforcement of the law by conveying officers by seaplane.

*Permits and Licenses.*—Permits and Licenses were issued as follows:—

| Purpose | No. of Permits |
|---|---|
| Collection of birds for scientific purposes | 219 |
| Possession of birds for propagating purposes | 413 |
| Capture of birds for propagating purposes | 41 |
| Destruction of certain birds when proved to be seriously damaging agricultural or fishery interests | 45 |
| Taking of birds for banding purposes | 96 |
| Practising taxidermy | 74 |
| Shooting of geese and brant in Queens and Shelburne counties, Nova Scotia, in the open season provided by law | 190 |

Almost one hundred people co-operated with the Canadian National Parks Branch in studying bird migration and bird life by placing numbered bands on wild birds. Much is being learned of the distribution, breeding habits and migratory flight of wild birds through this method. During the year over seven thousand birds were banded and almost two thousand returns were reported.

*Bird Sanctuaries.*—New sanctuaries have been reserved during the year as follows: Birch Island bird sanctuary, Betchouane, Bradore Bay, and certain property along the Ottawa river, now known as the Aylmer Road bird sanctuary, in the province of Quebec. The first three sanctuaries are for the protection of the sea birds in the county of Saguenay, province of Quebec.

*Public Shooting Grounds.*—Pelican lake in the province of Manitoba was reserved as an additional public shooting ground. There are now fifty-one public shooting grounds in Canada.

The large number of sanctuaries and public shooting grounds which have been reserved in Canada encourages further efforts in the United States for increasing the wintering sanctuaries. This will help to save Canada's breeding stock of the birds which go to the United States for the winter.

*Educational.*—Special efforts were made to acquaint Indians with the need of protecting our migratory birds during the nesting season, and it is evident from many signs that good results were obtained by this procedure. Among the replies received was one from an Indian chief which showed, in a most interesting way, that the spirit of conservation in his breast had been aroused to action by the efforts put forward. He intimated that he was now using his influence in every possible way with his people to advance all measures for the protection of wild life.

Appeals were broadcast from various stations during the heavy storms in spring asking people to feed the birds.

Boys' camps were visited and the youth of the country instructed, as far as possible, in natural history and the need for conserving wild life. The camp fire affords the best opportunity for approaching young people and telling them about natural history subjects. It is not possible to teach natural history effectively without a very considerable proportion of field work. Results from this work have been most gratifying and justify the belief that the rising generation will have an appreciation of wild life which will be of great benefit in conserving this part of Canada's national resources.

Among the many successful bird-house competitions reported to this office was the one held by the Kiwanis Club of Edmonton, Alberta. This was their second annual bird-house contest and 400 models were submitted. It was said that from a standpoint of novelty, workmanship and general utility the entries were all worthy of commendation.

The Supervisor assisted Dr. R. E. De Lury, Research Astronomer, Dominion Observatory, of this Department, in arranging for an essay competition based upon Dr. De Lury's lecture, "Shooting Birds with a Camera," which was given through radio station CNRO. Twenty-one prizes were awarded to school children sending in the best essay on this lecture.

The total distribution of pamphlets of all kinds amounted to 202,129. Publicity concerning the shooting seasons and other bird protection matters was obtained through the distribution of 82,296 posters, 23,889 copies of the Act, and 16,065 abstracts of the Regulations under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Numerous lectures on bird protection were given by members of the permanent staff, and lantern slides and other material were furnished to honorary game officers and others for lecture purposes.

The library now comprises 3,506 slides, showing about 333 different species of birds. In all 2,235 slides were lent. These slides are lent free of charge to responsible persons. Motion picture films of bird life were also distributed and proved excellent publicity media.

### ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS AND GENERAL ITEMS

The chief officer for the Maritime Provinces collected a number of mergansers from the waters of the Miramichi, Nashwaak, and Restigouche rivers, New Brunswick, so that the food habits of these birds might be determined by stomach analyses. This work was undertaken in order to determine whether these birds were actually destroying trout and salmon fry to the extent claimed by a large number of fishermen who are interested in fishing in these waters.

The chief officer for the western provinces carried out investigations regarding the relations of double-crested cormorants to fishing interests in lake Manitoba; waterfowl sickness at lake Newell, Alberta; prevalence of perennial sow thistle and Canada thistle on Ministik and Buffalo Lake bird sanctuaries; and prevalence of crows on Ministik Lake sanctuary.

Seven trumpeter swans which died from lead poisoning in British Columbia were reserved as scientific specimens by the chief officer for the western provinces.

Christmas bird censuses were carried out at many points by members of the various naturalists' clubs and officers of this branch. At Ottawa thirteen species were found and four hundred and seventy-one individuals. The temperature on the day on which this census was taken was 18° below zero. There was an increase in the number of censuses taken in Canada.

*Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection.*—During the year this board held thirteen meetings and many important items were discussed.

*International Co-operation.*—The Commissioner of Canadian National Parks and the Supervisor of Wild Life attended the meeting of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, held at Denver, Colorado, on August 20 and 21. The importance of this conference to Canada is that all the important wild life organizations considered the subject of bird refuges in the Southern States, and, consequently, it is expected that rapid advances will be made in the matter of the establishment of these refuges. In so far as the bird life of this continent is concerned, one of the greatest needs of to-day is that there should be ample feeding grounds in the Southern States to carry the birds through the winter. The migratory birds breed in Canada and it is improbable that any scarcity of a summer food supply here will ever arise.

The Supervisor attended the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union held in New York, November 10 to 13. It is gratifying to learn that the Union decided to hold its 44th stated meeting at Ottawa in the fall of 1926. This will be the first meeting of the Union ever held outside the United States.

## HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITES

During the fiscal year 1925-26 the work of marking those historic sites which are considered of national importance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board and recommended to the department for action, was steadily

carried on; restoration and preservation work to prevent deterioration was completed on several buildings and other structures previously acquired, and in addition the control of other sites was obtained on which to erect memorials from time to time.

The present personnel of the board is: Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R. Hist. S., Ottawa, Ont., chairman; James H. Coyne, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., St. Thomas, Ont.; His Honour, F. W. Howay, LL.B., F.R.S.C., New Westminster, B.C.; J. Clarence Webster, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Shediac, N.B.; His Honour, Judge W. Crowe, LL.B., K.C., Sydney, N.S.; J. B. Harkin, Commissioner, Canadian National Parks, Ottawa, Ont.; Arthur A. Pinard, Chief, Historic Sites Division, Canadian National Parks, Ottawa, Ont., secretary.

To date, from the several hundred sites brought to the attention of the department, 182 have been selected as being of national importance. The control of 104 of these has been acquired by transfer from other departments, lease of occupation, or deed of gift.

On sites considered of national importance, an artistic bronze tablet bearing historic data, is placed. Where no remains exist the tablet is attached to an inexpensive standard in the form of a large boulder or a cairn constructed of rubble stone.

In addition to the 42 sites previously dealt with the following sites were marked during last year:—

*Maritime Provinces*

*Louisbourg, Cape Breton.*—Two tablets were placed on the new lighthouse erected by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. One of these marks the site of the first lighthouse tower in North America, erected by the French in 1731, also the site of the batteries erected and utilized by the British against the French who had built defensive works on the island opposite the entrance to the harbour of Louisbourg. The other commemorates the valour and endurance displayed by the French forces which, in 1745, and again in 1758, garrisoned the batteries on the island. A caretaker was appointed.

*Fort Edward, Windsor, N.S.*—A cairn and tablet were erected to mark the site of Fort Edward, erected in 1750 by Major Charles Lawrence for the protection of Piziquid and the surrounding district and as an evidence of British sovereignity in Nova Scotia. The fort was of special importance during the war with France 1755-62 and the American Wars of 1776-82 and 1812-15. It was also closely associated with the deportation of the Acadians in 1755. Repairs were made to the old blockhouse which stands on the site.

*Fort Cumberland, near Amherst, N.S.*—A tablet bearing an inscription in French was attached to the memorial erected during 1924.

*Fort Meductic, near Woodstock, N.B.*—A cairn and tablet were erected adjacent to the highway about 4 miles from Woodstock to mark the site of Fort Meductic, chief Maliseet stronghold in Acadia in the 17th and 18th centuries.

*Fort la Tour, St. John, N.B.*—A tablet was placed on the rock wall facing Portland street to mark the site of Fort la Tour, erected in 1631 by Charles de la Tour, Governor in Acadia.

*Battle of the Restigouche, Campbellton, N.B.*—A cairn and tablet were erected in a small park in the town to commemorate the events associated with the naval battle which took place in the spring of 1760 between a French squadron, which had taken shelter in the Restigouche river, and a British squadron under the command of Honourable John Byron. This was the last naval battle of the Seven Years' War in North American waters.

*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*—A tablet was placed on the wall of the lobby of the Provincial Building to commemorate several important events associated with Prince Edward Island (formerly Island of St. Jean), which was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534, settled by Chevalier St. Pierre in 1720-21, surrendered to Great Britain in 1758, annexed to Nova Scotia in 1764 and made an independent colony in 1769. It was raided by American privateers in 1775, the United Empire Loyalists arrived in 1783, the first Confederation conference took place in 1864, and the Island joined the Dominion of Canada in 1873.

*Quebec*

*Fort Chambly, Chambly Basin.*—A tablet was placed in the old cemetery to commemorate the men who, under the walls of the fort, gave their lives for their country. Repairs were carried out on the inner walls of the fort, a sundial was erected in the cemetery and minor improvements were made on the property comprising the site.

*Hochelaga, Montreal.*—A large boulder to which is affixed a tablet was placed on the McGill University grounds facing Sherbrooke street, to mark the approximate site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535 and abandoned before 1600.

*Fort Richelieu, Sorel.*—A cairn and tablet were erected near the Canada Steamship Lines dock to mark the site of Fort Richelieu which was constructed of wood in 1643 by M. de Montmagny at the mouth of the Richelieu river. The fort was reconstructed in 1665 by Pierre de Saurel and served as an important defence post against the attacks of the Iroquois.

*Fort Longueuil, Longueuil.*—A tablet was placed on the wall of the Roman Catholic church which now occupies the site of Fort Longueuil, erected of stone in 1685-90 by Charles de Longueuil II as an outpost against the Iroquois. The fort was garrisoned by the invaders in 1775 and demolished in 1810.

*Fort Charlesbourg Royal, Cap Rouge.*—A cairn and tablet were placed on the plot of land at the mouth of Cap Rouge river and adjacent to the main road passing through the village, to mark the site of the forts built by Cartier in 1541-42 and extended by Roberval in 1542-43.

*Tadoussac.*—A cairn to which is affixed two tablets was erected immediately across the road from the old Tadoussac chapel. This was the oldest French establishment and Christian mission in Canada and was an early resort of Basques for the whale fishery. Here Jacques Cartier arrived September 1, 1535, and here in 1600 Pierre Chauvin built the first house in Canada. At Larks Point opposite, Champlain effected the war alliance of the French and Algonquins against the Iroquois.

*Battle of Coulée Grou, Rivière des Prairies.*—A cairn and tablet, enclosed with a fence, were erected adjacent to the highway from Montreal to Rivière des Prairies to commemorate the engagement of July 2, 1690, between the French under Colombet and the Iroquois.

*Battlefield of Odelltown near Lacolle.*—A bronze tablet was placed on the cairn erected last year to commemorate the engagements which took place there on the 7th and 9th November, 1838, between the Loyal Militia of Canada and the rebels.

*Ontario*

*Port Arthur.*—A cairn and tablet were erected in Gore park to commemorate the several events associated with the early history of that district. Radisson and Groseillers were the first Europeans to reach Thunder bay, 1662. Wolseley's Red River Expeditionary Force camped at the foot of Arthur street, May 19,

1870, advanced by the Dawson road and lakes and rivers connected by portages to Fort Garry to suppress the Red River rebellion. The Dawson road, begun in 1869, was used by immigrants to the west until the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1882.

*Fort Nottawasaga, near Stayner.*—A cairn and tablet were erected near the hotel at Wasaga beach to commemorate the events associated with the block-house built in 1814 by Lieut.-Col. Robert McDouall and destroyed by enemy forces, August 13, 1814.

### *Western Canada*

*Forts Rouge, Gibraltar and Garry, Winnipeg, Man.*—A tablet was placed on the gateway of old Fort Garry to commemorate Fort Rouge, established by La Verendrye in 1738, Fort Gibraltar, built by the North West Company in 1804, old Fort Garry, the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company after the coalition with the North West Company in 1821 and new Fort Garry, built of stone in 1836-39, which was the seat of government until the transfer of the territory to Canada in 1870.

*Selkirk Settlement, Point Douglas, Winnipeg, Man.*—A cairn and tablet were erected in Sir William Whyte park to mark the site of Fort Douglas, headquarters of the first British settlement west of the Great Lakes. On Point Douglas, in 1812, the first wheat in the West was sown.

*Fort Calgary, Calgary, Alta.*—A cairn and tablet were erected in Central park near the City Hall to commemorate the arrival, in August, 1875, of troop "F" of the North West Mounted Police, under Inspector E. A. Brisbois, and the establishment of their post, Fort Calgary, on the west bank of the Elbow river at its junction with the Bow river, within the limits of the city of Calgary.

*Fort Kamloops, Kamloops, B.C.*—A boulder and tablet were placed in Riverside park in memory of the pioneer fur traders, who, by establishing themselves in this locality, aided in securing the country for Great Britain.

*Gonzales Hill, near Victoria, B.C.*—A cairn and tablet were placed on the summit of the hill to commemorate the exploration of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, 1787-1792. The fur trade explorers were Charles William Barkley, who discovered the straits in 1787; Commander John Meares, who entered the straits in 1788; and was followed by Robert Gray in 1789. Captain George Vancouver, R.N., proved the non-existence of a reputed Northwest passage in these latitudes. He also made the first circumnavigation of Vancouver island, and proved its insular character in 1792.

### *Preservation Work*

*Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, P.Q.*—Repairs were carried out on the several massive stone buildings, including laying of floors, plastering and pointing of walls, painting of roofs, erection of eave troughs, installation of windows, etc. A new entrance to the large dock was also provided from the mainland.

*Madeleine de Verchères, Verchères, P.Q.*—A new chain fence was constructed around the site, and repairs carried out to the masonry of the memorial.

*Battle of Eccles Hill, near Frelighsburg, P.Q.*—A new fence was constructed around the memorial plot, the site cleared of brush and trees planted thereon.

*Glengarry Cairn, near South Lancaster, Ont.*—The masonry on the massive cairn erected by the Highland Militia of Glengarry in 1838 was repointed and the island on which it is situated cleared of underbrush.

*Fort Wellington, Prescott, Ont.*—A new fence was erected around the south and west sides of the fort property, outer and inner palisades repaired, the roof

leading to the listening post replaced with timbers where necessary, and the floors in the buildings oiled. The increased popularity of the fort was evident from the larger number of tourists who visited the site.

*Acquisition of Sites*

Action was also taken in regard to the acquisition of other sites recommended to the Department for action by the board and for the preservation of memorials and other structures previously acquired as follows:—

*Martime Provinces.*—Four.

*Quebec.*—One.

*Ontario.*—Two.

*Western Canada.*—Three.

In addition to the above the Provincial Government of British Columbia has reserved and seta side an area of thirteen acres, comprising lot 1361, range 3, Coast district, for the purpose of a provincial park to be known as the "Sir Alexander Mackenzie Historic Park", and has appointed a board comprised of members of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board to manage, regulate and control the said park. It is proposed to erect a suitable memorial on the exact terminus of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's transcontinental journey, which has recently been identified.

Sites to the number of sixty have been deemed by the board to be of national importance and will be marked at future dates. Ten of these sites are in the Maritime Provinces; fifteen are in Quebec; twenty-six are in Ontario; while nine are located in Western Canada.

REVENUE

Revenue collected by the Canadian National Parks Branch, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, shows an increase of $3,052.14 as compared with the previous year. The statement which follows shows the net increases and decreases in the different parks:—

| Park | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | Net | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Increase | Decrease |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Rocky Mountains | 115,409 79 | 103,823 37 | 11,586 42 | ..... |
| Jasper | 12,849 93 | 9,263 23 | 3,586 70 | ..... |
| Buffalo | 37,919 41 | 51,139 91 | ..... | 13,220 50 |
| Antelope | 150 00 | 192 00 | ..... | 42 00 |
| Glacier | 370 37 | 395 00 | ..... | 24 63 |
| Waterton Lakes | 4,808 81 | 4,119 82 | 688 99 | ..... |
| Fort Anne | 35 00 | 35 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Yoho | 2,250 91 | 2,377 78 | ..... | 126 87 |
| Kootenay | 6,092 93 | 4,989 13 | 1,103 80 | ..... |
| Point Pelee | 138 25 | 382 00 | ..... | 243 75 |
| Brereton Lakes | 64 00 | 25 00 | 39 00 | ..... |
| Elk Island | 168 60 | 110 25 | 58 35 | ..... |
| Vidal Point | ..... | 38 00 | ..... | 38 00 |
| Historic Sites | 13 00 | 51 00 | ..... | 38 00 |
| Fines, forfeitures | 1,880 99 | 2,522 86 | ..... | 641 87 |
| Migratory Birds | 443 50 | 79 00 | 364 50 | ..... |
| Totals | 182,595 49 | 179,543 35 | 17,427 76 | 14,375 62 |

Net increase for all parks ..... $ 3,052 14

## The Alpine Club of Canada

### The Banff Club House

*(Report prepared by the Secretary)*

The attendance at the Club House was very satisfactory. During the earlier part of the season the weather was excellent, but that of the latter parts of August and September was not such as to induce visitors to prolong their stay. The building was placed in Banff as the capital of the southern Rockies and attracts attention by its outstanding situation and the beauty of the view it commands.

As usual many calls were received from members of other alpine clubs and also from strangers who required more technical information than the average visitor. The excellent library facilities enable much out-of-the-way knowledge to be gathered with little trouble. The series of club journals constitutes a unique feature.

During the season several expeditions of interest and importance were made by club members. In July, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. D. Munday did much climbing in the Cariboo range. In August, Dr. J. W. A. Hickson, President of the club, and Mr. Howard Palmer, of the American Alpine Club, with the guide H. Kohler, made the first ascent of Bastion peak in the Rampart group southwest from Jasper. In September, Dr. Hickson, with Mr. L. S. Crosby, of Banff, and the guide Edward Feuz, made the first ascent of the Devils Head northwest of Banff. In September also, Mr. and Mrs. Munday and Mr. T. H. Ingram, of Vancouver, with Mr. A. E. Agur, climbed mount Rodney at the head of Bute inlet. The next peak south was also climbed for the first time and the provisional name of Blade mountain was given it. Many of the glaciers in this region descend below 4,000 feet elevation and winter avalanches often plunge into salt water.

The number of guests was 153 and as usual they came from widely scattered localities, a list of which is given below:—

*Canada*—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia.

*England*—London, Oxford, Southampton.

*Ireland*—Moycullen.

*United States*—Connecticut, District of Columbia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio.

### O'Hara Lake Camp

*(Report prepared by the Secretary)*

The twentieth annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada was held on the shore of lake O'Hara on the club's own lot. Surrounded on three sides by trees, the stream from the Opabin pass flowing through its centre, it faced across the lake, perhaps the loveliest view which could be imagined. Above the trees in the middle distance rose mounts Odaray, Stephen, Cathedral in its finest aspect, Wiwaxy peaks and the lower slopes of Abbot pass.

An unexpected and pleasant experience was the absence of both mosquitoes and bulldog flies which in some years have given lake O'Hara a very bad name. The weather was most propitious, what rain there was came at night, there was no snow, and though there were a few smoky days, they were not in succession and many photographers achieved very satisfactory results. A subsidiary camp was placed in McArthur pass, but a few days' experience showed that members preferred to make the longer walk and stay at the main camp at night.

A curious fact was that the trail from Hector station to the lake, owing to the many tourists riding on it in recent years, was very much worse than it used to be. All the sand and soil had been worked out from between the stones, leaving a lumpy and unpleasant causeway in many places. A wagon road is under construction and it is hoped it will be completed in 1926.

The hut on Abbot pass was a very great convenience in climbing mounts Victoria and Lefroy without weary, and comparatively uninteresting, trudges during the night.

Mounts Victoria, Lefroy, Huber, Hungabee, Odaray, Schaffer, Wiwaxy peaks were all climbed several times under varying conditions but always with enjoyment. The two-day trip through the passes encircling the Mitre, and mounts Lefroy and Hungabee, was made several times and was as much enjoyed as when originally undertaken from the club's Paradise Valley camp in 1907. Probably no excursion of such little difficulty gives so fine an insight into the secrets of the mountains.

Lake O'Hara is a fine centre for simple trips for off days. Lake McArthur and the Opabin pass were visited and the valley between mount Odaray and mounts Stephen and Cathedral.

Apart from the climbing the most interesting event in the history of the Camp was the account of the climb of mount Logan, Canada's highest peak (19,850 feet), given by Captain A. H. MacCarthy, the leader of the expedition which was organized by the club. A full history of the successful climb, in the face of great difficulties, appears in the Canadian Alpine Journal, Vol. XV. Many congratulations on the exploit were received from foreign countries.

The Swiss guides kindly lent by the Canadian Pacific Railway were Edward and Ernest Feuz, old friends who gave efficient and kindly service.

There were 141 guests placed under canvas, among them representatives of the Alpine Club, England; the English Ladies' Alpine Club; the American, French and Swiss Alpine Clubs; the British Columbia Mountaineering Club; the Appalachian Mountain Club; the Mazamas; the Sierra Club and the Royal Geographical Society.

Members present were drawn from the following places:

*Canada*—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia.

*England*—London.

*United States*—California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York.

*Hawaii*—Honolulu.

*Phillipine Islands.*

IV

# WATER POWER AND RECLAMATION

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF WATER POWER, J. T. JOHNSTON

### Introductory

On April 1, 1925, Mr. J. B. Challies, C.E., Director of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, resigned to take up a position with a large private corporation and his place was filled by the promotion of Mr. J. T. Johnston, C.E., the vacancy of Assistant Director being filled in turn by the promotion of Mr. S. S. Scovil, B.Sc., Supervising Hydrometric Engineer.

### Organization

*International Waterway Matters.*—The organization of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service in field and office is such as to facilitate the ready compilation and analysis of run-off and other hydrometric and hydraulic data on boundary waters and on waters flowing into boundary waters along the International Boundary between Canada and the United States. Because of the facilities the service has been charged with the responsibility of securing such data and of making such studies as are necessary for an intelligent consideration of all matters affecting boundary waters, and of advising the Minister with respect thereto.

*Water-Power.*—The water-power activities are both administrative and investigatory. The proprietary interest of the Dominion in the water resources of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, of the Northwest and Yukon Territories and of the Railway Belt in British Columbia gives rise to the necessity of administering these resources in accordance with the Dominion Water Power Act and the regulations thereunder, and places upon this service the responsibility of securing such fundamental engineering and economic data as will enable it to control properly the development, distribution and sale of hydro-electric energy.

Throughout the rest of Canada the water-powers are vested in the provinces, and investigatory work is carried on in co-operation with the respective provincial authorities charged with the administration of these resources. The service also co-operates extensively with federal departments and commissions other than the Department of the Interior, making the services of its field engineering staff available to these organizations when, in the interests of general economy and efficiency, it is desirable to do so.

The co-operative water-power and hydrometric survey work is undertaken through district offices, each in charge of a district chief engineer, located as follows: British Columbia, at 739 Hastings street west, Vancouver; Alberta and Saskatchewan, at Southam Chambers, Calgary; Manitoba, at 231 Chambers of Commerce Block, Winnipeg; Ontario, the local organization has headquarters at the Ottawa office of the service; Quebec, at 201 Inspector street, Montreal; the Maritime Provinces, at 193 Hollis street, Halifax. In every case the district offices are operated in the closest co-operation with the provincial offices engaged in the administration or use of water or water-power.

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories the water-power resources are administered from Ottawa and, in the case of the Yukon, through the Gold Commissioner at Dawson. Investigatory work in the Yukon is handled through the British Columbia organization and in the Northwest Territories as the exigencies of the situation demand.

The water-power field organization is based upon and built up around the Dominion Hydrometric Survey staff, through which systematic and continuous stream measurement studies are carried on throughout the Dominion. The data secured by the hydrometric staff and through the co-operative efforts of the various provincial and other organizations are collated, analyzed and standardized at the head office of the service at Ottawa, with the result that there is already available in Ottawa both general and detailed information concerning the run-off and power possibilities of the more important power rivers throughout Canada. These data are constantly being revised as new or later information is received and are promptly available for reference to all interested in the utilization of the water-powers of the Dominion.

*Irrigation and Drainage.*—The Federal Irrigation Act, the Federal Reclamation Act, and regulations, provide the bases of irrigation and drainage activities.

Under the provisions of the Irrigation Act the ownership and administration of all surface water supply in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and in northern Manitoba are vested in the Crown. All licenses for the use of water are conditional upon continuous beneficial use. A local organization, in charge of the Commissioner of Irrigation, Calgary, is responsible for the field administration.

The Reclamation Act and the regulations are administered along similar lines. All field investigations are carried out by the local office upon instructions from Ottawa. Any questions of drainage affecting departmental interests in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia are dealt with through the agency of the district chief engineers of this service in those provinces. Close co-operation is maintained with the provincial drainage departments at all times.

## Administration

### International Waterway Matters

During the year international waterway problems continued to receive close consideration and detailed studies of the various phases entering therein were intensified. The more important problems to which attention was directed included those having to do with the Chicago diversion and the Niagara power situation.

Other active international issues receiving attention included the application of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission made through this department to the International Joint Commission, for approval of the commission's Grand Falls power project on the St. John river in the province of New Brunswick. This application involved three hearings before the Joint Commission on March 25, 1925, on May 14 and 15, and on June 12, respectively. Approval was given by the commission subject to certain conditions on June 22.

In June the application of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Company for approval of its proposed bridge across the Niagara river connecting Buffalo and Fort Erie was transmitted through this department to the International Joint Commission. A hearing was held at Niagara Falls, Ont., on August 11, 1925, and approval of the commission, subject to certain conditions, was issued on the same date.

Following the execution of the Lake of the Woods Convention between Canada and the United States, on February 24, 1925, there arose, as a part of the agreement entered into, a number of international problems having to do

with the provision of remedial and protective works and with compensation for land damages. These are receiving attention and involve considerable international discussion and co-operation.

Incorporated in the Lake of the Woods Convention is the new Rainy Lake reference submitted to the International Joint Commission which has to do with the provision of storage in Rainy lake and in the boundary waters above and with the development of power in connection therewith.

On September 28 to 30 the first hearing of the International Joint Commission on this reference was held at Fort Frances, Ont., at which various representations for and against the power and storage projects were presented. Extensive field investigations have been made by this service looking to the securing of data for the proper analysis of the problems involved. Further detailed field studies are required and are under way in this connection.

In accordance with the rulings of the International Joint Commission made on October 4, 1921, in conformity with the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, the measurement and apportionment of the stream flow in the St. Mary and Milk rivers and their tributaries in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the state of Montana were continued during the past year by an engineer of this service in co-operation with an engineer of the United States Reclamation Service. The report covering the year's operation is now in course of preparation for presentation to the commission.

Other international waterway issues have been raised in connection with the Kootenay Flats reclamation project, the pollution of international waters at various points along the boundary, the Red River drainage matter, the international tidal power project of Dexter P. Cooper in Passamaquoddy bay, and others.

During the year the international responsibilities of the service were materially increased by the appointment of the Director as Canadian representative on various international waterway control boards in succession to the late W. J. Stewart. The responsibilities resulting from this representation were dealt with as they arose from time to time throughout the year. One of the more important matters had to do with the apportionment of water at Niagara for power purposes as between Canada and the United States under Article V of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. On June 15 the Niagara Board of Control, after an exhaustive study of the water used by the various power plants on both sides of the river, issued a report to the effect that the amounts of water authorized for diversion for power purposes by the Boundary Waters Treaty were not being exceeded on either side of the border.

## WATER-POWER

### *Lake of the Woods Control Board*

The Lake of the Woods Control Board was, as in previous years, responsible for the regulation of the level and outflow of lake of the Woods.

This regulation embraces, among other things, the continuous collection of hydrological data relating to the watershed, and in this connection the board was indebted to the Department of Public Works for run-off records on Rainy and Namakan lakes, and to the Dominion Meteorological Service for precipitation records at numerous stations throughout the watershed. Precipitation throughout the year was about normal, but as a consequence of the complete closure of the western outlet of lake of the Woods, for construction purposes, lake level rose from elevation 1,055.46 on April 1, 1925, to elevation 1,059.64 on March 31, 1926.

The enlargement of the western outlet of lake of the Woods and the reconstruction of the Norman dam were proceeded with during the year, in accordance with the agreement between the Department of the Interior and the Keewatin

Power Company. The rock excavation of the western outlet was completed early in October and the reconstruction of the Norman dam was practically completed at the end of March. On February 20 both the upper and lower cofferdams were removed and the Norman dam was again made the medium of control for lake of the Woods. With the completion of this work, proper and efficient control of levels and outflow in accord with treaty stipulations with the Government of the United States will be possible and protection assured for the domestic water supply and power requirements of Winnipeg, Kenora, and surrounding districts.

### *Water-power Regulations and Legal Research*

No new rights have been granted under the Dominion Water-power Regulations during the past year, but some progress has been made in the issue of final licenses to take the place of the original agreements under which two of the large power developments in the Prairie Provinces have been constructed.

The study of Dominion and provincial legislation relating to the uses of water has been continued, more particularly with regard to the effect upon water-power administration. The work in this connection during the past year was confined chiefly to the water-power laws of the province of Quebec. All reported decisions of the courts of that province bearing upon the subject were consulted and the leading cases analysed for reference.

It is proposed to extend this research to the other provinces, as such information has been found of value in preparing reports and memoranda in response to specific inquiries, of which many are received, or in dealing with administrative questions.

In connection with the administration of international boundary waters, a study has been made of the treaty provisions governing their use for power and other purposes and a large amount of material bearing upon this subject has been examined and collated.

### *British Columbia Administration*

Water privileges authorizing the use of waters within the Railway Belt or appurtenant to Dominion lands therein which are issued by the province of British Columbia under the provincial Water Act are examined for the due protection of Dominion interests; and the granting of rights in Dominion lands, required for the exercise of these privileges, is proceeding satisfactorily, with the close co-operation of the provincial Comptroller of Water Rights.

The arrangement by which the province undertakes the administration of the waters of the Railway Belt, which, together with the ungranted Crown lands therein, belong to the Dominion, has been in force since 1912 under the provisions of the Railway Belt Water Act. This arrangement has, on the whole, given general satisfaction, as it places all water users in the province under the same law and the same local administration. In order to overcome some difficulties which have recently become evident, and to quiet any titles to water rights granted by the province as to which future doubts might arise, there is a movement on foot to secure an amendment of the Railway Belt Water Act so as to prevent the recurrence of such difficulties.

The examination of water records appurtenant to Indian reserves throughout the province, and the preparation of evidence in support of Indian claims to water rights, has been continued by the local engineering staff of this service and is now almost completed, as, with a few exceptions, all the Indian claims have been adjudicated upon by the Board of Investigation under the Water Act and their rights fully established.

### *Engineering Co-operation with Indian Department*

At the request of the Department of Indian Affairs, the District Chief Engineer at Winnipeg had previously prepared plans and estimates for a 30 horse-power water-power development to serve the Indian residential school near McIntosh, Ont., also water supply and sewage disposal systems for that institution, and has supervised the construction of these works, which were carried out during the past year.

Plans and estimates have also been prepared by the same officer for the similar requirements of the Guy Indian school to be built near Sturgeon Landing in northeastern Saskatchewan.

The local engineering staff in British Columbia has also conducted a number of investigations on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs for the improvement of Indian reserves and to provide increased amenities for the Indians; and a considerable amount of construction has been carried out under the supervision of these local officers.

The dam at Botanie lake, in the Lytton agency, was completed; in the Williams Lake agency, improvements were made to the Chilko Ranch-Stone Indian Reserve joint irrigation system, and storage works constructed in the valley of Five Mile creek, and at the outlet of Schooltze Meadows for Alkali Lake Indian Reserve No. 1; a dam was built on Pinaus lake to serve Okanagan Indian Reserve No. 1, Okanagan agency; joint diversion works were built on Paul creek to divide water between private owners and Kamloops Indian Reserve No. 1; and improvements made to the water supply system serving the school and village on Sechelt Indian Reserve No. 2, Vancouver agency.

A number of investigations were made for irrigation improvements, particularly in the Williams Lake agency: also in connection with water supply systems to serve Indian villages on Anaham Indian Reserve No. 1, Williams Lake agency; Bella Coola Indian Reserve No. 1, Bella Coola agency; Sechelt Indian Reserve No. 11 and Tsoohadie Indian Reserve No. 15, Vancouver agency; and to supply the enlarged Kamloops industrial school.

### *Water Resources Index Inventory*

The water resources index inventory system for recording and collating all water resources data for the Dominion was devised some years ago by this service and has since been found most advantageous in its application. A detailed description of the system has appeared in the annual report for 1916-17 and in the combined reports for the years 1917-18-19.

The index inventory has been found of particular utility in its application to the complete census of developed water-power, and in the analysis of central electric station activities, undeveloped water-power resources, stream measurement activities and storage investigations.

The data compiled are being continually revised in accordance with the most up-to-date information and as a result of a number of years of such effort, a very large amount of information in standardized form is now available. The work has been facilitated by the co-operation of many provincial organizations such as the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Quebec Streams Commission, the British Columbia Water Rights Branch, the Nova Scotia Power Commission, and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.

### *Water-Power Resources of Canada*

The total power resources of the Dominion available at developed and undeveloped sites are estimated to have a capacity of 18,255,000 horse-power under conditions of ordinary minimum flow or 32,076,000 horse-power for at least six months of the year.

At the beginning of 1926 the total installation at developed sites amounted to 4,290,428 horse-power, representing a total capital investment of approximately $816,000,000.

A comparison of the installed power with estimates of available power at the same sites indicates installed power to be in general about 30 per cent in excess of the power ordinarily available for six months of the year. On this basis the present recorded water-power resources of Canada would permit of a total installation of 41,700,000 horse-power of which the existing installation represents about 10¼ per cent.

A classification of the present total installation of 4,290,428 horse-power indicates that:—

(1) In central electric stations 3,466,422 horse-power are installed for general distribution for all purposes.

(2) In pulp and paper mills 481,971 horse-power in hydraulic machinery are installed in addition to a total of about 275,000 horse-power purchased from central electric stations.

(3) In industries other than central electric stations and pulp and paper mills there is installed a total of 342,035 horse-power.

The total installation for the Dominion averaged 464 horse-power per thousand of population. This figure places Canada high amongst the countries of the world in the per capita utilization of water-power.

The year 1925 witnessed the unprecedented increase in Canada's hydraulic installation of 718,984 horse-power, while sufficient construction is under way to ensure that 1926 will maintain the high average of recent years.

### *Census of the Central Electric Station Industry*

The close interconnection of water-power development and the central electric station industry is evidenced when it is stated that 81 per cent of the total hydraulic installation of Canada is in central electric stations; that 95 per cent of all main plant equipment in central electric stations is driven by water-power and that this equipment generates over 99 per cent of all electricity distributed in Canada.

The evergrowing application of electricity to industry and the increasing public demand for those amenities of life made possible by moderately priced power have resulted in 94 per cent of all hydraulic equipment installed during the past five-year period being installed for public distribution through the medium of central electric stations.

The foregoing facts premise the necessity of frequent periodic revision of all basic data relating to the central electric station industry if complete and up-to-date information relative to our water-power resources is to be available, and this revision is made through the medium of the census of the central electric station industry conducted annually by this service in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The eighth annual census was completed during the past year and a general statistical analysis showing the status of the industry as at January 1, 1925, published.

### *Dominion Hydrometric Survey*

The Dominion Hydrometric Survey embraces all the provinces of Canada. In the Prairie Provinces the survey is the direct responsibility of the federal Government and in the other provinces it is carried on under co-operative agreements. Standard methods are used both in field activities and in office administration and water-resources information, covering the whole Dominion, is available to the public at one central source. The country is divided into logical divisions of major drainage and these divisions, together with the location of the

district office or offices in charge, are as follows: Pacific drainage, Vancouver; Arctic and Western Hudson Bay drainage, Calgary and Winnipeg; St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay drainage, Ottawa and Montreal; Atlantic drainage, Halifax.

The utilization of water resources, particularly in connection with power development and irrigation projects, is continually increasing and there is a pressing demand for detailed and extensive records of the regimen of the numerous lakes and rivers of the country. The importance of stream-flow records is emphasized by the voluntary co-operation afforded the survey by numerous individuals and private corporations.

*Run-off Conditions in Canada.*—As gathered from the individual reports submitted to this office by the district chief engineers, the average run-off for the year has been normal in British Columbia; above normal in Alberta, Manitoba, and Quebec; and below normal in Saskatchewan, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces.

In the Pacific drainage, stations typical of general run-off conditions indicated a run-off about equal to the long term mean. In the coast area as typified by Capilano creek a new low run-off was recorded in October.

The run-off from typical stations in the Arctic and Western Hudson Bay drainage ranged from 34 per cent of the normal, on Carrot river, in Manitoba, to 139 per cent of the normal on the Clearwater river in central Alberta. For the third time in four years flooding occurred on the Assiniboine river during the break-up period. The flood in March and April last differed from the past two in that the flooding was caused entirely by ice jams in the river. Minimum run-off occurred on the Assiniboine and Swan rivers during the winter. Owing to the extremely mild weather and light snowfall many of the streams in the western provinces remained open for the greater part of the winter and the major portion of the spring run-off occurred early in March.

In the St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay drainage the run-off of typical stations was generally above the average but no excessive flooding occurred during the year.

In the Atlantic drainage the annual run-off was below normal, except in northern New Brunswick. The outstanding feature of the year, from the standpoint of water supply, was the low run-off coincident with melting of the snow and the breaking up of the rivers in the spring.

### *Power and Storage Investigations*

Power and storage investigations involving field studies were only carried out where the demand was urgent or in response to special requests from organizations receiving co-operative assistance from the service. Office studies were, however, vigorously proceeded with in the analysis of the developed and undeveloped water-power resources of the Dominion, the policy of the service being to keep such records continuously up-to-date.

In British Columbia, co-operation with the city of Vancouver was continued in the matter of special studies relating to the investigation of nearby hydro-electric possibilities. Similar studies were continued in connection with the proposed hydro-electric development on the Bridge river. An intensive study was also made of the water supply and hydraulic factors of Kootenay lake and river in connection with power and reclamation projects on the Kootenay river and their possible effect upon international waters.

In Alberta, an inspection was made of the hydro-electric plant of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on Louise creek at Lake Louise, where an extension of the power plant had been made and new units added. Co-operation was afforded the Calgary Power Company in carrying out efficiency tests of the units in the company's Kananaskis and Horseshoe Falls plants on the

Bow river. Responsibility for the operation of the Lake Minnewanka storage during the filling season was again assumed by the department with satisfactory results.

In Saskatchewan, an investigation was made at the request of the Department of Indian Affairs of the Sturgeon river at Sturgeon Landing, in the northern part of the province, to determine the feasibility of a hydro-electric development to supply power to the Guy Indian residential school. The investigation showed the cost of an hydraulic power plant to be excessive and oil engines were recommended. A report was also made covering the installation of a lighting plant and a water supply and sewerage system for the school.

In Manitoba, investigations were made, during the flood period in April, of conditions on the Assiniboine river, and later in July on the Roseau river. Following an application for power privileges on the Whiteshell river to operate a small milling industry a reconnaissance survey was made of the two lower falls in the southwest quarter of section 34, township 13, range 14, east of the Principal meridian, and the data necessary for a study of conditions were obtained.

In Ontario, in connection with the reference before the International Joint Commission relating to the control of Rainy lake and the boundary waters above Rainy lake, stream-flow investigations and surveys in the locality have been carried on. For the purpose of the above reference, a survey was made at the request of the Department of Indian Affairs of Indian Reserve 25-D, situated on the north shore of lac la Croix, and a determination made of the extent to which this reserve would be overflowed at various controlled lake stages. Supervision was maintained over the construction of the hydro-electric development for the Department of Indian Affairs at the McIntosh school, on Canyon river, at the outlet of Forest lake. In connection with the analysis of the water-power resources of Ontario a list of water powers in the province was issued by Mr. L. V. Rorke, Director of Surveys and Chief Engineer of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. In the preparation of this list and the estimation of power at the various sites, the closest co-operation and assistance of officers of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service was accorded to Mr. Rorke.

In Quebec, the special studies in connection with the water levels and flow of the Prairies river near Montreal were continued. Work was also vigorously carried on in the securing, classifying, and summarizing of all available data respecting the developed and undeveloped water-power resources of the province.

In New Brunswick, investigations were made in connection with the reference to the International Joint Commission relating to the development of Grand falls on the St. John river. An inspection was also made of the power reach of the St. Croix river which forms the boundary between Canada and the United States.

In Nova Scotia, power and storage investigations were completed on the Roseway river in the southwestern part of the province, and on Larry's river at the extreme northeastern end of Nova Scotia. Other investigations made included a proposed diversion of the Ingram river into Ponhook lake on the St. Croix river, a survey of the Halfway river in connection with an increase of the municipal water supply for the town of Hantsport, and an investigation of the power possibilities of Long Lake brook, a tributary of the Herbert river, in connection with gold mining near Mount Uniacke.

### *Flooded Land Contours*

During the season of 1925 the work of surveying flood contours along the Winnipeg river was proceeded with in the following townships: 14 in range 12; 14 in range 13; and 13 and 14 in range 14; all east of the Principal meridian.

The shores of the river and adjacent lands were examined and the 905-foot contour was located approximately where necessary between the main diversion dam and the Sturgeon falls. In general all sections intersected by the traverse were resurveyed and marked with Dominion Land Survey monuments.

A break was found in the 905-foot contour between traverse stations "72 + 6 chains" and "73 + 10 chains" in section 24, township 14, range 12, east of the Principal meridian. At this point the elevation of the muskeg is 900 feet.

The 905-foot flood contour was first surveyed around the large island in sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 in township 14, range 12, east of the Principal meridian. This was posted with small wooden posts, no standard survey posts being used.

The contour of the north bank was commenced at traverse hub No. 38 (1921), on the north boundary of section 11, township 14, range 12, east of the Principal meridian and was continued through sections 11, 12, 13 and 24 in township 14, range 12, east of the Principal meridian, sections 7, 18, 8, 9, 16 and 15 and along the creek in sections 23, 24 and 25 in township 14, range 13, east of the Principal meridian. In addition the contour was located along both sides of the slough or side channel in sections 17 and 18, township 14, range 14, east of the Principal meridian.

The contour was not surveyed along the north shore of lake Dorothy, Winnipeg river or lake Jessie between the north boundary of section 15, township 14, range 13 and the east boundary of section 7, township 14, range 14, as the banks along this section are high and generally rocky and no land will be flooded.

The contour work in sections 23, 24 and 25, township 14, range 13 was for the purpose of reserving the narrow flat through which the creek flows. The flat is from 1½ to 7½ chains wide and a little over one mile long.

The contour of the south bank was commenced at traverse hub No. 91 (1924), on the north boundary of section 31, township 13, range 13, east of the Principal meridian and continued through sections 6, 5, 4, 9, 10, 15, 14 and 23 and the north half of section 13 in township 14, range 13, east of the Principal meridian. Between this point and the east boundary of section 7 it was not thought necessary to contour the main bank along the west and south shore of lake Jessie. There is, however, an extensive area of low swamp lying to the south of lake Jessie. This is traversed by the Whiteshell and Rennie rivers which unite in section 33, township 13, range 14 and enter lake Jessie in the southeast corner of section 7, township 14, range 14, east of the Principal meridian.

The 905-foot contour was located approximately along the east side of the Whiteshell river from the north boundary of section 5, township 14, range 14, east of the Principal meridian through section 5, township 14, range 14 and sections 32, 33, 4, 3 and 34 to the north boundary of section 27 in township 13, range 14, thence along the west side of the Whiteshell river northward through sections 34 and 33 and westward along the south side of the Rennie river through sections 33, 28, 29, 20 and the east half of section 19 in township 13, range 14, east of the Principal meridian.

On the west side of the Whiteshell river the survey commenced on the north boundary of section 5, township 14, range 14, E.P.M. and continued through section 5, township 14, range 14, and through sections 32, 33, 29, 30, 31 in township 13, range 14, E.P.M. The work along the Whiteshell and Rennie rivers has not yet been completed.

Only two settlers were found along the main river in the section surveyed this season. They are homesteaders on sections 12 and 13 in township 14, range 13, and their land is above the 905-foot elevation. One homesteader at the

junction of the Whiteshell and Rennie rivers on the N.W. ¼, section 33, township 13, range 14, owns about 65 acres, the greater part of which is below the 905-foot elevation.

The traverse corners were marked by standard Dominion Land Survey posts.

A total of 58 miles of traverse and 74 miles of section lines were surveyed during the season. This required the planting of 483 traverse posts and the construction of 107 Dominion Land Survey monuments and 61 temporary wooden posts.

IRRIGATION

The work covered by the service during the year was as follows:—

(*a*) General administration of the Irrigation Act.
(*b*) Supplying of engineering assistance and advice both to irrigation districts and to individual irrigators.
(*c*) Investigation and study of seepage and alkali problems.
(*d*) Reclassification of irrigable areas.
(*e*) Continuance of duty of water investigations.
(*f*) Study of the situation in connection with the drought areas in south-eastern Alberta in collaboration with the provincial authorities.

*Climatic and Crop Conditions in Southern Alberta.*—During the year the precipitation was slightly above the average in the semi-arid region of Alberta and Saskatchewan; unfortunately, however, the greater portion was received in September and October—too late to be of value to the crops and proving somewhat of a hindrance to harvesting operations.

### *Waterways Treaty*

The measurement and apportionment of stream flow in the St. Mary and Milk rivers and their tributaries in the state of Montana and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, in accordance with Article 6 of the Waterways Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, was again carried out during 1925 by an engineer of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service in co-operation with an engineer of the United States Reclamation Service

### *Water Administration*

During the calendar year 1925, 63 applications were filed for the use of water under the Irrigation Act. At the end of the year there were 956 licenses in good standing, 20 temporary permits, 301 authorizations and 185 schemes under investigation.

### *Inspection Work*

The duties formerly performed separately by the Reclamation Service and the Water Power Branch in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were amalgamated and the engineer in charge of each district was made responsible for all the field work within his territory. The total number of inspections made in the various districts was 352, while 1,721 stream gaugings were made. Records have again been collected showing the municipal water consumption in the two provinces and these are published in the separate branch report.

### *The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Irrigation Projects*

*Western Section.*—This project diverts its water from the Bow river, on section 13, township 24, range 1, west of the 5th meridian, just east of the city of Calgary.

During the past season 5,384 acres were irrigated, a decrease as compared with the 1924 area of 18,913 acres. The number of water users was 641, as compared with 881 in 1924. The total cropped area on water-right land was 209,000 acres, the principal crop being wheat, representing approximately 77 per cent of the total cropped area. Other crops grown included oats, 25,000 acres; barley, 8,000 acres; and hay, 14,000 acres. The decrease in the area irrigated and number of water users was due in part to the fact that the past season was slightly above the average in regard to precipitation received during the growing season. Exceptional weather conditions were experienced in September and October. During these months heavy precipitation accompanied by cold weather was experienced almost uninterruptedly. Harvesting was in consequence greatly delayed and costs increased; all grains suffered damage through becoming toughened and considerable loss in grade resulted. The average value of the yields from the water-right lands amounted to $21 per acre, an increase of $5 over the previous season. The system was operated from April 20 until October 22, 1925, during which period 100,820 acre-feet of water were diverted from the river.

*Eastern Section.*—This project diverts its water from the Bow river, at the Horseshoe Bend dam on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, in township 21, range 19, west of the Fourth meridian, and has now been in operation for twelve years. It has a total irrigable area of approximately 400,000 acres, of which some 100,170 acres have been disposed of for settlement. The area irrigated during the season was 72,994 acres, as compared with 84,200 acres in 1924. For this area some 130,636 acre-feet of water were delivered, representing an average depth of 1.70 feet per acre. The number of water users was 699, a decrease of 34 as compared with 1924. The principal irrigated crop in this section was wheat, which represented approximately 47.5 per cent of the total crop area. The average value of the yields from water-right lands amounted to $23, and on non-irrigated lands $6 per acre.

The live stock situation has been considerably improved during the past year, 649 cars of live stock being marketed from the district, the estimated value being $800,000.

The period free from damaging frosts extended from May 10 to October 1—145 days. The total precipitation recorded at the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's operating headquarters at Brooks for the twelve months was 13 inches, of which 7.32 inches were received during the growing season.

*Lethbridge Section.*—The source of supply for this project is the St. Mary river, the headworks being located in section 36, township 1, range 25, west of the 4th meridian. At the close of 1925 there were 74,571 acres under water agreement. The area which actually received water was 81,110 acres and included leased and rented lands not at present under water agreement. The average per acre value of the crops raised on the irrigated lands during the season was $35.73, as compared with $26.53 in 1924 and $18.81 in 1923, the result of a substantial gain in the market value of agricultural products. On the non-irrigated lands the average per acre value of the crops raised in the district was $18.41, as compared with $20.78 in 1924. Water was turned into the system on May 4 and operation was continuous until October 15. There were 803 actual water users during the season.

A modern beet-sugar factory with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons of beets was erected at Raymond, Alberta, and opened for operation on October 19. As a result some 3,088 acres in the district were devoted to sugar beets, producing an average yield of 10.99 tons per acre at $7.50 per ton. The yields were greatly decreased by reason of the unseasonable weather experienced during the ripening period, August and September being wet and cold.

During the growing season, or from May 1 to August 31, a total of 6.50 inches of rainfall were received in the vicinity of Lethbridge. September and October were exceptionally unfavourable months, with early snowfalls and low temperatures, the precipitation for September recorded at Lethbridge being 4.86 and for October, 1.08 inches.

### *Taber Irrigation District*

This district is supplied with water from the St. Mary river through the works of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Lethbridge section. The 1925 operating season was the fifth since construction. The present classified irrigable area is 17,040 acres, which is subject to adjustment from time to time as conditions may require. The bonded indebtedness at the close of the year was $272,000, and the total cost of construction $274,339. There are 144 water users in the district and some 13,472 acres were irrigated, which represents 79 per cent of the irrigable area.

Water was turned into the system on May 27 and operation was continuous, at almost full capacity, until the end of July. The headgates were closed for the season on October 27. The total quantity diverted during the period of operation was 22,856 acre-feet. Wheat was again the major crop of the district, some 8,245 acres being seeded to spring wheat, yielding 162,064 bushels, or an average of 19.6 bushels per acre. The market price received at harvest was $1.25 per bushel, which represents a per acre gross return of $24.50.

During the past year sugar beets were grown on a commercial scale in this district, the total acreage devoted to beets being 752. The average yield obtained was 6.5 tons per acre and the price per ton, delivered at the factory, was $7.50. The season, unfortunately, was a most unfavourable one for the growing of sugar beets, conditions being too dry at time of seeding and too wet and cold during the ripening period and at harvest.

The past season may be classified a dry one in so far as useful precipitation was concerned. During the important period from April to September only 8.54 inches were received.

### *New West Irrigation District*

The water supply of this district is obtained from the Bow river through the works of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company. The district's headgates are located in the northeast quarter of section 26, township 13, range 17, west of the 4th meridian. The district contains an irrigable area of 4,501 acres and is operated by a manager who carries out the duties of water-master and ditch-rider. The area irrigated in 1925 was 3,552 acres, or 78.9 per cent of the irrigable area, as compared with 37 per cent in 1924. The number of water users in 1925 was 26, an increase of 9 over the previous year.

The average per acre yield of wheat in 1925 was 20.6 bushels, as compared with 5 to 10 bushels on adjoining dry lands. The per acre value of all crops on irrigated land was $23.23.

The rainfall recorded at Vauxhall during the growing season, April to August, was 6.50 inches.

### *Canada Land and Irrigation Project*

This project diverts its water from the Bow river, in section 31, township 21, range 25, west of the 4th meridian. There are some 530,250 acres of land originally acquired by the company, of which approximately 202,640 acres are irrigable.

In the early part of 1925 the receiver for the project entered into an agreement with the Minister of the Interior whereby the Minister was to act as agent for the receiver and to arrange for the finances to carry on the construction, operation and maintenance, and settlement of the project, the cost of such opera-

tions, in excess of revenue, to be secured as a charge against the company's assets. This arrangement became effective April 16, 1925, and funds to the amount of $50,000 were advanced for the purposes above stated.

The total cropped area for the year was 10,280.10 acres; returns from which, at a conservative unit value of yield, amounted to $315,260.45, or an average of $30.66 per acre. The average per acre value of the crops raised on irrigated lands was $35.03, as compared with $24.03 in 1924.

### *Little Bow Irrigation District*

This project diverts its water from the Highwood river, on the northeast quarter of section 1, township 19, range 29, west of the 4th meridian, near the town of High River.

During the irrigation season—from May 1 to September 30—some 12,215 acre-feet of water were diverted and, under arrangement between the district and the provincial authorities, a small flow of water was also diverted for domestic purposes during the remainder of the year. None of the individual pumping schemes have yet been installed by the farmers of this district.

### *United Irrigation District*

This district diverts its water from the Belly river, in section 13, township 3, range 28, west of the 4th meridian. There are some 36,150 irrigable acres in the district, of which 27,118, representing 75 per cent of the total, were irrigated during the season of 1925, as compared with 10,444 in 1924.

Water was turned into the system on May 1 and used continuously until September 29. By special arrangement, water was turned into the system again on October 19 and operated until October 26 for the purpose of filling farmers' reservoirs. A total of 25,671 acre-feet of water was diverted from the Belly river during the season. The precipitation as recorded at Hillspring during the growing season was 11.25 inches. Wheat was again the major crop with 39,282 acres, which yielded an average of 15 bushels per acre, and taking the price at harvest as $1.10 per bushel yielded a per acre gross return of $16.50. During the past year 700 acres have been planted to alfalfa, the seed being purchased by the district from a local association.

### *Medicine Hat Eastern Irrigation District*

Owing to financial difficulties the district has made further applications for extensions of time in which to develop the undertaking. The last extension was granted on the understanding that an effort would be made to arrange to construct the canal system by co-operative effort among those to be benefited. As no other interests are at present being prejudiced by the reservation of these waters, ample opportunity is being given the farmers concerned to make their own financial arrangements.

### *Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District*

This project diverts its water from the Oldman river, on the Peigan Indian Reserve, in township 8, range 27, west of the 4th meridian.

There are 104,306 acres in this project classified as irrigable, of which 37,841 acres were irrigated during the past season. The 1925 season was the second year of operation for this project and from the returns of crop yields considerable progress has been made throughout. Individual holdings have been greatly relieved by the introduction by the Provincial Government of the Lethbridge Northern Colonization Act, which was assented to on April 10, 1925. It was framed after a most careful and exhaustive survey of the whole project by Dr. J. A. Widtsoe, an outstanding authority on irrigation methods in the United

States, who undertook the work for the Provincial Government during the winter of 1924-25. The recommendations contained in the report submitted formed the basis of the new legislation. The Act has three fundamental principles: (1) "Home place" registration, i.e., establishing individual farms in units of a size best adapted to irrigation practice. (2) Colonization of surplus and vacant lands in excess of "home place" units. (3) The production of crops. During the past year 377 "home place" farm units, aggregating a total irrigable area of 53,262 acres, were registered, representing an average irrigable area per unit of 141 acres. In addition the colonization department has established 138 new families on 14,537 irrigable acres, or an average of 105 irrigable acres per farm unit.

Engineering assistance was again rendered the district for the laying out of farm laterals, seven of the departmental engineers visiting during the months of May and June 125 farms for the purpose of locating head ditches. The total acreage surveyed for ditches amounted to 6,600.

During the year 130,019 acre-feet of water have been diverted from the Oldman river, a proportion of which has been stored in Keho lake reservoir. Water was turned into the system on April 27 and the headgates were closed on October 17, the highest daily discharge recorded being 571 cubic feet per second on July 12; the average flow for July was 485 cubic feet per second. The major crop grown in the district was wheat with a per acre value of $29.20.

The appeal of the district to the Appellate Court, against the judgment passed last year awarding $7,500 for damages caused by seepage from the canal, was upheld and damages reduced to $300 with leave for either party to appeal.

### *Mountain View Irrigation District*

This district diverts its water from the Belly river, on the southwest quarter of section 33, township 1, range 28, west of the 4th meridian. Adverse weather conditions rendered construction work difficult and in consequence very little progress was made with the works during the year. This work is being undertaken co-operatively by the farmers interested. Some difficulties were experienced by the district officials in arranging for right of way but these matters have now been satisfactorily arranged.

### *Magrath Irrigation District*

Tentative agreements have now been entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the board of trustees for the construction of the works and supply of water for the lands to be irrigated. Detail plans and cost estimates have been prepared by the district engineer and approved by the Department of the Interior.

### *Raymond Irrigation District*

The necessary official order for the formation of this district has now been published and some progress towards organization made during the year. A tentative agreement has been entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the board of trustees for the maintenance and repair of certain works and for the supply of water required. No new major works are necessary in this district.

### *Alkali Test Plots at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan*

These plots which were instituted primarily for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of irrigating heavy creek flat lands of high alkali content have now been operated for the past four years. The secondary purpose of these experiments is to ascertain the effect of these particular conditions on certain crops.

The results of the experiments when finally obtained will be applicable to large areas of potentially irrigable lands in different parts of the country. No free alkali has as yet appeared on the surface of any of the plots, nor does the alkali appear to affect the crops, although tests indicate that it is very near the surface. It is, however, premature to base any positive statements at the present time on the data so far obtained.

### *Duty of Water Investigations*

Duty of water investigations were continued during 1925 at the Brooks Irrigation Experiment Station along the same lines as 1924 with some additional work with sugar beets. Data from eight years work are now available. A report giving in detail the results obtained from the 1925 season's experiments is contained in the separate report of the Reclamation Service. The following projects were studied in 1925:—

1. Water Requirements of Crops Grown under Irrigation.—This is the largest and most important project. It has been continued since the establishment of the station in 1917. Water requirements of crops are studied in relation to (*a*) the number of irrigations, (*b*) the depth of water applied per irrigation, (*c*) the amount of water used from the soil, and (*d*) the fertility of the soil as maintained by different systems of crop rotation.

2. Seasonal Water Requirements of Wheat.—The object of this experiment was to determine first what moisture content maintained throughout the growing season would prove the most favourable environment for the production of wheat and second, what the daily or seasonal use of water by the crop would be under this maintained optimum environment. The 1925 experiment showed that the most favourable environment was attained when the moisture content of the soil was maintained at the proportion of one and one-half acre-inches of water to one acre-foot of soil, and that under this environment wheat used water at rates varying from one inch every seven to ten days during the early stages of its growth in May, to one inch every three to five days during the period of its maximum rate of growth in June and July.

3. Alfalfa Seed Production.—The growing of alfalfa seed is being studied in relation to (*a*) water requirements, (*b*) time of irrigation, (*c*) effect of insects and climatology, and (*d*) nutrition.

4. Sugar Beet Production.—Sugar beets are grown in different crop rotations to determine the water requirements of the crop under varying conditions of soil fertility. The 1925 results gave the highest yield of sugar per acre, 5,104 pounds, with 19½ inches of water. The yield of sugar beets varied from 12 tons per acre following peas to 20 tons per acre following alfalfa-beets.

5. Influence of Environmental Factors on the Quality of Wheat.—This project has now been conducted for two years. The University of Alberta in co-operation with several experiment stations in the province, including the Dominion Irrigation Experiment Station at Brooks, is investigating the kernel quality of wheat in relation to environment. The work at Brooks has been extended to include a detailed study of quality in relation to irrigation and crop rotation. Dr. Newton of the University states that the results from this phase of the work are proving most interesting. The baking qualities of wheat seem to vary directly with the amount of irrigation applied.

*Extension Work.*—Extension work carried on during the year consisted of lectures, aid to farmers in the location of irrigation ditches, and general advice relative to the irrigation of their crops.

## DRAINAGE

Drainage investigations during the year 1925-26 have again been restricted very largely to inspections and surveys of small schemes. The Department of the Interior, however, has maintained supervision over the Waterhen Lake Drainage district, and the McArthur Land Company's Reclamation project, and kept in touch with the provincial drainage schemes.

### *Small Projects*

Under the provisions of the Dominion Drainage Regulations small schemes may be carried out by settlers provided that they do not exceed 1,280 acres in area and $5,000 in estimated cost. These schemes are investigated by departmental engineers, the applicants being charged only with the cost of the necessary plans. During this period 92 inspections and investigations were made, which constituted an increase over the preceding year. Notwithstanding unfavourable meteorological conditions, it is estimated that 25,000 tons of feed were produced on small drainage projects in northern Alberta alone. Road construction was greatly facilitated by the reclamation work carried out in this district.

### *Provincial Drainage Districts*

Steps were taken to dispose of fractional areas of Dominion land included within provincial drainage districts which had been reclaimed by the construction of the works of the district. These areas are being purchased by the owners of the adjoining land parcels.

### *Waterhen Lake Drainage District*

Excessive rains in June contributed largely to the rather low returns from the wheat crop which had been sown on a 100-acre plot in the former lake bed. An area of 1,180 acres was ploughed and double disked for seeding in the spring of 1926. The major portion of Waterhen marsh, comprising 3,388 acres, was leased for a period of ten years to the owners of the adjoining lands.

# V

# NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, O. S. FINNIE

All matters, with the exception of mining, pertaining to the Department of the Interior, and having to do with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon are under the control of this branch, and in addition there is the inspection work done by the mining and petroleum engineers in the Prairie Provinces, the Railway Belt of British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories.

### Northwest Territories

*General.*—In the Mackenzie district, exploration and reconnaissance surveys were continued, and wireless stations were established at Fort Smith and Aklavik. There are now three wireless stations in operation in the Mackenzie district, the third one being at Simpson.

During the summer of 1925 His Excellency the Governor General made a trip down the Mackenzie river and along the coast of Beaufort sea to the Eskimo village of Kittigazuit. This is the first occasion on which a Governor General has visited this portion of the Dominion. The Director, who was in the Mackenzie district on an official inspection at the time, met His Excellency at the border and accompanied him on his trip through the territories.

*Lands.*—Twenty-one applications for land were received, and eleven patents issued.

*Hospitals.*—The sum of $6,106.50 was paid during the year to the hospitals at Fort Smith and Simpson toward the maintenance and treatment of patients, as follows: Treaty Indians, 10,716 days; indigent whites and halfbreeds, 206 days; pay patients, 679 days. A new hospital was erected at Hay River by the Church of England mission, and has been in operation since October 1. Dr. C. Bourget is medical officer (part time) for the district between Resolution and Providence, with headquarters at Resolution.

*Education.*—The sum of $3,200 was voted for educational purposes for the year 1925-26. The Church of England mission conducted schools at Hay River, Simpson, Norman, McPherson, and Aklavik, and the Roman Catholic mission at Fort Smith, Resolution, and Providence. For the maintenance of destitute children in the school at Hay River the Church of England mission was paid $576.34, and for the maintenance of destitute children in the school at Resolution the Roman Catholic mission was paid $1,094.18.

*Liquor Permits.*—In accordance with section 88, chapter 62, R.S.C., 1906, the annual return was laid before Parliament, showing that 154 permits to import liquor for medicinal purposes, covering 320 gallons, were issued during the preceding year.

*Protection of Wild Buffalo.*—According to latest reports, the wild wood buffalo continue to thrive and are steadily increasing; a greater number of young stock was observed during the past season than in any year since records have been kept.

*Shipment of Plains Buffalo.*—In order to relieve the congestion existing in the Canadian National park at Wainwright, it was decided to ship, under the supervision of an officer of this branch, a number of plains buffalo to the Wood

Buffalo park near Fort Smith. Out of 1,642 shipped at Wainwright, 1,634 were safely landed at La Butte in the southern portion of the Wood Buffalo park. According to the reports received these animals have settled down in their new home. A few crossed the Peace river and spent the winter in the large hay meadows in the vicinity of Claire lake. It is proposed to extend the Wood Buffalo park southwards by the addition of an area of 6,500 square miles, so as to include these hay meadows and other grazing grounds.

*Caribou.*—Mr. W. H. B. Hoare is carrying out an investigation of the caribou in the Barren Lands and sub-Arctic regions. He reports that he wintered in the Barren Lands and intends to proceed to the breeding grounds with the object of preventing the wanton slaughter of caribou by natives during the breeding season.

Mr. J. Hornby, accompanied by Captain J. Critchell-Bullock, carried out investigations in the district from Artillery lake to Hudson bay, via the Hanbury and Thelon rivers, and reports that many caribou are being slaughtered by natives and wolves. The report further discloses that the routes of the caribou in their migrations from north to south and return vary, because of their efforts to avoid the Indians who lie in wait to shoot them at their accustomed crossings of lakes and rivers and who take an even greater toll of them than the wolves. Measures are being taken to prevent unnecessary slaughter and to destroy predatory animals.

*Reindeer Herd.*—The reindeer herd which was moved from Lobster bay, Quebec, in the summer of 1923 to the island of Anticosti was there placed on a plain containing ample reindeer moss and having the desirable limestone formation, which latter was wanting in its previous location. The reindeer thrived and increased on the island but during the late fall of 1925 a severe epidemic broke out among the animals, which, there is every reason to believe, was caused by latent germs of a disease from which the herd had suffered previous to its removal to Anticosti. According to latest reports the herd is now building up a strong resistance against similar outbreaks and it is believed will thrive in the favourable conditions on the island. Since the transfer of the herd to Anticosti its upkeep has been borne entirely by the Anticosti administration in accordance with the terms of agreement before the transfer took place.

*Musk-Ox.*—It is reported by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that Mr. Hoare has taken great pains to impress on the Eskimos and Indians in the district from Coronation gulf to Great Bear lake the necessity of conserving the few existing musk-ox. All the natives in that district are now fully apprised of the penalties for the unwarranted destruction of musk-ox. Mr. Hornby reports having seen musk-ox on Grassy island about eighteen miles from the junction of the Hanbury and Thelon rivers, and recommends that the surrounding district, which appears to contain no minerals and has not hitherto been visited by native or white hunters, be created a preserve. The propaganda carried on among the natives with a view to educating them in the need of conservation of wild life appears to be bearing fruit.

*Game Preserves.*—Reports continue to indicate that the preserves are materially assisting in protecting the interests of the natives.

*Destruction of Predatory Animals.*—During the past fiscal year the new bounty system, under which the whole pelt of a wolf must be surrendered before a bounty warrant for $30 is issued, became operative all over the Northwest Territories and, exclusive of those pelts to the number of 186 turned in by the organized wolfing party operating to the east of Great Slave lake, 576 wolf pelts were surrendered for bounty.

Under the old system, the largest number of wolves on which bounty was paid in any year was 210; the persons receiving the old $20 bounty retained the pelts.

Under the new system, returns show that by the sale of surrendered pelts the bounty on each wolf is reduced from $30 to $17.95; this reduction was effected in spite of considerable depreciation in the market value of wolf pelts.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTHWEST GAME ACT

*Revenue.*—The revenue collected was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hunting licenses | $12,489 00 |
| Trading licenses | 5,595 00 |
| Bird licenses | 25 00 |
| Sale of wolf pelts | 9,297 96 |
| Fines for violations of the Northwest Game Act | 280 00 |
| Revenue from sale of confiscated pelts | 258 55 |
| Total | $27,945 51 |

With the exception of fines for violations of the Northwest Game Act, there has been a considerable increase in revenue from all the above items, totalling an increase over the previous fiscal year of $10,412. A notable increase is that in the case of revenue from the sale of wolf pelts, the revenue from this source during the previous fiscal year being $3,845.51, while for this past fiscal year it was $9,297.96.

*Licenses.*—Licenses were issued under the Northwest Game Act, as follows:—

Hunting and trapping—Resident, 232; non-resident British, 91; alien, 39.

Trading—Resident, 157; non-resident British, 16; alien, 8.

Bird licenses—7.

The revenue collected from these licenses amounted to $18,109.

*Statement of Game and Fur-bearing Animals Taken and of Pelts Traded under the Northwest Game Act, 1924-25*

| — | Taken | Traded |
|---|---|---|
| *Fur-bearers—* | | |
| Otter | 56 | 182 |
| Beaver | 849 | 5,669 |
| Marten | 1,951 | 13,314 |
| Fisher | 12 | 54 |
| Mink | 2,279 | 11,692 |
| Muskrat | 8,835 | 76,998 |
| Fox, white | 4,959 | 26,479 |
| " blue | 56 | 214 |
| " red | 1,353 | 4,693 |
| " silver | 95 | 215 |
| " cross | 581 | 1,614 |
| " not specified | 13 | 343 |
| Wolf | 319 | 271 |
| Wolverine | 45 | 141 |
| Coyote | 28 | 57 |
| Lynx | 709 | 2,524 |
| Skunk | 141 | 130 |
| Ermine | 612 | 2,706 |
| Bear, white | 11 | 331 |
| " black | 33 | 164 |
| " grizzly | 6 | 1 |
| " not specified | 7 | 143 |
| *Big Game—* | | |
| Moose | 50 | 25 |
| Caribou | 511 | 443 |
| Mountain sheep | 5 | 9 |
| *Protected Birds—* | | |
| Ptarmigan | 617 | ..... |
| Grouse | 430 | ..... |
| Prairie chicken | 47 | ..... |
| Goose | 23 | ..... |
| Duck | 1,102 | ..... |

The total value of the furs traded is estimated at approximately $1,780,666, as compared with $1,541,678 last year.

It might be noted that while there was a falling off in the number of musk-rat taken, there was an increase in the number of marten and white fox.

### ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO

The annual patrol of the islands of the Arctic archipelago was successfully accomplished by the expedition under Mr. G. P. Mackenzie, who was transferred from the position of Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to that of Officer in Charge of Arctic Exploration. The expedition left Quebec July 1 on the C.G.S *Arctic*, J. E. Bernier, Master.

In an attempt to reach Pangnirtung, Cumberland gulf, on the way north, the ship was caught for twenty days in the main Baffin Bay ice pack and the effort to reach Pangnirtung was for the time being abandoned. The expedition proceeded to the Danish ports of Godhavn and Etah, North Greenland, and the friendly relations established with the Danish officials by former expeditions were renewed. The annual call of the expedition at the Danish ports is looked upon as an outstanding event, not only by the members of the expedition but by the Danish authorities as well.

Ice conditions compelled the abandonment for the year of the attempt to reach Bache peninsula to establish a post. Provisions and building material intended for that post had to be left at Kane Basin, Fram Havn, lat. 78° 46′ N., the most northerly point reached.

The itinerary of the expedition was as follows:—

Left Quebec July 1, 1925.
Arrived Godhavn, North Greenland, August 10.
" Etah, North Greenland, August 19.
" Fram Havn, Ellesmere island, August 20.
" Craig Harbour, Ellesmere island, August 25.
" Dundas Harbour, Devon island, August 29.
" Pond Inlet, Baffin island, September 3.
" Pangnirtung, Baffin island, September 18.
" Quebec, October 10.

Dr. L. D. Livingstone, who was again with the expedition, rendered medical and surgical aid to Eskimos at the various ports of call, advised the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in matters of health and sanitation, and renewed medical supplies and dressings kept at the posts for general use. The health and general physical condition of the natives was found to be better than on the previous year's visit. An epidemic of whooping-cough was ravaging the settlement of Godhavn and as there was no doctor there the assistance and advice of Dr. Livingstone were much appreciated by the Danish authorities.

Mr. L. T. Burwash, Exploratory Engineer, left Ottawa in June in order to spend at least a year exploring and investigating the resources in the area contiguous to the mainland between the mouth of the Mackenzie and Hudson bay. Mr. Burwash left Aklavik by schooner on August 5; later the same day he boarded the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Bay Chimo* at Shingle Point and arrived at Cambridge Bay, Victoria island, on August 20, from whence it was his intention to proceed to King William island to make an investigation into the living conditions of the Eskimos and the resources of that island, the Boothia peninsula and the surrounding district, then to traverse the coast line via Repulse bay to Chesterfield inlet on Hudson bay.

## Yukon Territory

*Lands.*—Fifteen applications for land were received, and eighteen patents issued covering an area of 473 acres.

*Timber.*—Ninety-two permits to cut wood and timber were issued, dues being paid on 1,250,000 feet board measure, during the year; 8,725½ cords of wood were cut under permit and eighty-two cords without permit, on which seizure dues were paid. On timber berths dues were paid on 1,931 cords cut.

*Coal.*—As in previous years, coal was shipped to Dawson by the Five Fingers Coal Company from their mine at Tantalus Butte.

*Agriculture.*—The season was very favourable, resulting in well-matured crops of excellent quality.

*Hospitals and Public Health.*—The average health of the people has been excellent. The hospitals at Dawson, Whitehorse, and Mayo maintained their reputation for splendid service. The number of old people of both sexes given assistance is increasing year by year, and continues to be a serious drain on the finances of the Territory.

*Education.*—Public schools were maintained at Dawson, Whitehorse, and Mayo. Assisted schools were opened at Selkirk and Keno City, in addition to the one already established at Carcross.

*Game.*—Big game continues to be plentiful. Wolves and coyotes are reported to be increasing. Several parties of big game hunters visited the territory and appeared well satisfied with the results of their hunting expeditions.

*Law and Order.*—Law and order has been well maintained throughout the territory by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

*Yukon Council.*—Certain amendments were made to existing ordinances by the Council, which was in session from April 27 to May 16. An ordinance was passed, to come into force on the affirmative vote of the people, to regulate the sale of beer. The vote taken in August was favourable to the ordinance, and the necessary proclamation was issued bringing it into force in September.

## Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Inspection

### COAL

*Alberta.*—Owing to a dispute between the operators and miners over a reduction in wages, work in the larger mines was seriously interfered with. The strike was eventually settled by each company entering into a separate agreement with its employees.

In the steam coal mines, trade, after being slack for the greater portion of the year, revived somewhat during the later months. Mild weather throughout the West during the past winter seriously reduced sales of coal from the domestic mines. As a result of the success of the dry cleaning plant installed at the Greenhill Mine, Blairmore, by the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, three additional plants are being installed in mines at Coleman, McGillivray Creek and Nordegg.

The trial shipments of Alberta coal to several points in Ontario gave satisfaction.

*Saskatchewan.*—The usual inspections were made, all the smaller mines being visited at least once. Owing to the distances from the railway and lack of shipping facilities, the majority of the small mines produce very little coal. It is again pleasing to note that there was not a single fatal accident in a mine on Dominion lands.

The table which follows is divided into three classes showing output during the calendar year 1925 of coal from Dominion lands subject to royalty, coal subject to royalty taken from school lands, and coal produced not subject to royalty.

| Province | Output subject to royalty | | Not subject to royalty | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dominion lands | School lands | | |
| Alberta | 3,325,032 | 235,678 | 2,322,684 | 5,883,394 |
| Saskatchewan | 48,839 | 58,336 | 363,511 | 470,686 |

The table hereunder shows the number of mines operating in Alberta and Saskatchewan, subject to royalty, and those not subject to royalty, also the total number operated during the calendar year 1925.

| Province | Number of operating coal mines subject to royalty | | Not subject to royalty | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dominion lands | School lands | | |
| Alberta | 221 | 26 | 45 | 292 |
| Saskatchewan | 61 | 9 | 16 | 86 |

## PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

### *Summary of Operations*

As a result of the bringing in of Royalite No. 4 with a production of over 450 barrels per day of crude naphtha, there was greatly increased activity in the oil and gas fields of Western Canada during the past year. Many wells were drilled in the various fields, with more or less success. Flows of gas were obtained in the Viking, Foremost, and Dead Horse Coulee fields. A production of oil was obtained in the Wainwright and Turner Valley fields.

The following is a summary of operations in the Northwest Territories, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia fields:—

*Northwest Territories.*—Discovery Well No. 2 of the Northwest Company, located about 40 miles below Norman, was deepened to 1,602 feet and a production of oil estimated at 110 barrels per diem obtained.

*Peace River Field.*—A small amount of work was done on the Victory Well, located on legal subdivision 11, section 31, township 83, range 21, west of the 5th Meridian, in preparation for controlling the flow of water.

*Viking Field.*—The Northwestern Utilities carried two wells to completion in this field during the year.

Well No. 11, located on legal subdivision 16, section 6, township 49, range 12, west of the 4th Meridian, obtained gas with an open flow capacity of 9,000,000 cubic feet per day at a pressure of 720 pounds per square inch.

Well No. 12, located on legal subdivision 9, section 12, township 49, range 13, west of the 4th Meridian, secured a flow of gas amounting to 7,000,000 cubic feet per day, with a pressure of 715 pounds per square inch.

These two wells added materially to the supply of gas for use in Edmonton.

*Wainwright Field.*—The British Petroleum Well No. 3, located on legal subdivision 4, section 29, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th Meridian, was deepened from 2,252 to 2,296 feet. A core of the formations showed oil saturation in the fine grained sand from 2,250 to 2,267 feet, with evidence of salt water at 2,270 feet. As it was considered by the company that the diameter of the bore-well was too small to make it advisable to complete the well as a producer, the equipment was moved a short distance northeast and a well, known as No. 3B, was drilled to 2,259 feet, tapping the oil horizon found in No. 3.

The production from Well No. 3B has been estimated by the drillers as about seventy-five barrels per day. The oil is slightly lighter than that obtained from the other wells in the field, ranging from 18° to 20° Be.

The British Petroleums No. 2 Well was cleaned out and tubed and has produced considerable oil, in addition to the gas used for fuel in drilling Wells Nos. 3 and 3B.

The British Petroleums No. 4 Well has also produced considerable oil, but these wells were not produced to full capacity, as arrangements for marketing the oil had not been completed.

The Western Consolidated Oil Company's Well No. 1, on legal subdivision 8, section 20, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th Meridian, was carried to a depth of 1,360 feet, when drilling was suspended.

The Interior Oil Company drilled their well on legal subdivision 9, section 36, township 44, range 7, west of the 4th Meridian, to a depth of 1,010 feet at the end of the year.

*Monitor Field.*—In the West Regent Oil and Gas Company's well on section 19, township 34, range 4, west of the 4th Meridian, the charge of nitro-glycerine placed in the well the previous year at a depth of 2,335 and 2,355 was exploded, proving the previous showing of oil and gas encountered at that depth.

*Many Islands Lake Field.*—In this field operations were carried on in two wells.

At the well of the Community Oil Company on legal subdivision 7, section 19, township 14, range 1, west of the 4th Meridian, the casing was repaired and the well carried to a depth of 2,520 feet.

The well of the Many Islands Oil and Gas Company on legal subdivision 13, section 34, township 13, range 2, west of the 4th Meridian, was deepened to 3,366 feet. This well was drilled by the "diamond drill" method and an exceedingly fine core obtained and preserved.

*Medicine Hat Field.*—In February, 1925, the city of Medicine Hat entered into an agreement with Mr. C. E. Roth for the drilling of a deep test well on a petroleum and natural gas lease held by the city, and a well was commenced on legal subdivision 4, section 6, township 13, range 3, west of the 4th Meridian, with the most up-to-date and efficient standard drilling equipment obtainable.

A flow of gas amounting to 3,635,000 cubic feet per day was obtained at 1,080 feet and at the end of the year a depth of 2,670 feet was attained, drilling being continued through the winter.

*Foremost Field.*—The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company drilled two wells in this field during the summer, No. 5 on legal subdivision 1, section 14, township 6, range 11, west of the 4th Meridian, securing an open flow of 11,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day at a depth of 2,280 feet, and No. 6 located on legal subdivision 8, section 11, township 6, range 11, west of the 4th Meridian, at a depth of 2,197 feet and obtained a flow of gas amounting to 1,200,000 cubic feet per day. The gas from these wells has been piped by the company's main lines to Calgary.

*Dead Horse Coulee Field.*—The Rogers-Imperial Well on legal subdivision 16, section 29, township 1, range 11, west of the 4th Meridian, was deepened

to 2,797 feet, securing a flow of gas amounting to 5,000,000 cubic feet at 2,655 feet and 20,000,000 cubic feet at 2,720 feet. These two flows, added to the 22,000,000 cubic feet obtained at 2,527 feet make a total open flow capacity for the well of 50,000,000 cubic feet per 24 hours. At the present time this well is closed in, as the company has no market for the gas.

The Northwest Company's Deadhorse Coulee Well No. 2 on legal subdivision 5, section 32, township 1, range 11, west of the 4th Meridian, reached a depth of 2,578 feet, encountering showings of gas and oil and a flow of water. The well was plugged and abandoned.

The well commenced by the J. F. M. Moodie Company on legal subdivision 4, section 4, township 1, range 15, west of the 4th Meridian, was taken over by the Urban Oil Company and a depth of 2,570 feet attained at the end of the year with operations continuing.

The Northwest Company's Rice Creek Well on legal subdivision 13, section 4, township 14, range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, was carried to a depth of 2,900 feet with operations continuing.

*Turner Valley.*—The Royalite No. 4 Well located on legal subdivision 12, section 7, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, was repaired in December, 1924, and the production of crude naphtha has since that date been conserved. The naphtha was shipped by tank trucks to Okotoks and in December, 1925, a welded 4-inch pipe line was installed from the well to the Imperial Oil Refinery at Calgary, through which the naphtha has been pumped since that date.

At the same time a 10-inch pipe line was installed from the well to Calgary and a large scrubbing plant erected at a cost of about $300,000 to separate the hydrogen sulphide from the gas. The gas, after passing through the scrubbing plant, is now conveyed through the pipe line to the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company's mains in Calgary.

The Royalite Oil Company's Well No. 5 on legal subdivision 13, section 7, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, had reached a depth of 2,300 feet at the end of the year, drilling being carried on by the rotary system.

The Royalite Oil Company's Well No. 6 on legal subdivision 16, section 31, township 19, range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, also drilling by the rotary method, reached a depth of 1,665 feet at the end of the year with drilling continuing.

Gas from the Royalite Wells Nos. 1, 2, and 3 has been produced during the year and used in the main lines of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, the gasolene being extracted by the gasolene absorption plant.

The Canada Southern Oil and Refining Company deepened their well on legal subdivision 9, section 1, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th Meridian, to 2,511 feet securing a production of approximately 10 barrels per day of 57° Be. oil.

The McLeod Oil Company's Well No. 1 on legal subdivision 16, section 1, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th Meridian, has produced about twelve barrels per day of 54° Be. oil during the year from a depth of 2,390 feet.

The McLeod Oil Company's Well No. 2 on legal subdivision 16, section 1, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th Meridian, was drilled to approximately 2,620 feet at the end of the year, securing several very fine showings of oil, which were not tested out, as it is the company's intention to carry the well to the horizon producing the large flow of oil and gas at Royalite No. 4.

The Vulcan Oil Company installed a very complete standard rig on legal subdivision 11, section 13, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th Meridian, commencing to drill on July 20, 1925, and reaching a depth of approximately 3,110 feet at the end of the year.

At the Illinois-Alberta Oil Company's Well on legal subdivision 14, section 2, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th Meridian, operations were being carried on in an endeavour to recover a drilling bit lost at a depth of 3,040 feet. This has since been accomplished and drilling operations resumed.

The Advance Oil Company took over the Acme Well on legal subdivision 14, section 20, township 19, range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, and after making some repairs to the upper casing, are endeavouring to recover some 6-inch casing at the bottom of the well so as to carry the hole to completion. The well was originally drilled to a depth of 3,160 feet. This company also erected a derrick for the second well on the north half of legal subdivision 14, section 20, township 19, range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, but no drilling operations were commenced.

The Home Oil Company erected a derrick and installed rotary machinery on section 20, township 19, range 2, west of the 5th Meridian. Drilling operations had not commenced at the end of the year.

*District West of Calgary.*—The Signal Hill Oil Company resumed operations on the No. 2 Well of the Moose Mountain Oil Company, on legal subdivision 9, section 34, township 23, range 5, west of the 5th Meridian, and commenced cleaning out operations preparatory to deepening the hole. The well was originally drilled to 2,040 feet.

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

# IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES STEWART,
*Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization.*

OTTAWA,

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

28074—1½

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OTTAWA.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

## 1925-26

### DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

This report of the department, covering the activities of the fiscal year 1925-26, both in and outside of Canada, is the ninth annual report since the department was organized. Individual reports from various departmental divisions have been incorporated to show the varied character of the work done.

Much attention has been directed during the year to the settlement of British families on farms in Canada, under the Empire Settlement Agreement. The agreement itself was made in the autumn of 1924 having as its object the settlement on farms in Canada of 3,000 British families. The task of finding suitable farms and undertaking settlement and supervision falls, under the agreement, upon this department and the Soldier Settlement Board. The British Government provides funds, not exceeding £300 per family, for stock and equipment. It is proposed to move and settle the 3,000 families in three years. During the spring and summer of 1925 upwards of 500 families arrived. In order to give these some Canadian experience before taking over farms on their own account, arrangements were made for their placement at farm work. The success of the undertaking during the first season has created much interest in the scheme in the British Isles and already a large number of families are making application to come out during the next few months. It is anticipated that no serious difficulty will be found in settling the total number of families within the time limit.

A new Empire Settlement Passage Scheme was brought into effect on January 1, 1926, differing materially from the three agreements of 1923-24-25. Under former agreements loans were made to adults of the entire cost of passage. The collection of these loans has been a somewhat serious undertaking. In the autumn of 1925 discussions took place between the department and the Oversea Settlement Committee with a view to finding some way of reducing the cost of passage to the migrant to a point where he might himself find the funds. The agreement that became effective on January 1, 1926, was the result of these negotiations. The details of the new Passage Agreement will be seen in the report of the Commissioner of Colonization.

In the report of the Director of European Emigration for Canada in London will be found some interesting statistics showing the movement of various classes under the general Passage Agreement.

Attention is called to the report of the Supervisor of the Women's Branch showing the organization of that branch and the work done with the valuable co-operation of various voluntary organizations.

The statistical data has been considerably enlarged this year over former annual reports and these tables tell their own story.

An important movement not included in the immigration figures, is the movement of returning Canadians. In April, 1924, it was decided to record those

Canadian citizens returning to Canada after an absence in the United States, who had left Canada with the intention of making their permanent home out of Canada and returned to the Dominion declaring their intention of again taking up permanent residence here. Persons who left Canada on visits or for other temporary purpose have not been included in this summary. Returning Canadian citizens are divided into three classes: (*a*) those born in Canada; (*b*) British born who had acquired Canadian domicile; and (*c*) persons who secured naturalization in Canada. The movement, month by month, since April 1, 1924, is as follows:—

| | Canadian born citizens | British subjects who had acquired Canadian domicile | Naturalized Canadian citizens | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924–1925 | | | | |
| April | 3,608 | 289 | 190 | 4,087 |
| May | 4,170 | 505 | 261 | 4,936 |
| June | 3,962 | 447 | 311 | 4,720 |
| July | 4,426 | 405 | 296 | 5,127 |
| August | 4,023 | 552 | 416 | 4,991 |
| September | 2,952 | 434 | 239 | 3,625 |
| October | 2,844 | 394 | 242 | 3,480 |
| November | 2,614 | 357 | 215 | 3,186 |
| December | 2,618 | 353 | 194 | 3,165 |
| January | 1,395 | 199 | 121 | 1,715 |
| February | 1,641 | 239 | 132 | 2,012 |
| March | 2,220 | 313 | 198 | 2,731 |
| Totals | 36,473 | 4,487 | 2,815 | 43,775 |

| | Canadian born citizens | British subjects who had acquired Canadian domicile | Naturalized Canadian citizens | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925–26 | | | | |
| April | 2,599 | 245 | 151 | 2,995 |
| May | 2,722 | 308 | 181 | 3,211 |
| June | 2,514 | 256 | 165 | 2,935 |
| July | 2,650 | 226 | 153 | 3,029 |
| August | 3,105 | 308 | 254 | 3,667 |
| September | 2,084 | 212 | 149 | 2,445 |
| October | 2,576 | 227 | 190 | 2,993 |
| November | 3,561 | 423 | 347 | 4,331 |
| December | 6,707 | 702 | 514 | 7,923 |
| January | 3,632 | 441 | 261 | 4,334 |
| February | 3,525 | 383 | 259 | 4,167 |
| March | 4,571 | 371 | 249 | 5,191 |
| Totals | 40,246 | 4,102 | 2,873 | 47,221 |

## Immigration to Canada

| — | From British Isles | From United States | From Other Countries | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Calendar year 1881 | 17,033 | 21,822 | 9,136 | 47,991 |
| " 1882 | 41,283 | 58,372 | 12,803 | 112,458 |
| " 1883 | 45,439 | 78,508 | 9,677 | 133,624 |
| " 1884 | 31,787 | 65,886 | 6,151 | 103,824 |
| " 1885 | 18,591 | 57,506 | 3,072 | 79,169 |
| " 1886 | 23,507 | 40,650 | 4,995 | 69,152 |
| " 1887 | 31,104 | 41,046 | 12,376 | 84,526 |
| " 1888 | 30,852 | 44,952 | 12,962 | 88,766 |
| " 1889 | 19,384 | 67,896 | 4,320 | 91,600 |
| " 1890 | 21,793 | 50,336 | 2,938 | 75,067 |
| " 1891 | 22,042 | 52,516 | 7,607 | 82,165 |
| " 1892 | 22,636 | ..... | 8,360 | 30,996 |
| " 1893 | 20,071 | ..... | 9,562 | 29,633 |
| " 1894 | 16,004 | ..... | 4,825 | 20,829 |
| " 1895 | 14,956 | ..... | 3,834 | 18,790 |
| " 1896 | 12,384 | ..... | 4,451 | 16,835 |
| " 1897 | 11,383 | 2,412 | 7,921 | 21,716 |
| " 1898 | 11,173 | 9,119 | 11,608 | 31,900 |
| " 1899 | 10,660 | 11,945 | 21,938 | 44,543 |
| Six months ended June 30, 1900 | 5,141 | 8,543 | 10,211 | 23,895 |
| Fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 | 11,810 | 17,987 | 19,352 | 49,149 |
| " " 1902 | 17,259 | 26,388 | 23,732 | 67,379 |
| " " 1903 | 41,792 | 49,473 | 37,099 | 128,364 |
| " " 1904 | 50,374 | 45,171 | 34,786 | 130,331 |
| " " 1905 | 65,359 | 43,543 | 37,364 | 146,266 |
| " " 1906 | 86,796 | 57,796 | 44,472 | 189,064 |
| Nine months ended March 31, 1907 | 55,791 | 34,659 | 34,217 | 124,667 |
| Fiscal year ended March 31, 1908 | 120,182 | 58,312 | 83,975 | 262,469 |
| " " 1909 | 52,901 | 59,832 | 34,175 | 146,908 |
| " " 1910 | 59,790 | 103,798 | 45,206 | 208,794 |
| " " 1911 | 123,013 | 121,451 | 66,620 | 311,084 |
| " " 1912 | 138,121 | 133,710 | 82,406 | 354,237 |
| " " 1913 | 150,542 | 139,009 | 112,881 | 402,432 |
| " " 1914 | 142,622 | 107,530 | 134,726 | 384,878 |
| " " 1915 | 43,276 | 59,779 | 41,734 | 144,789 |
| " " 1916 | 8,664 | 36,937 | 2,936 | 48,537 |
| " " 1917 | 8,282 | 61,389 | 5,703 | 75,374 |
| " " 1918 | 3,178 | 71,314 | 4,582 | 79,074 |
| " " 1919 | 9,914 | 40,715 | 7,073 | 57,702 |
| " " 1920 | 59,603 | 49,656 | 8,077 | 117,336 |
| " " 1921 | 74,262 | 48,059 | 26,156 | 148,477 |
| " " 1922 | 39,020 | 29,345 | 21,634 | 89,999 |
| " " 1923 | 34,508 | 22,007 | 16,372 | 72,887 |
| " " 1924 | 72,919 | 20,521 | 55,120 | 148,560 |
| " " 1925 | 53,178 | 15,818 | 42,366 | 111,362 |
| " " 1926 | 37,569 | 18,778 | 39,717 | 96,064 |

*The figures of immigration from the United States prior to 1891 fail to distinguish between immigrants and non-immigrants.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration to Canada, via Ocean Ports, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1925-26, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1924-25.

| | 1924–25 | | | | 1925–26 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Children | Totals | Males | Females | Children | Totals |
| April | 11,714 | 3,716 | 2,062 | 17,492 | 4,781 | 2,096 | 2,058 | 8,935 |
| May | 10,352 | 4,720 | 2,623 | 17,695 | 5,804 | 3,163 | 2,614 | 11,581 |
| June | 6,150 | 4,053 | 2,423 | 12,626 | 2,389 | 2,328 | 1,909 | 6,626 |
| July | 4,120 | 3,154 | 1,931 | 9,205 | 3,249 | 1,876 | 1,467 | 6,592 |
| August | 4,410 | 3,822 | 2,680 | 10,912 | 3,800 | 2,000 | 1,481 | 7,281 |
| September | 2,371 | 2,978 | 1,778 | 7,127 | 1,498 | 1,914 | 1,460 | 4,872 |
| October | 1,714 | 2,496 | 1,448 | 5,658 | 1,749 | 2,437 | 2,013 | 6,199 |
| November | 1,459 | 2,024 | 1,259 | 4,742 | 1,197 | 1,715 | 1,175 | 4,087 |
| December | 711 | 850 | 463 | 2,024 | 1,003 | 1,117 | 834 | 2,954 |
| January | 461 | 558 | 356 | 1,375 | 586 | 560 | 369 | 1,515 |
| February | 628 | 477 | 305 | 1,410 | 1,724 | 929 | 687 | 3,340 |
| March | 2,533 | 1,582 | 1,163 | 5,278 | 9,258 | 2,098 | 1,948 | 13,304 |
| Totals | 46,623 | 30,430 | 18,491 | 95,544 | 37,038 | 22,233 | 18,015 | 77,286 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration from the United States to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1925-26, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1924-25.

| | 1924–25 | | | | 1925–26 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Children | Totals | Males | Females | Children | Totals |
| April | 1,078 | 420 | 340 | 1,838 | 1,049 | 474 | 526 | 2,049 |
| May | 970 | 468 | 361 | 1,799 | 932 | 396 | 429 | 1,757 |
| June | 954 | 479 | 362 | 1,795 | 753 | 394 | 354 | 1,501 |
| July | 958 | 354 | 261 | 1,573 | 833 | 344 | 390 | 1,567 |
| August | 1,153 | 345 | 286 | 1,784 | 1,664 | 418 | 449 | 2,531 |
| September | 770 | 341 | 255 | 1,366 | 1,074 | 371 | 349 | 1,794 |
| October | 646 | 336 | 285 | 1,267 | 713 | 392 | 399 | 1,504 |
| November | 481 | 246 | 199 | 926 | 541 | 336 | 359 | 1,236 |
| December | 413 | 203 | 125 | 741 | 478 | 281 | 290 | 1,049 |
| January | 321 | 170 | 141 | 632 | 394 | 236 | 179 | 809 |
| February | 392 | 204 | 204 | 800 | 516 | 268 | 272 | 1,056 |
| March | 719 | 298 | 280 | 1,297 | 978 | 468 | 479 | 1,925 |
| Totals | 8,855 | 3,864 | 3,099 | 15,818 | 9,925 | 4,378 | 4,475 | 18,778 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1925-26, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1924-25.

| | 1924–25 | | | | 1925–26 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Children | Totals | Males | Females | Children | Totals |
| April | 12,792 | 4,136 | 2,402 | 19,330 | 5,830 | 2,570 | 2,584 | 10,984 |
| May | 11,322 | 5,188 | 2,984 | 19,494 | 6,736 | 3,559 | 3,043 | 13,338 |
| June | 7,104 | 4,532 | 2,785 | 14,421 | 3,142 | 2,722 | 2,263 | 8,127 |
| July | 5,078 | 3,508 | 2,192 | 10,778 | 4,082 | 2,220 | 1,857 | 8,159 |
| August | 5,563 | 4,167 | 2,966 | 12,696 | 5,464 | 2,418 | 1,930 | 9,812 |
| September | 3,141 | 3,319 | 2,033 | 8,493 | 2,572 | 2,285 | 1,809 | 6,666 |
| October | 2,360 | 2,832 | 1,733 | 6,925 | 2,462 | 2,829 | 2,412 | 7,703 |
| November | 1,940 | 2,270 | 1,458 | 5,668 | 1,738 | 2,051 | 1,534 | 5,323 |
| December | 1,124 | 1,053 | 588 | 2,765 | 1,481 | 1,398 | 1,124 | 4,003 |
| January | 782 | 728 | 497 | 2,007 | 980 | 796 | 548 | 2,324 |
| February | 1,020 | 681 | 509 | 2,210 | 2,240 | 1,197 | 959 | 4,396 |
| March | 3,252 | 1,880 | 1,443 | 6,575 | 10,236 | 2,566 | 2,427 | 15,229 |
| Totals | 55,478 | 34,294 | 21,590 | 111,362 | 46,963 | 26,611 | 22,490 | 96,064 |

STATEMENT of Immigration, to Canada, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926, showing Sex, Occupation and Destination.

| — | Via Ocean Ports | From the United States | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex— | | | |
| Adult males | 37,038 | 9,925 | 46,963 |
| Adult females | 22,233 | 4,378 | 26,611 |
| Children under eighteen | 18,015 | 4,475 | 22,490 |
| Totals | 77,286 | 18,778 | 96,064 |
| Occupation— | | | |
| Farming class— | | | |
| Males | 28,032 | 5,007 | 33,039 |
| Females | 3,740 | 1,150 | 4,890 |
| Children | 8,791 | 1,796 | 10,587 |
| Labouring class— | | | |
| Males | 2,538 | 1,368 | 3,906 |
| Females | 690 | 145 | 835 |
| Children | 817 | 162 | 979 |
| Mechanics— | | | |
| Males | 2,745 | 1,398 | 4,143 |
| Females | 1,084 | 289 | 1,373 |
| Children | 843 | 217 | 1,060 |
| Trading and clerical classes— | | | |
| Males | 1,662 | 901 | 2,563 |
| Females | 935 | 355 | 1,290 |
| Children | 565 | 218 | 783 |
| Mining class— | | | |
| Males | 477 | 147 | 624 |
| Children | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Female domestic servants | 9,180 | 506 | 9,686 |
| Other classes— | | | |
| Males | 1,584 | 1,104 | 2,688 |
| Females | 6,604 | 1,933 | 8,537 |
| Children | 6,987 | 2,080 | 9,067 |
| Destination— | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 763 | 88 | 851 |
| New Brunswick | 499 | 267 | 766 |
| Prince Edward Island | 33 | 20 | 53 |
| Quebec | 8,868 | 2,499 | 11,367 |
| Ontario | 24,091 | 5,202 | 29,293 |
| Manitoba | 17,826 | 1,253 | 19,079 |
| Saskatchewan | 10,844 | 2,972 | 13,816 |
| Alberta | 8,222 | 4,318 | 12,540 |
| British Columbia | 6,058 | 2,107 | 8,165 |
| Yukon Territory | 14 | 33 | 47 |
| Northwest Territories | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Not given | 66 | 19 | 85 |

ORIGINS and Sex of Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.

| — | Males | Females | Children | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albanian | 10 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| Arabian | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| Armenian | 10 | 50 | 25 | 85 |
| Austrian | 55 | 16 | 4 | 75 |
| Belgian | 504 | 322 | 237 | 1,063 |
| Bohemian | 5 | 3 | ..... | 8 |
| British— | | | | |
| English | 6,813 | 6,734 | 6,142 | 19,689 |
| Irish | 2,870 | 2,021 | 1,102 | 5,993 |
| Scotch | 3,044 | 4,240 | 3,011 | 10,295 |
| Welsh | 464 | 293 | 296 | 1,053 |
| Bulgarian | 7 | 26 | 14 | 47 |
| Croatian | 966 | 25 | 15 | 1,006 |
| Czech | 636 | 91 | 78 | 805 |
| Dalmatian | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Dutch | 664 | 231 | 285 | 1,180 |

ORIGINS and Sex of Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.—*Concluded*

| — | Males | Females | Children | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Indian | 6 | 18 | 38 | 62 |
| Esthonian | 11 | 13 | 4 | 28 |
| Finnish | 993 | 454 | 170 | 1,617 |
| French | 242 | 167 | 89 | 498 |
| German | 2,468 | 2,175 | 2,713 | 7,356 |
| Greek | 52 | 123 | 42 | 217 |
| Italian | 620 | 579 | 439 | 1,638 |
| Japanese | 126 | 205 | 90 | 421 |
| Jewish | 1,133 | 1,402 | 1,052 | 3,587 |
| Jugo-Slav | 1,450 | 72 | 82 | 1,604 |
| Lettish | 7 | 11 | 6 | 24 |
| Lithuanian | 87 | 64 | 14 | 165 |
| Magyar | 3,295 | 409 | 408 | 4,112 |
| Maltese | 11 | 7 | 3 | 21 |
| Moravian | 5 | 1 | ..... | 6 |
| Negro | 4 | 38 | 11 | 53 |
| Persian | 2 | 2 | 7 | 11 |
| Polish | 1,785 | 466 | 284 | 2,535 |
| Portuguese | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 |
| Roumanian | 140 | 73 | 52 | 265 |
| Russian | 378 | 280 | 267 | 925 |
| Ruthenian | 3,206 | 681 | 372 | 4,259 |
| Scandinavian— | | | | |
| Danish | 795 | 202 | 115 | 1,112 |
| Icelandic | 19 | 17 | 17 | 53 |
| Norwegian | 707 | 207 | 158 | 1,072 |
| Swedish | 849 | 266 | 220 | 1,335 |
| Serbian | 429 | 18 | 7 | 454 |
| Slovak | 1,909 | 75 | 62 | 2,046 |
| Spanish | 5 | 7 | ..... | 12 |
| Swiss | 210 | 81 | 29 | 320 |
| Syrian | 39 | 52 | 43 | 134 |
| Turkish | 2 | 9 | 6 | 17 |
| Total immigration | 37,038 | 22,233 | 18,015 | 77,286 |
| Returned Canadians | 15,445 | 15,431 | 6,358 | 37,234 |
| Tourists, Students, etc. | 5,788 | 4,650 | 1,334 | 11,772 |
| Totals | 58,271 | 42,314 | 25,707 | 126,292 |

MONTHLY Arrivals of Immigrants, by Origins, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.

| — | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albanian | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 14 |
| Arabian | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 10 |
| Armenian | 12 | 18 | 8 | ..... | 7 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 85 |
| Austrian | 9 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 75 |
| Belgian | 129 | 331 | 58 | 40 | 48 | 99 | 51 | 33 | 16 | 24 | 74 | 160 | 1,063 |
| Bohemian | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 8 |
| British— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 2,966 | 3,161 | 2,222 | 1,640 | 1,680 | 1,490 | 1,449 | 1,087 | 484 | 315 | 718 | 2,477 | 19,689 |
| Irish | 692 | 1,218 | 727 | 519 | 485 | 475 | 440 | 317 | 153 | 55 | 198 | 714 | 5,993 |
| Scotch | 1,084 | 2,047 | 1,519 | 903 | 882 | 706 | 903 | 633 | 329 | 120 | 298 | 871 | 10,295 |
| Welsh | 219 | 133 | 106 | 61 | 81 | 56 | 75 | 46 | 16 | 18 | 37 | 205 | 1,053 |
| Bulgarian | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 4 | 47 |
| Croatian | 310 | 142 | 2 | 209 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 313 | 1,006 |
| Czech | 197 | 71 | 37 | 64 | 131 | 20 | 31 | 15 | 26 | 8 | 25 | 180 | 805 |
| Dalmatian | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Dutch | 306 | 167 | 55 | 78 | 74 | 49 | 60 | 24 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 299 | 1,180 |
| East Indian | 7 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 62 |
| Esthonian | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 28 |
| Finnish | 125 | 263 | 145 | 167 | 96 | 90 | 145 | 115 | 103 | 36 | 188 | 144 | 1,617 |
| French | 43 | 95 | 44 | 32 | 56 | 38 | 49 | 39 | 19 | 10 | 20 | 53 | 498 |
| German | 440 | 508 | 429 | 494 | 507 | 689 | 1,815 | 575 | 888 | 191 | 272 | 548 | 7,356 |
| Greek | 14 | 12 | 14 | 29 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 20 | 11 | 23 | 217 |
| Italian | 139 | 170 | 145 | 123 | 123 | 182 | 156 | 131 | 137 | 93 | 82 | 157 | 1,638 |
| Japanese | 32 | 68 | 56 | 24 | 32 | 25 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 14 | 30 | 77 | 421 |

MONTHLY Arrivals of Immigrants, by Origins, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.—*Concluded*

| — | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hebrew | 123 | 134 | 181 | 244 | 349 | 214 | 420 | 386 | 218 | 246 | 357 | 715 | 3,587 |
| Jugo-Slav | 248 | 199 | 8 | 83 | 531 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 473 | 1,604 |
| Lettish | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 24 |
| Lithuanian | 2 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 62 | 165 |
| Magyar | 290 | 869 | 141 | 481 | 548 | 67 | 35 | 93 | 66 | 57 | 139 | 1,326 | 4,112 |
| Maltese | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 21 |
| Moravian | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 6 |
| Negro | ..... | 10 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 53 |
| Persian | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| Polish | 165 | 284 | 107 | 278 | 332 | 69 | 62 | 94 | 91 | 76 | 171 | 806 | 2,535 |
| Portuguese | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Roumanian | 27 | 67 | 19 | 29 | 22 | 26 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 26 | 265 |
| Russian | 71 | 52 | 49 | 122 | 129 | 168 | 71 | 32 | 30 | 36 | 69 | 96 | 925 |
| Ruthenian | 408 | 576 | 181 | 225 | 344 | 81 | 126 | 132 | 123 | 61 | 260 | 1,742 | 4,259 |
| Scandinavian— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danish | 206 | 166 | 90 | 74 | 78 | 47 | 35 | 51 | 19 | 13 | 47 | 286 | 1,112 |
| Icelandic | 1 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 53 |
| Norwegian | 75 | 138 | 64 | 127 | 90 | 58 | 27 | 48 | 27 | 11 | 58 | 349 | 1,072 |
| Swedish | 119 | 275 | 110 | 109 | 77 | 122 | 114 | 62 | 45 | 9 | 59 | 234 | 1,335 |
| Serbian | 93 | 24 | 2 | 85 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 160 | 454 |
| Slovak | 308 | 263 | 35 | 239 | 358 | 12 | 23 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 91 | 683 | 2,046 |
| Spanish | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Swiss | 44 | 64 | 22 | 36 | 25 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 58 | 320 |
| Syrian | 14 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 134 |
| Turkish | 2 | 6 | ..... | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| Totals | 8,935 | 11,581 | 6,626 | 6,592 | 7,281 | 4,872 | 6,199 | 4,087 | 2,954 | 1,515 | 3,340 | 13,304 | 77,286 |

MONTHLY Arrivals of Immigrants by Occupation and Destination at Ocean Ports, during the Year ended March 31, 1926.

| — | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farming class | 5,757 | 6,067 | 2,739 | 3,224 | 3,919 | 1,686 | 2,428 | 1,042 | 1,247 | 498 | 1,639 | 10,317 | 40,563 |
| Labouring class | 379 | 738 | 456 | 430 | 338 | 275 | 315 | 295 | 152 | 108 | 213 | 346 | 4,045 |
| Mechanics | 476 | 737 | 397 | 372 | 360 | 334 | 423 | 312 | 180 | 143 | 305 | 633 | 4,672 |
| Trading and clerical classes | 254 | 514 | 282 | 282 | 297 | 268 | 299 | 237 | 129 | 107 | 208 | 285 | 3,162 |
| Mining class | 65 | 76 | 57 | 51 | 42 | 32 | 43 | 34 | 21 | 10 | 28 | 30 | 489 |
| Female domestic servants | 888 | 1,306 | 996 | 726 | 785 | 790 | 1,035 | 799 | 475 | 210 | 363 | 807 | 9,180 |
| Other classes | 1,116 | 2,143 | 1,699 | 1,507 | 1,540 | 1,487 | 1,656 | 1,368 | 750 | 439 | 584 | 886 | 15,175 |
| Totals | 8,935 | 11,581 | 6,626 | 6,592 | 7,281 | 4,872 | 6,199 | 4,087 | 2,954 | 1,515 | 3,340 | 13,304 | 77,286 |
| Nova Scotia | 125 | 48 | 90 | 23 | 52 | 55 | 75 | 82 | 71 | 38 | 48 | 56 | 763 |
| New Brunswick | 117 | 70 | 51 | 31 | 32 | 40 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 11 | 17 | 64 | 499 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 33 |
| Quebec | 602 | 1,381 | 974 | 849 | 735 | 799 | 916 | 694 | 339 | 274 | 434 | 871 | 8,868 |
| Ontario | 2,724 | 4,142 | 2,574 | 2,173 | 2,029 | 1,821 | 1,969 | 1,688 | 988 | 522 | 1,170 | 2,291 | 24,091 |
| Manitoba | 2,680 | 3,005 | 879 | 1,768 | 1,442 | 424 | 499 | 346 | 231 | 169 | 757 | 5,626 | 17,826 |
| Saskatchewan | 963 | 833 | 664 | 536 | 1,463 | 755 | 1,863 | 614 | 843 | 244 | 378 | 1,688 | 10,844 |
| Alberta | 1,025 | 986 | 753 | 723 | 986 | 511 | 357 | 304 | 209 | 95 | 246 | 2,027 | 8,222 |
| British Columbia | 693 | 1,056 | 619 | 486 | 531 | 464 | 496 | 333 | 251 | 158 | 290 | 681 | 6,058 |
| Yukon Territory | ..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| Northwest Territories | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Not given | 5 | 49 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 66 |
| Totals | 8,935 | 11,581 | 6,626 | 6,592 | 7,281 | 4,872 | 6,199 | 4,087 | 2,954 | 1,515 | 3,340 | 13,304 | 77,286 |

STATEMENT of Wealth, Cash and Effects, brought into Canada by Settlers from the United States, during the Period 1912-13 to 1925-26.

| Fiscal Years | $ cts. | Fiscal Years | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1912–13 | 25,795,545 15 | 1920–21 | 16,584,895 91 |
| 1913–14 | 22,351,997 40 | 1921–22 | 12,211,198 52 |
| 1914–15 | 10,673,759 80 | 1922–23 | 9,097,076 69 |
| 1915–16 | 6,005,049 10 | 1923–24 | 6,962,739 53 |
| 1916–17 | 8,632,647 70 | 1924–25 | 6,277,122 95 |
| 1917–18 | 9,463,192 82 | 1925–26 | 7,604,209 00 |
| 1918–19 | 9,907,671 05 | | |
| 1919–20 | 19,507,656 40 | | 171,074,762 02 |

During the last fifteen years, the following States gave 10,000 or more settlers, each, to Canada:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Michigan | 89,396 | Wisconsin | 20,085 |
| Minnesota | 87,977 | Ohio | 18,631 |
| Massachusetts | 78,601 | Pennsylvania | 18,507 |
| Washington | 77,529 | Oregon | 16,949 |
| New York | 75,980 | South Dakota | 15,383 |
| North Dakota | 52,224 | Idaho | 14,157 |
| Illinois | 32,808 | California | 13,590 |
| Maine | 30,167 | Vermont | 11,547 |
| Montana | 29,232 | Nebraska | 11,063 |
| Iowa | 20,888 | Rhode Island | 10,706 |
| New Hampshire | 20,742 | | |

STATEMENT of Wealth, Cash and Effects, brought into Canada, by Settlers from the United States, by States, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.

| | $ | | $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 3,821 | Nevada | 9,453 |
| Alaska | 20,727 | New Hampshire | 50,926 |
| Arizona | 13,983 | New Jersey | 103,917 |
| Arkansas | 10,044 | New Mexico | 4,104 |
| California | 565,274 | New York | 965,167 |
| Colorado | 50,294 | North Carolina | 21,765 |
| Connecticut | 21,164 | North Dakota | 225,681 |
| Delaware | 2,446 | Ohio | 202,471 |
| District of Columbia | 5,205 | Oklahoma | 23,249 |
| Florida | 20,778 | Oregon | 289,282 |
| Georgia | 1,167 | Pennsylvania | 205,387 |
| Idaho | 148,769 | Rhode Island | 25,564 |
| Illinois | 320,101 | South Carolina | 735 |
| Indiana | 45,195 | South Dakota | 89,779 |
| Iowa | 272,489 | Tennessee | 4,936 |
| Kansas | 42,871 | Texas | 40,953 |
| Kentucky | 39,311 | Utah | 43,324 |
| Louisiana | 24,634 | Vermont | 37,500 |
| Maine | 103,645 | Virginia | 16,368 |
| Maryland | 81,692 | Washington | 888,353 |
| Massachusetts | 281,212 | West Virginia | 25,764 |
| Michigan | 803,639 | Wisconsin | 124,920 |
| Minnesota | 345,711 | Wyoming | 53,412 |
| Mississippi | 4,585 | Not given | 508,212 |
| Missouri | 72,514 | | |
| Montana | 279,397 | | $7,604,209 |
| Nebraska | 62,319 | | |

STATEMENT of Rejections, by Causes and Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, from 1902-03 to 1925-26.

| | Fiscal Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1902-03 to 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | Totals |
| BY CAUSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical causes | 4,162 | 398 | 319 | 34 | 30 | 12 | 19 | 21 | 99 | 60 | 37 | 130 | 83 | 40 | 5,444 |
| Civil causes | 5,094 | 1,429 | 679 | 129 | 144 | 59 | 51 | 641 | 854 | 1,023 | 595 | 862 | 948 | 226 | 12,734 |
| Totals | 9,256 | 1,827 | 998 | 163 | 174 | 71 | 70 | 662 | 953 | 1,083 | 632 | 992 | 1,031 | 266 | 18,178 |
| BY NATIONALITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British | 1,240 | 171 | 169 | 42 | 28 | 5 | 11 | 108 | 193 | 153 | 98 | 187 | 199 | 109 | 2,713 |
| American | 175 | 12 | 29 | 28 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 11 | ..... | 326 |
| Other countries | 7,841 | 1,644 | 800 | 93 | 131 | 55 | 50 | 546 | 749 | 923 | 530 | 799 | 821 | 157 | 15,139 |
| Totals | 9,256 | 1,827 | 998 | 163 | 174 | 71 | 70 | 662 | 953 | 1,083 | 632 | 992 | 1,031 | 266 | 18,178 |

STATEMENT of Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902-03 to 1925-26.

| — | Fiscal Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1902-03 to 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | Totals |
| BY CAUSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accompanying deported persons | 145 | 10 | 34 | 5 | 9 | 39 | 10 | 18 | 37 | 48 | 52 | 78 | 145 | 158 | 788 |
| Bad character | 506 | 159 | 128 | 68 | 60 | 84 | 35 | 22 | 52 | 105 | 66 | 86 | 13 | 59 | 1,443 |
| Criminality | 1,083 | 376 | 404 | 329 | 277 | 274 | 236 | 334 | 586 | 630 | 543 | 511 | 520 | 453 | 6,556 |
| Medical causes | 2,296 | 570 | 379 | 206 | 98 | 39 | 70 | 123 | 133 | 313 | 282 | 649 | 420 | 410 | 5,988 |
| Not complying with regulations | 24 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 7 | 45 | 130 | 220 |
| Public charges | 2,853 | 715 | 789 | 635 | 161 | 91 | 103 | 158 | 236 | 950 | 679 | 775 | 543 | 506 | 9,194 |
| Totals | 6,907 | 1,834 | 1,734 | 1,243 | 605 | 527 | 454 | 655 | 1,044 | 2,046 | 1,632 | 2,106 | 1,686 | 1,716 | 24,189 |
| BY NATIONALITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British | 4,358 | 952 | 877 | 602 | 186 | 36 | 99 | 184 | 295 | 1,107 | 888 | 1,377 | 985 | 899 | 12,845 |
| American | 1,066 | 405 | 461 | 437 | 324 | 407 | 279 | 392 | 616 | 725 | 520 | 417 | 321 | 330 | 6,700 |
| Other countries | 1,483 | 477 | 396 | 204 | 95 | 84 | 76 | 79 | 133 | 214 | 224 | 312 | 380 | 487 | 4,644 |
| Totals | 6,907 | 1,834 | 1,734 | 1,243 | 605 | 527 | 454 | 655 | 1,044 | 2,046 | 1,632 | 2,106 | 1,686 | 1,716 | 24,189 |
| BY PROVINCES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces | 147 | 45 | 55 | 48 | 19 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 52 | 74 | 54 | 38 | 32 | 43 | 669 |
| Quebec | 1,589 | 371 | 397 | 236 | 108 | 123 | 96 | 118 | 174 | 297 | 277 | 301 | 206 | 233 | 4,526 |
| Ontario | 2,896 | 574 | 543 | 461 | 233 | 166 | 162 | 247 | 375 | 895 | 587 | 547 | 675 | 620 | 8,981 |
| Manitoba | ..... | 334 | 199 | 143 | 40 | 59 | 21 | 40 | 66 | 228 | 180 | 802 | 242 | 195 | — |
| Saskatchewan | 1,783 | 59 | 85 | 96 | 54 | 37 | 31 | 30 | 52 | 115 | 132 | 110 | 115 | 113 | — 6,816 |
| Alberta | ..... | 164 | 224 | 114 | 34 | 30 | 19 | 57 | 88 | 173 | 138 | 102 | 134 | 178 | — |
| British Columbia | 491 | 287 | 228 | 145 | 116 | 91 | 103 | 141 | 237 | 264 | 264 | 206 | 282 | 334 | 3,189 |
| Yukon Territory | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Totals | 6,907 | 1,834 | 1,734 | 1,243 | 605 | 527 | 454 | 655 | 1,044 | 2,046 | 1,632 | 2,106 | 1,686 | 1,716 | 24,189 |

## SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year 1925-26

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Via Canadian ocean ports— | | |
| Quebec | 40,963 | |
| Halifax | 20,490 | |
| St. John | 12,245 | |
| Vancouver | 1,333 | |
| North Sydney | 435 | |
| Victoria | 361 | |
| Montreal | 144 | |
| Sydney | 5 | 75,976 |
| Via United States ocean ports— | | |
| New York | 1,163 | |
| Boston | 26 | 1,189 |
| Via other ocean ports | | 121 |
| Via border ports, from the United States | | 18,778 |
| Total | | 96,064 |

## STATEMENT of Admissions and Rejections, at Ocean Ports, during the Year ended March 31, 1926

| — | Admissions | Rejections |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern Division— | | |
| Quebec | 40,963 | 67 |
| Halifax | 20,490 | 83 |
| St. John | 12,245 | 22 |
| North Sydney | 435 | 28 |
| Montreal | 144 | 7 |
| Sydney | 5 | ..... |
| New York | 1,163 | 36 |
| Boston | 26 | 1 |
| Totals | 75,471 | 244 |
| Pacific Division— | | |
| Vancouver | 1,333 | 13 |
| Victoria | 361 | 9 |
| Totals | 1,694 | 22 |
| Other ports | 121 | ..... |
| Grand Totals | 77,286 | 266 |

IMMIGRATION, via Ocean Ports, showing Age Groups, by Origins and Literacy, during the Fiscal Year 1925-26.

| — | 10 to 17 Years | | | | 18 to 29 Years | | | | 30 to 49 Years | | | | 50 Years and Over | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. |
| Albanian | 1 | | | | 3 | | | 2 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Arabian | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Armenian | 8 | | 9 | 1 | 5 | | 27 | 1 | 4 | | 12 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 1 |
| Austrian | 1 | | | | 41 | | 10 | | 13 | | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Belgian | 34 | | 36 | | 272 | 4 | 188 | 2 | 206 | 5 | 106 | 2 | 17 | | 19 | |
| Bohemian | | | | | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| British— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 2,110 | 5 | 1,006 | 6 | 3,804 | 7 | 2,863 | 10 | 2,507 | 3 | 2,822 | 3 | 488 | 4 | 678 | 11 |
| Irish | 246 | | 231 | 1 | 1,847 | 8 | 1,273 | 2 | 884 | 4 | 544 | 1 | 125 | 2 | 110 | |
| Scotch | 829 | 1 | 575 | | 1,758 | | 2,310 | | 1,050 | | 1,373 | 1 | 235 | 1 | 346 | 3 |
| Welsh | 72 | | 45 | | 281 | | 127 | | 153 | 1 | 129 | | 29 | | 20 | |
| Bulgarian | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | 18 | | 4 | | 4 | 3 | | | | 1 |
| Croatian | 7 | | 1 | 1 | 645 | | 18 | | 319 | | 6 | | 2 | | | 1 |
| Czech | 22 | | 6 | | 408 | | 52 | | 227 | 1 | 38 | | | | 1 | |
| Dalmatian | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Dutch | 72 | | 36 | 1 | 466 | | 117 | | 179 | | 83 | | 19 | | 23 | |
| East Indian | 27 | 5 | | 1 | 3 | | 6 | 2 | 2 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| Esthonian | 1 | | | 1 | 7 | | 8 | | 4 | | 5 | | | | | |
| Finnish | 51 | | 30 | | 649 | | 298 | | 328 | | 125 | | 16 | | 13 | |
| French | 15 | | 15 | 1 | 144 | | 68 | | 82 | | 72 | | 16 | | 25 | |
| German | 626 | 9 | 542 | 4 | 1,307 | 3 | 958 | 6 | 949 | 1 | 778 | 6 | 205 | 3 | 241 | 10 |
| Greek | 23 | | 11 | 2 | 32 | | 80 | 3 | 17 | | 14 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Italian | 149 | 7 | 63 | 10 | 328 | 1 | 352 | 13 | 258 | 1 | 133 | 19 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 7 |
| Japanese | 44 | | 22 | 1 | 92 | 2 | 171 | 2 | 31 | | 29 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Jewish | 322 | 7 | 278 | 9 | 590 | | 773 | 6 | 422 | 1 | 324 | 34 | 114 | 6 | 109 | 53 |
| Jugo-Slav | 36 | | 4 | | 982 | | 51 | | 465 | | 17 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | |
| Lettish | 2 | | | | 2 | | 4 | | 4 | | 6 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Lithuanian | 3 | | 3 | | 56 | | 47 | | 30 | | 15 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Magyar | 84 | | 64 | | 1,518 | 2 | 198 | | 1,732 | 1 | 167 | 1 | 42 | | 21 | 1 |
| Maltese | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 7 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Moravian | | | | | 4 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Negro | 6 | | 8 | | 2 | | 27 | | 2 | | 6 | | | | | |
| Persian | 3 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Polish | 69 | 6 | 90 | 15 | 929 | 3 | 273 | 7 | 835 | 3 | 115 | 14 | 15 | | 12 | 4 |
| Portuguese | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Roumanian | 8 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 71 | | 41 | 1 | 67 | | 22 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 1 |
| Russian | 76 | 4 | 65 | 2 | 180 | 1 | 109 | 2 | 170 | 1 | 124 | 14 | 26 | | 19 | 4 |
| Ruthenian | 149 | 12 | 73 | 18 | 1,778 | 4 | 462 | 16 | 1,397 | 11 | 113 | 29 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 16 |
| Scandinavian— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danish | 26 | | 12 | | 617 | | 143 | | 168 | | 46 | | 10 | | 7 | |
| Icelandic | | | 4 | | 7 | | 5 | | 9 | | 9 | | 3 | | 2 | |
| Norwegian | 40 | | 20 | 1 | 480 | | 109 | 1 | 209 | | 78 | | 18 | | 7 | |
| Swedish | 60 | 2 | 34 | | 600 | | 150 | | 220 | | 85 | 1 | 29 | | 12 | |
| Serbian | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 251 | | 11 | | 177 | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Slovak | 16 | | 5 | | 1,232 | | 61 | | 674 | | 12 | | 3 | | | |
| Spanish | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | | | |
| Swiss | 4 | 1 | 6 | | 165 | | 50 | | 41 | | 26 | | 4 | | 3 | |
| Syrian | 18 | | 7 | | 23 | 3 | 22 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 7 | | 1 | | 3 |
| Turkish | 5 | | | | 1 | | 5 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Totals | 5,276 | 62 | 3,320 | 79 | 21,594 | 39 | 11,504 | 85 | 13,872 | 34 | 7,476 | 152 | 1,476 | 23 | 1,723 | 120 |

IMMIGRATION, from the United States, showing Age Groups, by Origin and Literacy, during the Fiscal Year 1925-26.

| — | 10 to 17 Years | | | | 18 to 29 Years | | | | 30 to 49 Years | | | | 50 Years and Over | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. |
| Armenian | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | | 5 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Austrian | 6 | | | | 22 | | 3 | | 23 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Belgian | 1 | | | | 13 | | 11 | | 31 | | 5 | | 6 | | 1 | |
| Bohemian | 1 | | | | 20 | | 6 | | 19 | | 5 | | 5 | | | |
| British— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 210 | | 195 | | 1,283 | | 642 | 1 | 1,358 | 2 | 640 | | 408 | 2 | 224 | 1 |
| Irish | 69 | 1 | 46 | | 502 | 2 | 206 | | 551 | 1 | 185 | 2 | 140 | | 50 | 1 |
| Scotch | 86 | | 46 | | 535 | | 203 | 2 | 516 | | 211 | | 166 | | 56 | |
| Welsh | 13 | | 10 | | 33 | | 11 | | 53 | | 15 | | 33 | | 6 | |
| Bulgarian | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Croatian | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Czech | 3 | | 2 | | 3 | | 3 | | 5 | | 4 | | | | | |
| Dutch | 35 | | 24 | | 125 | | 39 | | 115 | | 47 | | 46 | | 16 | |
| Esthonian | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Finnish | 3 | | 2 | | 18 | | 4 | | 16 | | 10 | | 3 | | 3 | |
| French | 82 | 4 | 80 | 3 | 327 | 4 | 278 | 1 | 281 | 2 | 123 | 1 | 69 | 2 | 42 | 2 |
| German | 98 | 4 | 76 | | 507 | | 249 | 2 | 519 | | 219 | 1 | 200 | | 70 | 3 |
| Greek | 1 | | | | 5 | | 5 | | 19 | | 4 | | 3 | | | |
| Italian | 4 | | 3 | | 42 | | 15 | | 44 | | 6 | | 3 | | | |
| Jewish | 13 | 1 | 16 | | 100 | | 60 | | 106 | | 39 | 2 | 11 | | 7 | 1 |
| Jugo-Slav | 3 | | 2 | | 5 | | 4 | | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Lettish | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Lithuanian | | | | | 7 | | 3 | | 5 | | 3 | | | | | |
| Magyar | 10 | | 1 | 1 | 10 | | 7 | | 17 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | |
| Mexican | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Negro | 4 | | 1 | | 91 | | 26 | | 94 | | 26 | | 5 | | 6 | |
| North American Indian | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Polish | 7 | 2 | 4 | | 36 | | 23 | | 65 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 9 | | 2 | |
| Portuguese | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Roumanian | | | | | 13 | | 1 | | 5 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Russian | 5 | | 15 | | 18 | | 12 | | 44 | | 16 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Ruthenian | 1 | | | | 14 | | 3 | | 21 | | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Scandinavian— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danish | 9 | | 9 | | 70 | | 27 | | 93 | | 32 | | 18 | | 2 | |
| Icelandic | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 8 | | 3 | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Norwegian | 28 | | 24 | | 191 | | 83 | | 198 | 1 | 60 | | 74 | | 16 | |
| Swedish | 25 | | 15 | | 168 | | 59 | | 146 | | 56 | | 52 | | 13 | |
| Serbian | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Slovak | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 6 | | 3 | | | | | |
| Spanish | | | | | 2 | | 3 | | 8 | | 3 | | 1 | | | |
| Swiss | 2 | | 1 | | 31 | | 5 | | 27 | | 5 | | 12 | | 3 | |
| Syrian | 1 | | 2 | | 6 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Totals | 723 | 12 | 579 | 4 | 4,207 | 6 | 2,005 | 7 | 4,412 | 12 | 1,763 | 12 | 1,282 | 6 | 527 | 11 |

IMMIGRATION, via Ocean Ports, showing Language of Immigrants,

| Racial Origin | French | English | German | Norwegian | Swedish | Icelandic | Welsh | Flemish | Walloon | Dutch | Danish | Finnish | Esthonian | Lettish |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albanian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arabian | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenian | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrian | 2 | 4 | 61 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgian | 83 | 20 | 2 | | | | | 779 | 4 | 2 | | | | |
| Bohemian | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 1 | 16,326 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irish | 1 | 5,277 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scotch | | 8,482 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Welsh | | 856 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Bulgarian | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czech | 1 | 4 | 8 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Dalmatian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dutch | 3 | 51 | 15 | | | | | 18 | | 903 | | | | |
| East Indian | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Esthonian | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | |
| Finnish | | 8 | 1 | | 78 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1,412 | 4 | |
| French | 408 | 23 | 1 | | | | | 6 | | | | | | |
| German | 12 | 24 | 3,003 | 2 | | | | | | 5 | 6 | 1 | | |
| Greek | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italian | 5 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japanese | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jewish | 7 | 200 | 68 | | | | 1 | | | | | 7 | | 1 |
| Jugo-Slav | | 3 | 13 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Lettish | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Lithuanian | | 11 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magyar | 1 | 8 | 38 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maltise | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moravian | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negro | | 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polish | 1 | 30 | 36 | | | | 5 | | | | 4 | 1 | | |
| Portuguese | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Roumanian | | 2 | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Russian | 1 | 40 | 45 | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Ruthenian | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Scandinavian— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danish | | 40 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 975 | 1 | 7 | |
| Icelandic | | 4 | | | | 27 | | | | | 8 | | | |
| Norwegian | | 33 | 1 | 913 | 15 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Swedish | | 19 | 1 | 12 | 1,148 | | | 2 | | | | 6 | | |
| Serbian | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Slovak | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spanish | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swiss | 99 | 16 | 179 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Syrian | 7 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkish | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 635 | 31,591 | 3,530 | 929 | 1,242 | 27 | 8 | 810 | 4 | 915 | 998 | 1,430 | 32 | 15 |

10 years and over, by Origin, during the Fiscal Year 1925-26

| Lithuanian | Russian | Yiddish | Hebrew | Ruthenian Russniak Ukrainian | Polish | Roumanian | Slovenian | Croat (Serbian) | Czech (Bohemian) | Hungarian (Magyar) | Italian | Spanish | Portuguese | Greek | Albanian | Turkish | Bulgarian | Japanese | East Indian | Armenian (Aramaic) | Syrian (Arabic) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 69 | .... |
| .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 2 | .... | 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 139 | 853 | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | 6 | 711 | 13 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 52 | .... | .... |
| .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 3 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2 | 2,491 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 40 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 190 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 4 | 1,377 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 397 | .... | .... | .... |
| 13 | 764 | 602 | 887 | 5 | 452 | 35 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 6 | 331 | 1,110 | 75 | 19 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 136 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 3,752 | 8 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 |
| .... | 29 | 2 | 5 | 99 | 2,168 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 7 | .... | .... | 13 | 3 | 149 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 20 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 566 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 105 | 3 | .... | .... | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| .... | 103 | 1 | 14 | 2,502 | 1,350 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 45 | 54 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | 443 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 27 | 29 | 1,887 | 45 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 96 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 6 |
| 153 | 3,997 | 611 | 921 | 2,630 | 4,121 | 217 | 513 | 2,476 | 2,761 | 3,968 | 1,395 | 12 | 1 | 199 | 9 | 4 | 35 | 397 | 52 | 79 | 118 |

IMMIGRATION, from the United States, showing Language of

| Racial Origin | French | English | German | Norwegian | Swedish | Icelandic | Flemish | Dutch | Danish | Finnish | Lithuanian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armenian | | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrian | | 50 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgian | 11 | 26 | | | | | 31 | | | | |
| Bohemian | | 52 | | | | | | | | | |
| British— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 3 | 4,963 | | | | | | | | | |
| Irish | 2 | 1,754 | | | | | | | | | |
| Scotch | 3 | 1,818 | | | | | | | | | |
| Welsh | | 174 | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgarian | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatian | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Czech | | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Dutch | 1 | 387 | 21 | | | | 1 | 24 | | | |
| Esthonian | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Finnish | | 37 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 19 | |
| French | 461 | 840 | | | | | | | | | |
| German | 2 | 1,767 | 175 | | | | | | | | |
| Greek | | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| Italian | | 66 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Jewish | | 258 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Jugo-Slav | | 17 | | | | | | | | | |
| Lettish | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuanian | | 11 | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Magyar | | 29 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexican | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Negro | | 253 | | | | | | | | | |
| North American Indian | | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Polish | | 96 | 3 | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Portuguese | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Roumanian | | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Russian | | 86 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Ruthenian | | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| Scandinavian— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danish | | 224 | | | | | | | 36 | | |
| Icelandic | | 13 | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Norwegian | | 587 | | 88 | | | | | | | |
| Swedish | | 473 | | | 61 | | | | | | |
| Serbian | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovak | | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Spanish | | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Swiss | 10 | 64 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Syrian | 1 | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 495 | 14,152 | 224 | 88 | 63 | 6 | 33 | 26 | 37 | 19 | 7 |

Immigrants, 10 years and over, by Origins, during the Fiscal Year 1925-26

| Russian | Yiddish | Hebrew | Ruthenian Russniak Ukrainian | Polish | Roumanian | Slovenian | Croat (Serbian) | Czech (Bohemian) | Hungarian (Magyar) | Italian | Spanish | Portuguese | Greek | Armenian (Aramaic) | Syrian (Arabic) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| | | | | 2 | | | | | 8 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 49 | 1 | | | | |
| 7 | 2 | 83 | | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 26 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | 1 | | 63 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 1 | | 1 | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | 24 | 9 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 63 | 2 | 85 | 24 | 79 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 40 | 49 | 9 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 7 |

REJECTIONS, at Ocean Ports, showing Nationality and Sex, during the Fiscal Year 1925-26

| — | 18 years and over | | Under 18 years | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| British | 76 | 29 | 10 | 4 |
| Arabian | 1 | | | |
| Armenian | 1 | | | |
| Austrian | 1 | | | |
| Belgian | | 2 | | |
| Cuban | 1 | | | |
| Czech | 1 | | | |
| Dutch | 1 | | | |
| Finnish | 1 | 9 | | 1 |
| French | 1 | 1 | | |
| German | 1 | | | |
| Greek | 2 | 2 | | |
| Hungarian | 3 | | | |
| Italian | 38 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Japanese | 4 | | 1 | |
| Jugo-Slav | 2 | | | |
| Latvian | 1 | | | |
| Mexican | 1 | | | |
| Polish | 9 | 2 | 1 | |
| Roumanian | 1 | | | |
| Russian | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Scandinavian— | | | | |
| Danish | 3 | | | |
| Icelandic | 1 | | | |
| Norwegian | 3 | 1 | | |
| Swedish | 3 | 5 | | 2 |
| Spanish | 2 | | | |
| Swiss | 1 | 1 | | |
| Turkish | 1 | | | |
| U. S. A. Citizens | 9 | | | |
| Totals | 185 | 55 | 17 | 9 |

RETURNING Canadians and other Non-immigrants, via Ocean Ports, showing Sex and Class of Travel, during the Fiscal Year 1925-26.

| — | Saloon | | | | Cabin Class | | | | Third Class | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18 years and over | | Under 18 years | | 18 years and over | | Under 18 years | | 18 years and over | | Under 18 years | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Canadian born returning | 1,462 | 1,502 | 113 | 110 | 2,588 | 3,185 | 935 | 995 | 655 | 615 | 1,528 | 1,504 |
| British born returning | 367 | 242 | 7 | 11 | 2,645 | 3,573 | 127 | 131 | 4,366 | 4,653 | 297 | 334 |
| British naturalized returning | 215 | 221 | 19 | 31 | 622 | 528 | 22 | 44 | 998 | 321 | 28 | 26 |
| Alien national returning | 38 | 25 | ..... | 2 | 312 | 247 | 12 | 13 | 1,177 | 319 | 45 | 24 |
| Non-immigrant tourist | 829 | 679 | 68 | 105 | 2,066 | 2,368 | 164 | 156 | 646 | 769 | 61 | 78 |
| " professional | 28 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 121 | 109 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 33 | ..... | ..... |
| " student | 25 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 47 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 22 | 2 | ..... | 1 |
| " theatrical | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 16 | ..... | ..... |
| " in transit | 797 | 573 | 71 | 65 | 705 | 532 | 66 | 64 | 237 | 107 | 3 | 8 |
| Totals | 3,766 | 3,256 | 292 | 332 | 9,134 | 10,577 | 1,339 | 1,410 | 8,128 | 6,835 | 1,962 | 1,975 |

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION, A. L. JOLLIFFE

The head tax of $50 imposed upon Chinese in 1885, which was increased to $100 on January 1, 1901, and to $500 on January 1, 1904, was abolished under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, which confines the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin, or descent, to members of the following classes:—

(*a*) Members of the diplomatic corps, or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;

(*b*) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese race or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;

(*c*) (1) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe;

(2) Students coming to Canada for the purpose of attendance, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.

During the fiscal year 1925-26 no Chinese immigrants were admitted to Canada, the only persons of Chinese origin admitted under section 5 being members of the diplomatic corps, their suites and servants and children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin who had left Canada for educational or other purposes. Twenty-one Chinese illegally in Canada were deported during the present year under various provisions of the Act.

Permits were issued under section 9 authorizing the temporary admission, for periods up to one year, of 87 Chinese, consisting mainly of actors and actresses under contract to appear in the different Chinese theatres, amahs and servants of tourists, missionaries, students and teachers. Of this number forty-two have already left Canada. In the case of the actors, amahs, servants and teachers, cash or guarantee bonds were required by the department, guaranteeing that they would engage in no other wage earning occupation and that they would leave Canada within the period of their permit.

Three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven registered out during the present year as required by sections 23 and 25, in the case of persons leaving Canada with the declared intention of returning. This registration for which there is a fee of $2 charged, carries with it the right to re-entry within two years.

For the purpose of comparison the following table relating to Chinese immigration is given:—

| Fiscal years | Exempts | Paying Tax | Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt | Registered for leave | Total Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ |
| 1912–13 | 367 | 7,078 | 4·93 | 3,742 | 3,549,242 |
| 1913–14 | 238 | 5,274 | 4·32 | 4,143 | 2,644,593 |
| 1914–15 | 103 | 1,155 | 8·19 | 4,373 | 588,124 |
| 1915–16 | 68 | 20 | 77·27 | 4,064 | 19,389 |
| 1916–17 | 121 | 272 | 30·79 | 3,312 | 140,487 |
| 1917–18 | 119 | 650 | 15·47 | 2,907 | 336,757 |
| 1918–19 | 267 | 4,066 | 6·16 | 3,244 | 2,609,669 |
| 1919–20 | 181 | 363 | 33·27 | 5,529 | 538,479 |
| 1920–21 | 1,550 | 885 | 63·56 | 6,807 | 474,332 |
| 1921–22 | 287 | 1,459 | 16·44 | 7,532 | 743,032 |
| 1922–23 | 59 | 652 | 8·30 | 6,682 | 434,557 |
| 1923–24 | 49 | 625 | 7·27 | 5,661 | 334,039 |
| 1924–25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,992 | 308,659 |
| 1925–26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,947 | 25,969 |
| | 3,409 | 22,499 | 13·16 | 67,935 | 12,747,328 |

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF COLONIZATION, W. R. LITTLE

This report covers all nominations under the Empire Settlement Agreement except household workers and families placed on farms, the property of the Soldier Settlement Board. It also gives in brief form the result of the activities of our representatives in the United States field.

### Empire Settlement

Under date of December 11, 1925, an agreement was made between the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Dominion Government for the transportation at greatly reduced rates of families and single men coming to Canada from the United Kingdom to settle on the land, and household workers.

The following is a comparison as between the regular fares and the reduced Empire Settlement rates to certain central points in Canada:—

| — | Regular Fare | | | Empire Settlement Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Halifax, St. John and Quebec | 18 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Montreal— | | | | | | |
| via Quebec | 19 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| via St. John or Halifax | 20 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Toronto— | | | | | | |
| via Quebec | 21 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| via St. John or Halifax | 22 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Winnipeg | 23 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Regina | 24 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Moose Jaw | 24 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Saskatoon | 25 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Calgary or Edmonton | 25 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Vancouver | 28 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

Former Empire Settlement Agreements provided for loans in whole or in part to farmers, farm labourers and household workers. Under the existing agreement loans in wohle or in part are still made to families. There are no loans to farm labourers who receive reduced rates. Every household worker pays the sum of £3 but where necessary and advisable receives a loan of the whole or part of the balance of the reduced rate. Children belonging to agricultural families receive a free grant of the total cost of transportation provided that they have not reached their 17th birthday in the financial year in which they sail. Children brought to Canada under the auspices of the Juvenile Emigration Association also receive free transportation.

There is also provision in the principal agreement to the effect that either party may, with the approval of the other party, enter into a subsidiary agreement with any Provincial Government or approved society for the selection and settlement of the classes of immigrants defined by the principal agreement. Subsidiary Agreements have been made between the Minister of Immigration and the following Provincial Governments and approved societies: —

(*a*) Province of Nova Scotia;
(*b*) Province of New Brunswick;
(*c*) Province of Ontario;
(*d*) The Canadian National Railways;
(*e*) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company;
(*f*) The Scottish Immigrant Aid Society;
(*g*) The Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada;
(*h*) The British Settlement Society of Canada:
(*i*) The Eastern Townships Immigration Society;
(*j*) The Salvation Army.

Under the principal agreement and also the subsidiary agreements provision is made for aftercare for a period of five years. This service is rendered by the Land Settlement Branch to all migrants who are selected for settlement by the department. A similar service is rendered by Provincial Governments and approved societies under subsidiary agreements with the department, to those emigrated from the British Isles under their care.

The general definition of aftercare may be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) Securing employment for the migrant and directing to destination;

(*b*) Visiting the migrant during the first year and at least annually thereafter for a period of five years from the date of settlement;

(*c*) Hearing and dealing with any complaints regarding wages or treatment;

(*d*) Investigating grievances and where necessary, finding alternative employment;

(*e*) "Developing" the migrant, with a view to his subsequent settlement on a farm.

### Nominations Arising in Canada

The following Schedule shows the families and members thereof and single farm workers who have been nominated by British subjects residing in Canada:—

| Provinces | M. | F. | C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Brunswick | 3 | 5 | 12 |
| Nova Scotia | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| Ontario | 278 | 183 | 380 |
| Quebec | 19 | 15 | 32 |
| Manitoba | 94 | 55 | 116 |
| Saskatchewan | 252 | 154 | 291 |
| Alberta | 164 | 129 | 216 |
| British Columbia | 95 | 59 | 136 |
| | 912 | 602 | 1,187 |

Of the 2,701 persons who were nominated, 1,099 arrived leaving a balance of 1,602 to be completed.

*Bulk Nomination.*—This Form of nomination means that quotas of single farm labourers are established as the requirements for certain districts or distributing centres. The Director of Emigration in London is advised and agents in the United Kingdom are instructed to nominate and send forward farm labourers to fill these quotas. Our agents in the United Kingdom give what is known as "Directing Certificates" to settlers for presentation to the Land Settlement Officers who have already been advised of the qualifications of the migrants. Upon arrival at the district office, the migrant is immediately placed in suitable farm employment.

The following quotas were established in September, 1925, for bulk nomination:—

| District Office | Quotas |
|---|---|
| Edmonton | 1,000 |
| Winnipeg | 600 |
| Calgary | 600 |
| Toronto | 500 |
| Saskatoon | 300 |
| Regina | 300 |
| Prince Albert | 200 |
| Total | 3,500 |

In addition to the above quotas the Eastern Townships Immigration Society established a quota of fifty monthly for several months. A quota of 75 was also established for Nova Scotia.

It is expected that the bulk of this farm labour will arrive during the months of April and May, 1926.

It may be of some interest to compare Empire Settlement rates from the United Kingdom with the fares for settlers from certain points in the United States to Calgary and Edmonton.

| Empire Settlement Rates | | | United States Settlers' Rates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | to | — | From | to | — |
| | | $ cts. | | | $ cts. |
| Glasgow, Liverpool or Southampton. | Halifax, St. John or Quebec. | 14 90 | St. Paul..... | Calgary or Edmonton. | 28 00 |
| | | | Boston..... | | 37 05 |
| | | | Omaha..... | | 40 63 |
| | | | Chicago..... | | 41 76 |
| | | | Kansas City..... | | 45 68 |
| Glasgow, Liverpool or Southampton. | Calgary or Edmonton. | 31 63 | | | |

## United States

The department has now eighteen Information Bureaux where information is furnished regarding opportunities for settlers in Canada. Prior to January 14, 1926, replies to advertisements in the United States were addressed to the department at Ottawa. This method has been discontinued and all replies are now addressed to representatives in charge of the various information offices. These changes in advertising procedure necessitated important changes both in office and field work. Eleven forms of reports were discontinued and our United States representatives now submit only one monthly report which shows the volume of business transacted and is also a compilation showing the origin of business and actual value of advertising.

Summary of the Results of Immigration Work at each Canadian Information Bureau in the United States for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

| Agency | Number of Inquiries | C.L.S.A. Certificates | | Total Number of Settlers | Number of Car-loads | Cash and Effects | Good Prospects out-standing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cert. | Settlers | | | | |
| | | | | | | $ | |
| Fargo, N.D..... | 3,338 | 1,038 | 1,851 | 1,534 | 82 | 1,590,150 | 410 |
| Spokane, Wash..... | 1,000 | 916 | 1,272 | 2,948 | ..... | 2,437,760 | 197 |
| Great Falls, Mont..... | 1,511 | 335 | 893 | 1,048 | 26 | 821,295 | 132 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 6,905 | 450 | 803 | 2,289 | 1 | 805,202 | 319 |
| St. Paul, Minn..... | 2,392 | 262 | 616 | 671 | 24 | 740,085 | 231 |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 3,557 | 61 | 578 | 643 | 12 | 933,130 | 325 |
| Syracuse, N.Y..... | 550 | 162 | 337 | 1,913 | 4 | 267,900 | 42 |
| Harrisburg, Pa..... | 1,860 | 84 | 256 | 1,108 | 2 | 155,450 | 211 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 1,232 | 54 | 225 | 895 | 30 | 509,100 | 129 |
| Des Moines, Iowa..... | 1,273 | 75 | 220 | 736 | 35 | 605,200 | 90 |
| Columbus, Ohio..... | 1,305 | 72 | 201 | 587 | 5 | 59,185 | 168 |
| Woonsocket, R.I..... | 484 | 59 | 250 | | ..... | 105,100 | 38 |
| Fall River, Mass..... | 307 | 99 | 165 | 1,088 | 1 | 29,065 | 65 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 375 | 74 | 115 | | ..... | 92,200 | 19 |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | 1,212 | 77 | 145 | 383 | 2 | 245,100 | 83 |
| Manchester, N.H..... | 304 | 123 | 195 | | ..... | 125,000 | 50 |
| Portland, Me..... | 266 | 15 | 49 | 897 | ..... | 26,080 | 79 |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 3,332 | 81 | 30 | 886 | ..... | 149,180 | 150 |
| States of last residence not given..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,142 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals..... | 32,103 | 4,037 | 8,211 | 18,768 | 224 | 9,696,182 | 2,738 |

Our representatives in the United States also give Directing Certificates to United States settlers. These certificates are presented to District Land Superintendents who furnish reliable advice and direction regarding the best districts for settlement, proper prices for land and equipment, correct methods of farming and, generally, assistance in overcoming the difficulties incident to settling in a new country. Our representatives in the United States have also been furnished with the names and addresses of all provincial representatives who co-operate with our United States representatives in locating and placing settlers on the land. Settlers are also directed to the Division Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg who co-operates with the District Land Superintendents in general colonization work.

The following statement shows the placement of farm labourers by the Land Settlement Branch for the period mentioned:—

FARM Labour Placements from April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926

| Nationalities | Vancouver | | Vernon | | Calgary | | Edmonton | | Prince Albert | | Saskatoon | | Regina | | Winnipeg | | Toronto | | Sherbrooke | | Saint John | | Head Office | | Total | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | |
| 3,000 B.F.S. | 2 | 74 | | | | 83 | 49 | 74 | 7 | 17 | | 36 | 30 | 43 | 26 | 76 | 38 | 57 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 47 | | | 165 | 510 | 675 |
| British | 17 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 161 | 23 | 396 | 72 | 24 | 15 | 65 | 8 | 93 | 26 | 130 | 19 | 232 | 19 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 1,154 | 199 | 1,353 |
| Canadians | | | | | 7 | | 26 | 65 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 36 | 68 | 104 |
| Austrian | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Bulgarian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danish | | | | | 14 | 1 | 46 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 69 | 3 | 72 |
| Dutch | 6 | | | | 27 | 8 | 14 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 37 | 3 | | | | | | | 86 | 12 | 98 |
| Finnish | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| French | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| German | | | | | 4 | | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 2 | 24 |
| Hungarian | 1 | | | | 10 | | 97 | | 63 | 1 | | | 63 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 236 | 3 | 239 |
| Norwegian | | | | | 8 | | 6 | | 2 | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| Polish | | | | | | 1 | 252 | 1 | 6 | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | 267 | 2 | 269 |
| Roumanian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Russian | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Jugo-Slav | | | | | | | 41 | | | | 6 | | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 0 | 60 |
| Czecho-Slovak | | | | | 29 | | 382 | | 29 | | | | 23 | 2 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | 466 | 3 | 469 |
| Swedish | | | | | 2 | | 16 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Swiss | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Ukranian | | | | | | | 380 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 383 | 1 | 384 |
| U.S.A. | | | | | 4 | 4 | 38 | 19 | 3 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 48 | 26 | 74 |
| Other Nationalities | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 17 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 26 | 8 | 34 |
| Totals | 26 | 81 | 4 | 2 | 268 | 126 | 1752 | 239 | 152 | 37 | 88 | 47 | 249 | 73 | 183 | 109 | 320 | 81 | 13 | 4 | 21 | 51 | 14 | 4 | 3,090 | 854 | 3,944 |
| Dependents | 220 | | 2 | | 443 | | 737 | | 126 | | 174 | | 233 | | 338 | | 314 | | 18 | | 142 | | 13 | | | | 2,760 |
| Domestics | 7 | | | | | | 26 | | 9 | | 1 | | 18 | | 19 | | 20 | | | | 31 | | | | | | 131 |

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EUROPEAN EMIGRATION FOR CANADA IN LONDON, ENGLAND, J. BRUCE WALKER

In submitting the annual report of the Director of European Emigration for Canada for the year ended March 31, 1926, I have tried to make it as varied and as interesting as a report should be which covers such diversified work.

### Emigration Work—The British Isles

The work of emigration agents in the British Isles may be summarized as follows:—

*Lectures.*—The lecture season commenced on October 2, 1925, and ended on March 17, 1926. During that period 268 lectures were delivered, principally in the smaller towns and villages of good agricultural districts. At a conference held with representatives of the various transportation companies it was arranged that during the lecture season 100 lectures would be delivered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and by the Canadian National Railways. Literature was distributed at all Government lectures and personal interviews were given or arranged.

The expenditure on lectures was £1,995 0s. 5d.

*Exhibitions.*—During the year emigration agents attended 125 shows. The number of prospects established at these shows were: British Family Settlement Scheme, 181; domestics, 17; single men, experienced and inexperienced, 393. Canadian agricultural products were displayed and 229,600 pieces of literature were distributed.

The sum expended on exhibitions and exhibits was £2,242 14s. 6d.

*Exhibition Motor Vans.*—The two exhibition motor vans in use are tastefully decorated and well equipped with exhibits comprising grains and grasses, large and small jars containing preserved Canadian fruits of all kinds, stuffed specimens of Canadian birds and the smaller fur-bearing animals. These vans are placed at the disposal of the various agencies and the itinerary is prepared by the agents in the districts the vans are working. As a rule, either the agent or his assistant accompanies the van, gets into touch with prospects established in his district and lectures during the course of the itinerary. Arrangements are made for the vans to reach certain points on market days and call at schools, where the agent gives a short address to the children. The two vans visited 535 towns and villages, 71 markets, 270 schools, and attended 9 agricultural shows. The number of miles covered by the two vans during the year was 4,726.

The total expenditure on account of the two motor vans was £891 11s. 11d.

*Advertising.*—Advertising commenced in the British press on September 20, 1925, and continued up to March 31, 1926, with the exception of a short break during the Christmas holidays. Advertisements appeared in 361 newspapers throughout the United Kingdom. A large number of local advertisements were also inserted by emigration agents announcing their lectures, interviews, etc., at various points.

The total sum expended on advertising during the year was £12,186 4s. 8d.

*Posters.*—The number of Canadian posters received during the year was 21,325. Of these, 15,875 were distributed through our regular agents.

*Press Bureau.*—Six thousand three hundred and seventy cuttings of news items and articles sent out by the Canadian Official Press Bureau have been received from newspapers.

*Lantern Slides.*—Four hundred and seventy sets of lantern slides were loaned to outside lecturers during the year; 11 new sets of coloured slides

were received, also 162 slides from the Land Settlement Branch, showing settlers placed under the 3,000 Family Scheme. These were distributed amongst the agents and shown in the districts in which the settlers previously resided.

The films owned by the department have been in constant use throughout the winter and have been displayed on 150 occasions.

*Literature.*—The following literature has been received and distributed during the year:—

| | Pamphlets received | | Pamphlets distributed |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Stock | 245,407 | | 400,658 |
| From Ottawa | 844,457 | | |
| From Wembley | 188,900 | In stock | 878,106 |
| Total | 1,278,764 | Total | 1,278,764 |

*Interviews.*—

(*a*) Agents arrange interviews by correspondence with the person interested;

(*b*) Through shipping agents who are in touch with prospective migrants;

(*c*) At lectures;

(*d*) At exhibitions.

All migrants who desire assisted passage are interviewed, with the exception of a small number who go forward under bulk nomination, and live in out-of-the-way districts but are strongly recommended by a well known and reliable shipping agent who has seen the applicant personally. References are obtained for all persons who desire assisted passages.

*Prospects.*—Prospects are established by our agents through applications received, at lectures and exhibitions, by motor van and correspondence, as a result of advertising in the local press and through booking agents. A monthly Prospect Report is submitted by each agent showing the business transacted and new business secured.

## Farm Labour

Applications received from experienced and inexperienced married couples, with or without children, were forwarded to the department for definite placement.

Single farm hands who were in a position to pay their own fare were given Directing Certificates to the Land Settlement Branch office in the district in which they desired to locate.

In cases of cancellation on the part of an applicant destined to definite placement every effort was made to obtain an equally competent substitute.

*Bulk nomination.*—Sailings of single experienced farm hands proceeding under bulk nomination commenced the first week in March. This movement is still continuing. The supply of experienced farm hands in the British Isles is decreasing each year. This is due principally to the low wages which the Agricultural District Wages Boards have found it necessary to fix in the various localities, and the higher scale of wages paid in other unskilled industries, especially railway work. There is also a steady stream from agricultural districts to the various large centres, which further depletes the supply of farm labour.

## Canadian Passage Agreement

The operation of the new Empire Settlement Passage Agreement has had a very important effect both upon the quality of emigrants and upon the volume of emigration. Prior to its operation a great many families, while sensible

of the favourable terms given to them by the loan of passage money were, nevertheless, somewhat doubtful of taking upon themselves the financial obligations imposed by existing rates prior to the new agreement.

The genius of the new agreement is, as far as possible, to eliminate the necessity of loans while, at the same time, providing that no barrier would be put in the way of desirable families because of lack of funds. The new scheme, while requiring that the proportion payable by the family should be paid when possible, made provision for the loan of that proportion when such loan was considered desirable or necessary. In the great majority of cases the migrant's proportion has been paid by the migrant and this has been possible because of the fact that under the Agreement children under seventeen years of age travel free.

The application of the reduced passage rate to farm labourers proper and to domestic household workers has not been, so far, as distinctly successful as in the cases of families either under the 3,000 Families Scheme or under the Placement Scheme.

The advertising of the low rate to Canada naturally made a special appeal to all classes of persons with and without experience in agriculture or in household service.

The method adopted by the transportation companies to advertise the reduced rates resulted in an overwhelming flood of correspondence, much of which was but a waste of time and energy.

The effect upon household workers was what might have been expected—it was an extremely popular move amongst young women and thousands without the slightest practical domestic experience applied for the rate. One rather curious result of the reduced rate as applied to household workers was that some of them professed to prefer a loan of the entire amount of passage at the former high rate rather than provide cash for the ocean part of the journey. In the main, however, the reduced passage rate has had an extremely favourable effect upon household workers and the number sent forward during the first three months of the calendar year 1926 is a promise of better times in this feature of our work.

*After-care Agreements.*—The number of subsidiary agreements based upon the main agreement between the Dominion and the British Government have been more or less valuable agencies in promoting the general volume of emigration.

Every one of these After-care Agreements has been responsible for some original cases, the province of Ontario, the two Canadian railway companies and the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society being responsible for the largest proportion of new and original business.

The following is a list of organizations with which we have After-care Agreements:—

1. The Province of Ontario.
2. The Province of Nova Scotia.
3. The Province of New Brunswick.
4. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
5. The Canadian National Railways.
6. The Scottish Immigrant Aid Society.
7. The Salvation Army.
8. The British Settlement Society of Canada.
9. The Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada.
10. The Eastern Townships Immigration Society.

*Empire Settlement Warrants.*—The following table shows the number of persons in whose favour passage warrants have been issued:—

## ANALYSIS of Empire Settlement Warrants issued during the fiscal year 1925-26

| Office of Origin | Ottawa Nominations | | | | | Agents' Nominations | | | | | Family Settlement Scheme | | | | | MacDonell Party | | Other Schemes | Total Persons | Total Warrants | House-hold Workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | C. | Number of Persons | Number of Warrants | M. | F. | C. | Number of Persons | Number of Warrants | M. | F. | C. | Number of Persons | Number of Warrants | Number of Persons | Number of Warrants | | | | Number of Warrants. |
| Aberdeen | 12 | 16 | 51 | 79 | 22 | 64 | 1 | 2 | 67 | 64 | 35 | 35 | 108 | 178 | 35 | | | 3 | 327 | 124 | 71 |
| Bangor | 12 | 6 | 15 | 33 | 20 | 130 | 2 | .... | 132 | 130 | 87 | 79 | 189 | 355 | 64 | | | 3 | 523 | 217 | 17 |
| Belfast | 17 | 28 | 74 | 119 | 31 | 349 | 2 | .... | 351 | 349 | 101 | 97 | 336 | 534 | 82 | 77 | 15 | 17 | 1,098 | 494 | 405 |
| Birmingham | 24 | 17 | 31 | 72 | 29 | 82 | .... | .... | 82 | 82 | 90 | 99 | 361 | 450 | 84 | | | 14 | 618 | 209 | 61 |
| Bristol | 20 | 13 | 29 | 62 | 25 | 50 | .... | .... | 50 | 50 | 84 | 87 | 180 | 351 | 76 | | | 3 | 466 | 154 | 20 |
| Cambridge | 9 | 4 | 17 | 30 | 14 | 107 | .... | .... | 107 | 107 | 43 | 46 | 137 | 226 | 41 | | | 5 | 368 | 167 | 7 |
| Dublin | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 4 | 14 | 22 | 2 | | | | 23 | 3 | 1 |
| Glasgow | 45 | 45 | 80 | 170 | 73 | 92 | 4 | 6 | 102 | 92 | 119 | 118 | 311 | 548 | 97 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 828 | 266 | 705 |
| Inverness | 6 | 4 | 15 | 25 | 9 | 86 | 8 | 9 | 103 | 87 | 72 | 65 | 219 | 356 | 55 | | | | 484 | 151 | 32 |
| Liverpool | 28 | 40 | 68 | 136 | 55 | 98 | .... | .... | 98 | 98 | 117 | 110 | 302 | 529 | 101 | | | 7 | 770 | 261 | 192 |
| London | 55 | 45 | 79 | 179 | 84 | 30 | .... | 3 | 33 | 32 | 99 | 100 | 238 | 437 | 88 | | | 29 | 678 | 233 | 191 |
| Southampton | 17 | 12 | 30 | 59 | 29 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 31 | 27 | 75 | 133 | 25 | | | | 201 | 61 | 18 |
| York | 37 | 39 | 70 | 146 | 51 | 25 | .... | .... | 25 | 25 | 119 | 114 | 290 | 523 | 91 | | | 5 | 699 | 172 | 73 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,083 | 2,512 | 1,793 |
| Ontario Govt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 938 | 619 | 269 |
| N. S. Govt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | |
| C.N.R. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 334 | 322 | |
| C.P.R. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 437 | 410 | |
| Brit. Set. Soc. of Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 18 | |
| Church Army | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| C. of E. Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| Gross totals | 283 | 269 | 559 | 1,111 | 443 | 1,120 | 18 | 21 | 1,159 | 1,123 | 1,001 | 981 | 2,660 | 4,642 | 841 | 82 | 16 | 89 | 8,833 | 3,889 | 2,062 |
| Cancellations | 6 | 12 | 39 | 57 | 18 | 60 | .... | .... | 60 | 60 | 34 | 32 | 126 | 192 | 27 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 409 | 171 | 119 |
| Net totals | 277 | 257 | 520 | 1,054 | 425 | 1,060 | 18 | 21 | 1,099 | 1,063 | 967 | 949 | 2,534 | 4,450 | 814 | 68 | 14 | 86 | 8,424 | 3,718 | 1,943 |

During the fiscal year 1925, 2,361 warrants were issued covering 5,356 persons, as against 3,718 warrants covering 8,424 persons during the fiscal year 1926. 1,667 warrants were issued for household workers during 1925, as against 1,943 in 1926.

*British Family Settlement Scheme.*—Under this scheme the British and Canadian Governments co-operate in an undertaking to settle 3,000 British families in all provinces of Canada within a period of three years. The Canadian Government supplies the land under purchase arrangements with the migrants and the British Government makes advances for farm stock and equipment. The first settlers under this scheme migrated during last fiscal year.

During the present year there has been a substantial increase in interest in Great Britain in this Family Settlement Scheme. The number of applications developed to the stage of investigation and report during the year totals 1,383; the net approvals, after excluding withdrawals and cancellations, total 1,053. During the year 832 families sailed for Canada.

All applications under this scheme require, before acceptance, personal investigation by a representative of the department. In the great majority of cases the interview is conducted at the home of the applicant and, as far as possible, all members of the family seen. The work entails the submission of preliminary application forms, the securing of references, interview and report by the agent and medical examination. The report is submitted to the London office and after acceptance by the Director and approval by the British Oversea Settlement office, certificate is issued. A medical examination of all members of the family is required.

The calibre of the families who applied during the year appear to be well up to standard. In addition to those who have made definite application under the scheme, we have received inquiries from a large number of additional families of superior type.

The attached schedule shows the action taken on the applications which were submitted for approval:—

FAMILY Scheme Statement April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926

| Agency | Total Cases Submitted | Pending | Dealt with by Head Office | Disposition | | | | | | | | Sailed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rejected by H.O. | Rej. other causes or withdrawn | Total Cases Approved | Rejected Med. Unfit | Rejected O.S.O. | Withdrawn | Deferred | Net Approvals | |
| Liverpool | 184 | 3 | 181 | 4 | 4 | 173 | 2 | ..... | 20 | 9 | 142 | 115 |
| Glasgow | 163 | 1 | 162 | 2 | 4 | 156 | 3 | ..... | 13 | 2 | 138 | 86 |
| York | 164 | 2 | 162 | 3 | 2 | 157 | 4 | ..... | 12 | 4 | 137 | 91 |
| Belfast | 171 | 3 | 168 | ..... | ..... | 168 | 2 | ..... | 12 | 1 | 153 | 77 |
| London | 112 | ..... | 112 | 7 | 15 | 90 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 60 | 110 |
| Bangor | 111 | 1 | 110 | ..... | 8 | 102 | 1 | ..... | 25 | 2 | 74 | 52 |
| Bristol | 118 | ..... | 118 | 2 | 12 | 104 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 90 | 74 |
| Birmingham | 108 | 2 | 106 | 2 | 4 | 100 | 2 | ..... | 20 | 3 | 75 | 78 |
| Inverness | 80 | 1 | 79 | 2 | 2 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 1 | 58 | 38 |
| Aberdeen | 72 | 3 | 69 | 3 | 5 | 61 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 3 | 49 | 35 |
| Cambridge | 66 | 2 | 64 | 2 | 2 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | 46 | 45 |
| Dublin | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Canada | 33 | ..... | 33 | ..... | ..... | 33 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 30 | 30 |
| | 1,383 | 18 | 1,365 | 27 | 58 | 1,280 | 20 | 3 | 172 | 32 | 1,053 | 832 |

NOTE.—Some of the Families appearing under heading "Sailed" were approved in previous financial year.

*Alberta Training Scheme.*—In June, 1925, it was decided to renew the agreement made in the previous summer between the British Government and the Provincial Government of Alberta for the agricultural training of British youths

in Alberta, these students to receive training at three points, viz: Vermilion, Olds and Claresholm. A total of sixty-four boys had received training in the previous year, with satisfactory results.

Forty-four young men between the ages of 17 and 25 years were selected during the year by our agents for a special course of training to cover a period from October 27, 1925, to March 26, 1926. The course included instruction in animal husbandry, field husbandry, poultry raising, farm management, farm mechanics, botany, chemistry, English, etymology and veterinary science. The teaching and instruction being of a thoroughly practical nature, was designed to train the boys for the actual operation of farms. The Provincial Government of Alberta undertook to find each student satisfactory employment on the completion of the course, on a suitable farm within the province.

*Fellowship of the British Empire Fund.*—The Fellowship of the British Empire Fund entered into an agreement with the British Government in September, 1925, for the selection of a number of youths—not exceeding twenty-five—under the Alberta Training Scheme who were not in a position to find the £50 required under this Scheme. Twenty-two applicants put forward by the Fellowship were approved by this office and sent forward to the Agricultural College at Claresholm.

*Children:*

SCHEDULE showing the number of children migrated under the auspices of Juvenile Emigration Societies and given passage assistance provided by the Empire Settlement Agreement, April, 1925, to March, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Catholic Emigration Association | 164 |
| Miss Birt—Liverpool Sheltering Homes | 57 |
| Church of England Waifs and Strays Society | 84 |
| Middlemore Homes | 10 |
| Orphan Homes of Scotland | 5 |
| Dr. Cossar | 76 |
| National Children's Home and Orphanage | 93 |
| Church Army | 127 |
| British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association | 467 |
| Mr. Oliver Hind | 16 |
| Salvation Army | 372 |
| Mr. Fegan's Homes | 40 |
| Total | 1,511 |

*Household Workers.*—There are eight women officers in the British Isles, stationed at the following points: Liverpool, 2; London, 2; Glasgow, 2; Belfast, 1; Dublin, 1.

The duties of the women officers are to conduct correspondence in connection with their work, interview household workers, lecture on opportunities for household workers in Canada, and attend embarkations when necessary. The following are the numbers of sailing permits issued to unaccompanied women during the year 1925-26:—

| | Total Permits Issued | Destined to Hostels |
|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia | 65 | 34 |
| New Brunswick | 42 | 5 |
| Quebec | 1,060 | 464 |
| Ontario | 3,867 | 1,560 |
| Manitoba | 428 | 132 |
| Saskatchewan | 418 | 98 |
| Alberta | 399 | 115 |
| British Columbia | 491 | 114 |
| Totals | 6,770 | 2,522 |

The following amounts were expended during the year on account of assisted passages:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Ordinary nominations | £38,151 13s. 2d. |
| (b) Family Settlement Scheme | 44,416 16s. 2d. |
| (c) Household Workers | 24,208 11s. 8d. |
| (d) Juveniles "A" | 21,661 17s. 0d. |
| Juveniles "B" | 1,620 12s. 4d. |
| Total expenditure | *£130,059 10s. 4d. |

*One-half of the expenditure is repayable to the Department by the Imperial Government.

*Directing Certificates.*—Directing Certificates are issued by agents to persons intending to settle on the land and to farm workers. Individuals to whom Directing Certificates are issued are informed that every effort will be made by the Land Settlement Branch to locate the holder on suitable and reasonably priced land, or to find agricultural employment for farm labourers. Six hundred and twenty-eight Directing Certificates were issued during the year 1925-26.

## Wembley

Lists of prospects obtained by the Information Bureau under the Canadian Exhibition Commissioner at Wembley were transmitted regularly to the London office. These lists were immediately distributed to our agents in the districts concerned.

| Letters received | | Letters written |
|---|---|---|
| 148,906 | London Office | 105,825 |
| 192,167 | Provincial Offices (11) | 268,302 |

## Staff Matters

The staff, is loyal, enthusiastic and well equipped for its work. I have felt greatly encouraged by the energy, enthusiasm and intelligence of the various agencies within Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. While there are naturally varying values in executive, administrative and business acumen amongst agents, they are, I think uniformly well equipped for the work and in a very trying time have, in my judgment, done extremely well.

## Continental Europe

*Antwerp.*—The aliens examined at this port consisted mostly of Hungarians, Yugo-Slavs, Czecho-Slovakians, Roumanians, Poles, Dutch and Swiss, but various other nationalities were also represented. The number of Belgians who emigrated shows an increase over last year and, judging from inquiries received, it would appear that the coming year will see a further increase.

*Paris.*—The nationalities examined at this port comprised French, Armenians, Poles, Yugo-Slavs, Roumanians, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Hungarians, Czecho-Slovakians, Germans, Swiss, and Greeks in fact persons of almost all nationalities. The greatest number apparently came from Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia. There is a noticeable increase in the number of Swiss farm workers proceeding to Canada, especially during the last two months, and they were nearly all trained farm workers, many of them being specialists in cheese making and other branches of dairy work. A number of the rejected were alien labourers employed in France, consisting of Poles, Yugo-Slavs, Roumanians, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, etc.

*The Hague.*—The nationalities examined at this port comprised Dutch, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Yugo-Slavs, Belgians, Germans, Swiss and various other races.

The records show that emigration from Holland to Canada for the year just ended has decreased by approximately 30 per cent, but it is expected that the coming year will see a considerable improvement in the number going forward.

*Hamburg.*—The nationalities examined at this port comprised Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Czecho-Slovakians, Russians and various other races.

The statistics show that 38 per cent only of the emigrants examined at Hamburg were German citizens, while 8 per cent were Russian refugees of German origin residing in Germany.

The number of visas granted at Hamburg were some 285 less than for the previous year. The number of German emigrants to Canada decreased about one-third.

*Riga.*—The nationalities examined at Riga comprised Ukrainians, Russians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Esthonians, Danes, Persians, Russian Doukhobors and Mennonites.

*Danzig.*—The nationalities examined at Danzig comprised Poles, Germans, Czecho-Slovakians, Russians, Roumanians, Latvians, Lithuanians, and a few of various other races.

Examinations at Danzig show an increase over the previous year of nearly 300 per cent, while the number of persons rejected has decreased by 25 per cent.

*Synopsis of Special Groups*

*Farm Labourers Scheme.*—From April 1 to August, 1925, some 6,727 farm labourers proceeded under the auspices of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

*One Thousand Continental Families.*—Statistics show 88 families comprising 365 persons selected by the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Company proceeded under this Scheme.

*Two Hundred Continental Families.*—The records show 38 families comprising 130 persons selected by the two Railway Companies proceeded under this Scheme.

*Lutheran Immigration Board.*—Three hundred and thirty-nine persons emigrated under the auspices of this organization.

*I.C.A.*—The records show 1,854 persons sailed under this allotment.

*Mennonites.*—Persons proceeding to Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Mennonite Board numbered 3,077.

*Gedeon Scheme.*—Two hundred and sixty-one persons sailed under this Scheme.

*Association of German Canadian Catholics.*—The records show that 151 persons proceeded under this Scheme.

*Railways Agreement.*—The arrangement entered into between the department on the one hand and the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the other, went into effect on November 15. For the period ended March 31, 1926, 10,384 persons went forward, comprising Czecho-Slovakians, Yugo-Slavs, Hungarians, Roumanians, Germans, Austrians, Poles, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Russians and Esthonians.

STATEMENT of Preliminary Civil Inspection showing passports viséd, rejections, appeals, and causes of rejections, etc.

| Offices | Passed Primary Inspection | Rejections | Appeals Causes of Rejections | | | | | | | | | | Letters in | Letters out | Interviews |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sust. | Dism. | Pend. | P.C. 182 | P.C. 183 | P.C. Sec. 3, s.s. 185 | b. | c. | j. | t. | | | |
| Antwerp | 6,623 | 468 | 45 | 72 | 5 | 1 | 351 | 187 | 10 | 25 | 34 | 75 | 7,269 | 12,149 | 5,196 |
| Paris | 7,571 | 1,293 | 111 | 91 | 8 | 103 | 1,080 | 1,277 | 9 | 17 | 32 | 28 | 6,444 | 6,500 | 7,550 |
| The Hague | 2,095 | 42 | 6 | 29 | 1 | ..... | 29 | 10 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 5,657 | 5,019 | 2,994 |
| Hamburg | 3,107 | 257 | 55 | 74 | 7 | ..... | 157 | 131 | 35 | 51 | 17 | 10 | 4,637 | 4,611 | 1,540 |
| Danzig | 8,933 | 208 | 11 | 42 | 4 | ..... | 88 | 42 | 3 | 17 | 43 | 8 | 4,514 | 7,801 | 2,415 |
| Riga | 6,605 | 169 | 22 | 36 | ..... | ..... | 90 | 24 | .... | 16 | 14 | 23 | 2,901 | 3,470 | 704 |
| Totals | 34,934 | 2,437 | 250 | 344 | 25 | 104 | 1,795 | 1,671 | 58 | 134 | 140 | 144 | 31,422 | 39,550 | 20,399 |

NOTE.—Some aliens were rejected on account of more than one statutory cause, consequently the number of rejections will not correspond with the causes of rejections, e.g., one alien may have been rejected upon two grounds, e.g. P.C. 182 and P.C. 183.

The following statement shows the number of families granted visa at our various offices on the continent, who were in possession of capital of $1,000 or more.

| Office | Amount of Capital | Number of families |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | |
| Paris | 80,700 00 | 26 |
| Antwerp | 222,270 00 | 92 |
| The Hague | 97,700 00 | 34 |
| Hamburg | 66,054 00 | 27 |
| Riga | 17,650 00 | 11 |
| Danzig | 35,900 00 | 24 |

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, ROBERT J. C. STEAD

The publicity work of the department has been continued during the year, the fields of operation being mainly the United Kingdom and the United States. Our publicity is directed toward the type of person likely to become a settler on the farm lands of Canada or to engage in farm labour, or in domestic service, but it inevitably reaches out and embraces wider fields than these. It is impossible to differentiate exactly between publicity for Canada as a whole and immigration publicity. Everything which brings Canada into favourable notice in other lands has a relationship to the success of our immigration activities, and the line where immigration publicity starts and ends cannot be very closely drawn.

For purposes of review the publicity activities of the department may be divided into the following classifications: Advertising; Booklets and Publications; News and Feature Articles; Lectures; Motion Pictures and Photographs; Journalists and Editorial Parties, and General.

### Advertising

The purpose of the advertising done by the Department of Immigration and Colonization is to make known in other lands and create an interest in the opportunities which Canada offers to new settlers, consequently practically all of this advertising is placed in papers published outside of Canada. Advertising in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State is directed specifically toward those classes from whom farmers, farm labourers and domestic workers may be recruited; in the United States the appeal is generally restricted to those who are in a position to engage in farming on their own account. These are the only countries in which the department carried on advertising campaigns during the year. The advertising is confined mainly to the late autumn and winter months. This being the season in which farmers are most receptive to this kind of appeal.

Advertising in the United States was begun in October in a selected list of farm papers of large circulation. As the season advanced the list was enlarged, and also extended to include hundreds of country weekly papers in the states in which our activities were mainly centralized. The key-note of this advertising was the opportunity for success and independence afforded by low-priced, fertile land in Canada. Examples of the success of individual American settlers already resident in Canada were quoted in considerable detail. Emphasis was laid upon the justice of Canada's laws, the impartial enforcement of law and order, the safety of life and property, the low cost of land within easy distance of schools, churches, and railways; the extent of available lands, the low freight

rates, the exemption from taxation of the farmer's house, live stock, improvements, machinery, and personal effects; the great progress which Canada is making in agricultural production, and the opportunity afforded to American settlers of to-day to repeat the success which an earlier generation found in the United States by moving out to the cheap lands then available in that country.

To check the exact results of a colonization advertising campaign is a difficult matter, as they are likely to be extended over not only months, but years. Most families take a considerable time to decide upon a step so important as breaking all their ol dties of business and friendship and moving to a new country, and consequently the full results of an advertising campaign are not immediately noticeable. A record is kept of all inquiries, and, by a keying system, these are traced back to the publication to which they should be credited. United States inquiries received during the year, by months, were as follows: April, 1,740; May, 675; June, 581; July, 492; August, 495; September, 522; October, 1,952; November, 2,639; December, 1,787; January, 1,626; February, 3,563; March, 2,625; a total of 18,697, of which 13,078 were received at Ottawa and the remainder by the various agencies of the department in the United States. This shows a slight falling-off from the previous year, when the total inquiries were 20,272, of which 16,917 were received at Ottawa. The reduction in numbers is not remarkable, as the copy used in the advertisements was designed to appeal only to those who "meant business," and to eliminate irresponsibles and curiosity seekers. It is a point worthy of notice that although there was a reduction in the number of inquiries received from the United States, there was an increase in the number of settlers entering Canada from that country during the same period.

Advertising in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State directs inquiries to offices of the department in those countries. These inquiries are not recorded in detail at Ottawa. A considerable amount of copy was devoted to bringing attention to the provision for settling approved British families in Canada under the Three Thousand Family Scheme. The opportunities for farm and domestic workers were also emphasized in the departmental advertising.

As already stated, the nature of the publicity work of this department is such that comparatively little advertising is done in Canada. The only Canadian advertising of note during the year was a small campaign placed in agricultural papers in Canada to draw attention to the reduced rates available for settlers from Great Britain, the object of this being that persons now in Canada might be informed concerning the rates available and how to secure them for friends or others contemplating migration from Great Britain.

## Booklets and Publications

Our "Descriptive Atlas of Canada" is an 84-page booklet containing maps, text, and illustrations descriptive of Canada. It is designed for use as a text book in schools, and for general information, and is continually in demand. Many complimentary letters from educationists and others are received referring to this publication, and there are many requests that it should be supplied in large quantities to Canadian schools. This the department is unable to do, as the distribution of the Atlas is for immigration purposes, and is limited, in the main, to Great Britain and the United States. During the year a new and revised edition for distribution in the United States was prepared, and 102,700 copies were printed. No new edition was necessary in Great Britain, the stock on hand being sufficient.

Our "Canada West" booklet deals with settlement opportunities and general information concerning Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. It is issued in two editions, one for distribution in Great Britain and one for the United States. The British edition consists of thirty-two pages.

carrying maps, text, and illustrations, and a coloured cover. This booklet was revised and 307,800 copies printed, practically all of which were shipped to Great Britain. The United States edition was also revised and 200,000 copies printed for distribution in that country.

Our "Eastern Canada" booklet is designed to give information about Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, in the same way that "Canada West" does about the western provinces. The two booklets are uniform in style. Of the "Eastern Canada" booklet two British editions were received from the printer in 1925-26, one early in the year and the other toward the close. The first edition consisted of 87,450 copies, of which 77,450 were sent to Great Britain and 10,000 retained for use in Canada and elsewhere. The second edition consisted of 154,350 copies, of which 149,250 were shipped to Great Britain and 5,100 retained in Canada. The heavy demand for the British edition of this booklet, and also of "Canada West," was due in part to distribution at the British Empire Exhibition. No United States edition of this booklet was necessary during the year, the stock on hand being sufficient for requirements.

Our "Farm Opportunities in Canada" booklet deals with farming opportunities throughout the Dominion, but according to classes of farming rather than according to provinces. It is a booklet of 32 pages, printed in two colours, illustrated, and containing an outline map of the Dominion of Canada. Three editions were prepared early in the year, one of 190,000 copies for Great Britain and Northern Ireland; one of 10,000 copies for the Irish Free State, and one of 47,500 copies for the United States. Later in the year a second United States edition was ordered to supply the demand from that country, and 110,650 copies were printed, making a total printing for the United States in the year of 158,150.

"Canada, the New Homeland," is a twelve-page folder showing a map of the world in colours on one side, and information about Canada in text and illustrations on the other. It was issued mainly for distribution at the British Empire Exhibition. The quantity printed in the year was 203,500 copies.

A "Vest Pocket Memorandum Book" containing information in concise form about Canada, a map of the Dominion in colours, and with blank pages for memoranda purposes, was issued, mainly for distribution at the British Empire Exhibition. The quantity printed was 100,700.

In connection with the excursion of the American Agricultural Editors' Association across Western Canada in August and September, 1925, a booklet was compiled covering the route travelled by the excursionists, with notes at some length upon each of the Western Provinces and upon the points at which stops were made. The booklet was compiled in such a way that it would be useful either for general information or as the basis of special articles on Western Canada. The edition was limited to 150 copies.

In connection with the Norse-Centennial Exposition held at St. Paul, Minneapolis, U.S.A., in the summer of 1925, at which the department was represented, a vest pocket booklet giving some concise information about Canada, along with some matter of special interest to Norwegians, was printed in the Norwegian language and distributed at the exposition. The edition consisted of 10,000 copies.

Our "Manual of Citizenship" booklet is intended for the information and guidance of new arrivals in Canada. An edition of 50,018 copies was printed in English during the year, of which 40,000 copies were sent to Great Britain.

A special pamphlet, "Canada's New Wonder Wheat," dealing with the production of Garnet wheat by the Canadian Government Experimental Farm and the enlarged possibilities which this new early-ripening wheat offers to settlers, was compiled and printed. Tables were included showing estimated costs of farming per acre in Canada and the United States, the figures being taken from American sources. Fifty thousand copies of this pamphlet were printed, for distribution mainly in the United States.

A leaflet "Information on Shipping Settlers' Effects to Western Canada" was revised and 10,000 copies printed for distribution in the United States.

Four sets of Lectures, for the use of our representatives and others in Great Britain, were revised and printed in quantities of 500 each.

A reprint of our "Eastern Canada" booklet in the French language was made. The quantity printed was 25,550.

A reprint of our "Descriptive Atlas of Canada" in the French language was made. The quantity printed was 25,366.

Following is a summary of the principal general publicity literature issued by the department during the year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Descriptive Atlas of Canada, United States edition | 102,700 |
| Descriptive Atlas of Canada, French edition | 25,366 |
| Canada West booklet, British edition | 307,800 |
| Canada West booklet, United States edition | 200,000 |
| Eastern Canada booklet, British edition | 87,450 |
| Eastern Canada booklet, British edition (second printing) | 154,350 |
| Eastern Canada booklet, French edition | 25,550 |
| Farm Opportunities in Canada, British edition | 190,000 |
| Farm Opportunities in Canada, Irish Free State edition | 10,000 |
| Farm Opportunities in Canada, United States edition | 47,500 |
| Farm Opportunities in Canada, United States edition (second printing) | 110,650 |
| Canada, the New Homeland | 203,500 |
| Vest Pocket Memorandum Book | 100,700 |
| American Agricultural Editors' booklet | 150 |
| Vest Pocket Norwegian booklet | 10,000 |
| Manual of Citizenship, British edition | 50,018 |
| Canada's New Wonder Wheat pamphlet | 50,000 |
| Information on Shipping Settlers' Effects, leaflet | 10,000 |
| Lectures, four sets, 500 each | 2,000 |
| Canada Week by Week | 37,000 |
| Total | 1,724,734 |

With the exception of the Norwegian booklet, on which some outside assistance was required, all of the above were prepared for publication and "seen through the press" by the regular staff of the Publicity Branch.

### News and Feature Articles

The Publicity Branch supplies news and feature articles to newspapers, magazines, and publicity organizations. Special information is supplied, and special articles written, upon request. Co-operation is maintained with publicity organizations in Great Britain and the United States through which our articles have a wide circulation. During the year 61 articles were prepared and distributed from headquarters, and 260 articles were edited for special distribution in the United States. Recorded circulation in the United States amounted to 182,551,652. Reports from Great Britain show a recorded circulation there in the same period of 430,652,370.

### Lectures

No special lecture campaign was inaugurated during the year, work of this kind being now mainly confined to the regular agents of the department in Great Britain, and to volunteer lecturers who call upon the department for information and lecture material. In addition to the loose-leaf lectures referred to in my last annual report, four different sets of lectures were revised and brought up to date during the year, and 500 copies of each were printed. New lantern slides to the number of 922 were supplied for lecture purposes.

### Motion Pictures and Photographs

No new motion pictures were made by the department during the year, but additional copies were printed from existing negatives for use both in Great Britain and the United States. The demand for photographs for publicity purposes continues, and the distribution shows a substantial increase over the previous

year, the numbers being 3,402 and 2,640 respectively. Many of these photographs are used for reproduction in newspapers and magazines, and have a wide circulation.

### Journalists and Editorial Parties

The year's operations under this heading were particularly active and fruitful. Acting in co-operation with the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway the department extended an invitation to the American Agricultural Editors' Association to make a trip of two weeks' duration to points in Canada where they could observe for themselves the agricultural development and opportunities. The invitation was accepted, and the party, consisting of 65 persons, representing agricultural papers published in the United States with an aggregate circulation of nearly ten millions, made the trip in a special train through Western Canada from Winnipeg to the coast and return. The westbound trip was on the Canadian Pacific Railway; the eastbound on the Canadian National. The visitors were personally accompanied by representatives of the two railway companies, and by the Director of Publicity of this department. Stops were made at principal points to allow the editors an opportunity to investigate conditions, and to meet actual settlers, many of whom were originally from the United States. The editors returned home with many expressions of enthusiasm, not only for Canada's great natural resources and scenic attractions, but also for the type of people they had met and the hospitality which had been tendered them. Many columns of comment appeared in their papers, and will have the effect, not only of directing attention to Canada, but of making this country better understood and regarded in a still more friendly spirit by our neighbours south of "the line."

### General

Aside from the activities already outlined, some information may be given concerning the more general work of the Publicity Branch. During the year 13,078 inquiries were received, mainly concerning settlement opportunities in Canada, but also ranging into all sorts of topics. These inquiries all received attention, and, in the case of land settlement inquiries, were sent on to our agents in the proper territory for personal follow-up. Aside from answers to these inquiries 6,796 letters were written in connection with the business of the branch. Booklets or other literature were mailed to 19,518 persons. A weekly news bulletin was compiled and printed and 52 issues of it distributed during the year. Journalists and publicists visiting Ottawa were given personal attention, and others who wrote for special information had their requirements supplied. While the business of the branch has to do essentially with immigration, the view is taken that anything which makes Canada better known and appreciated, either at home or in other countries, has a relationship to successful immigration activity, and no request for information goes unanswered on the ground that it does not come within the scope of this department.

## REPORT OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION COMMISSIONER, A. W. TOLMIE

The main work of this branch during 1925-26 was Canada's continued participation in the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, and at the New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition at Dunedin, New Zealand. The small staff maintained at the head office in Ottawa, carried out the work of preparation and installation at the many state and county fairs in the United States, covering territory that would likely meet with the best results; this being mainly in the Central States. Work along these lines was also actively carried on in Great

Britain, and exhibits were placed in a large number of shows held at central points. Renewals to the permanent exhibit in the Imperial Institute at London were made, also to several of the Immigration offices in the British Isles.

The commencement of the fiscal year saw the interior of the Canadian Pavilion at Wembley being changed in view of the continuation of the British Empire Exhibition. The Pavilion still retained the divisions as originally planned; one section to house the display of natural resources, the other for exhibits of manufactured goods. In the natural resources section the mineral exhibit was made more prominent by a rearrangement of the display. The agricultural, forestry and fruit sections also presented a better appearance through the experience gained last year. Notable changes were made throughout the manufacturers' section, new exhibits replacing those of the previous year, many new firms taking the space of those retiring. I am pleased to state that the showing of agricultural machinery both in quantity and attractiveness, was appreciated by the public, and gave a splendid and lasting impression to those interested in agricultural development.

The exhibition buildings were opened to the public from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. from the opening day, May 9, to the close of the exhibition, October 31. The ceremonies on both occasions were performed by the Duke of York, President of the British Empire Exhibition.

The attendance almost reached the 10,000,000 mark. It is highly significant that the educational bodies throughout the country continued the good work of 1924, in sending the children to the exhibition. Pupils from private and public schools came in goodly numbers, and the impressions formed by them constitute one of the best mediums in making Canada and her wonderful resources known to the people of the Mother Land. During the year there appeared to be an appreciable number of visitors from the continent, many of whom expressed their satisfaction at being able to visit so comprehensive an exhibit, which apparently was their first opportunity of seeing the Dominion's wealth in natural and manufactured products.

The interest taken in the exhibition by His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family was graciously given in the interests of the Empire, and each visit to the Canadian Pavilion marked another bright day in the annals of our work. Prior to the opening day, and while we were busy reconstructing the exhibit, the Prince of Wales, before departure on his long visit to the Argentine and South Africa, paid a visit to the exhibit to see at first hand, the many important changes for the better which were being made in the many buildings occupied by the dominions and colonies.

The Information Bureau fulfilled its mission as last year, information being given on all phases of Canadian life and activity. Literature as authorized by the several departments was available for all who desired it. The distribution leaves no doubt as to the sustained interest in Canada's development, and an eager desire to learn whatever can be learned through this medium.

Several changes were made in the water-power exhibit which tended to give a more realistic showing of this great asset of the Dominion.

The mineral section was subject to considerable rearrangement. Canadian material for the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition had to be withdrawn and dispatched. This was accomplished without any apparent weakening of the display. Owing to the number of inquiries that were made from time to time during 1924, it was deemed advisable to open an additional bureau in this section where inquiries could be received at once, leaving the general office at this section free for more detailed work. The co-operation of the various provinces through their Mines Departments, have been highly appreciated.

The character of the literature and maps distributed has been of a high order. The valuable specimens of gold and silver loaned through the courtesy of the provinces, have all been safely returned.

It was again deemed advisable to have representatives of the Department of Mines sent over to give expert advice and information about the mineral resources of the Dominion, and especially of recent developments and new fields of operations. Mr. John McLeish, Director of the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, and Mr. Hugh Spence were delegated to this work, and I am sure the value of the service rendered in this connection will be permanent. A great amount of outside work was undertaken by them, much of which originated at Wembley.

Again much interest was shown in the display of Canadian fish. The keen competition of buyers on the London market has practically ensured the sale of the whole of this and next year's pack of salmon. I know of at least one firm which has deemed it advisable to enter into a long term contract for securing a future supply. This firm has appointed a Canadian expert to represent them in Canada during the entire period of the contract.

*Agriculture.*—The dominant feature of Canada's display was kept well to the fore, and all information asked for was given by the competent officials in charge. It indeed would be difficult to spend an hour in the Pavilion without being impressed with the great wealth of the Dominion in her agricultural resources. A new model in butter was presented to the public—The Prince of Wales as " Chief Morning Star," from a photo taken near Banff, Alberta, during His Highness' visit to the Stoney Indians.

The forestry section was continued on the same basis as last year, and very pleasing results have accrued to the Dominion from the display. Large sales have been made, one prominent English railway ordering 60,000,000 feet of Douglas fir for replacement of sleepers on their system.

The fruit exhibit was very well patronized, and the realistic setting of the dioramas with the fresh fruits in the foreground, continued to make this display a most popular one. Many inquiries were received during the exhibition. In some cases, large London buyers of fruit have appointed their own agents in Canada so as to be sure of obtaining the best varieties and a constant supply.

*Parks.*—New and attractive dioramas depicting Canada's National Parks, were a great source of attraction. Literature covering the wonders of their large " playgrounds of the people " was available to all interested. This wonderful asset of the Dominion has made a deep impression on the people of Great Britain and the continent which will be reflected in due time by the larger flow of tourists to Canada.

The renewal of the permanent exhibit in the Imperial Institute was undertaken shortly after the close of the British Empire Exhibition. Careful selection of materials to execute this work was withdrawn from our general exhibit. In the mineral section at the Imperial Institute, many of the large display cases had to be entirely emptied, repainted, and new material substituted in place of that taken out. Old reading matter that was out of date was replaced by new, and a general rearrangement effected. The same work was carried out in the agricultural section. In the fruit division, processed fruit was renewed or reprocessed. Owing to the forestry court being in the hands of the decorators, the exhibit was only assembled at the Institute. Those in charge of this work at the Institute have undertaken to make this installation themselves.

Complying with a request made by the Director of the Kew Gardens Museum, large specimens of timber both rough and dressed, were donated at

the close of the British Empire Exhibition. The large number of visitors that pass through that museum annually should make this permanent exhibit of special value.

Special work was undertaken in six of the agents' offices in Great Britain. New fixtures were placed in the windows and exhibits installed in an attractive manner.

### New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition, Dunedin

Canada's display is housed in one of the most prominent and conspicuous buildings in the grounds. The whole space (28,000 feet) is known as the Canadian Court.

Owing to the term of the exhibition extending into next fiscal year, a fuller report will be made next year.

Every detail was completed prior to the opening day, November 17, and this in spite of the great difficulties in obtaining freight and supplies when most needed, due to the very disturbed condition of labour and the Seamen's Strike which held up all shipping for a long period.

The exhibition was opened by His Excellency Sir Charles Ferguson, Governor General.

The natural products of the Dominion and also the manufacturing interests are placed prominently before the public. Much interest has been evinced by the public and the attendance has been excellent.

The Press gave Canada the premier position as regards exhibits, and the artistic presentation of them. The scenic effects are praised on every hand. Information and Publicity Bureaux are established, and those in charge give to inquirers both literature and advice on subjects pertaining to the natural resources and trade of the Dominion. When full details are available, I am sure the Dunedin Exhibition will have proved another success so far as Canada is concerned.

The results of the year's work have been satisfactory. I confidently expect that the relations established both in trade and commerce, and the better understanding of existing conditions, will strengthen the bonds existing within the Empire.

In conclusion I wish to make special mention to the efficiency of the staff I have had in connection with the work of the Exhibition Commission. The success achieved is entirely due to their efforts and co-operation.

## REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF WOMEN'S BRANCH, MISS M. V. BURNHAM

The Women's Branch was formed in 1919 and functions as a branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

This report will explain briefly the care given to women and children coming to Canada. Previous to sailing they are interviewed and given accurate information regarding conditions in Canada; they receive watchful care at the ports on arrival and on the train; they are helped and advised at final destination and general supervision is given until they become established in Canada.

The headquarters of the branch is in Ottawa, where there is a supervisor and staff. Canadian women officers are employed at the principal agencies in Great Britain. Women officers and conductresses for the trains are at the ports of arrival in Canada also women officers are stationed at Montreal and Toronto. The Steamship Conductresses form the link between Great Britain and Canada and give the necessary care on board ship. At ports of arrival the Red Cross Society, Travellers' Aid, and the representatives of the religious denominations such as the Y.W.C.A., and the Catholic Women's League, the Church of England, United Church, Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, Jewish Aid, etc., are

actively engaged in helping the newcomer. The next important link in the aftercare is the Canadian Women's Hostels in each province to which house-workers seeking employment are destined. The majority of the girls are then placed in situations by the Employment Service. Representatives of the various churches are in close touch with the Hostel Superintendents, and follow up and visit the girls of their own denomination. Next to be mentioned are the Social Service Organizations in this country who assist the newcomer who is in difficulty. The Social Service Department of some of the larger hospitals are in close touch with the Women's Branch.

The Land Settlement Branch from time to time makes investigations for the Women's Branch.

A list of organizations which help the newcomer to become established is found at the end of this report.

### In Great Britain

A report of the work done by the women officers in the British Isles is given in the Director's report (see page 29).

Under present regulations all unaccompanied women from Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State who are coming to Canada to settle and are not joining their husbands are required to have a sailing permit, and must satisfy the Canadian emigration officer that the settlement arrangements in this country are satisfactory.

Many thousands of women have been interviewed by our Canadian women officers in the British Isles who work under the agents in the principal agencies. Permits have been issued to 6,770 women, and of this number 6,677 had arrived at the end of March, 1926.

### In Canada

At Quebec, Halifax, and St. John, a woman officer meets every boat on arrival, confers with the steamship conductress and receives from her a list of unaccompanied women. The following table shows the number of women and children who arrived at Canadian Atlantic ports during the past year:—

| | Women | Children |
|---|---|---|
| Quebec | 13,009 | 11,591 |
| Halifax | 4,127 | 3,732 |
| St. John | 2,738 | 2,827 |

Steamship conductresses are employed by the Canadian Pacific, White Star, Cunard and Anchor Donaldson Lines. They come ashore with the Canadian woman officer when the ship docks in order to discuss special cases needing attention. The woman officer at the port is a member of all boards of inquiry which are held on unaccompanied women. She visits those who are detained through illness or any other cause. The train conductresses are under her supervision and they receive their orders from her.

### Immigration Conductresses

The Train Conductresses are responsible for all unaccompanied women and families on the trains they conduct. Many girls are young and inexperienced. The conductress sees that proper discipline is observed on the trains. She arranges that young girls are met either by the Travellers' Aid or some responsible person. She gives assistance to all women and children on her train who may need help. She is also responsible for the young girls destined to the various hostels and must make proper provision for their safe arrival at destination.

During the past year there have been many children travelling alone, and Empire Settlement families with little children who required a great deal of care. The newcomers receive their first impression of Canada on the trains. They are not accustomed to Canadian money nor the Canadian trains; they are tired and weary after the ocean voyage and become easily discouraged and at times wish they had never left home. (It is then that the conductress is able to do valuable work.) The following extracts from the conductresses' reports illustrate the nature of the work.

"There were 267 people on my train and 25 children under 5 years of age. There were two special cars reserved for unaccompanied women. The passengers were all a good type, healthy and full of grit with the determination to make good. No diner or sleeper on this special, but a newstand where we could get canned goods, milk, biscuits, bread, etc. Child aged 5 years travelling alone and going to father in Western Canada. On arrival at ———— child very croupy and feverish. Seen by Dr. ———— who prescribed. I was able to secure a berth and give the child special attention on the journey as to food and rest. Child's temperature normal on reaching destination."

. . . . . .

"There was a special car reserved for unaccompanied women and hostel girls. There was neither diner nor sleeper but the train officials aided the passengers who were able to get their meals nicely on the stoves in the car. Coaches swept and watered at divisional points. There were 43 little children in this party requiring medical attention."

. . . . . .

"On this train, in addition to the unaccompanied women, there were 32 Empire Settlement families with 125 children. Tea and stew were made by the Dining Car Department. The children, however, needed a great deal of attention on this western trip."

. . . . . .

"Several of the timid foreign women came to me to get little things for them at the stations such as coffee, tea and sugar, ten cents worth. This little assistance made all the difference in the journey for them."

. . . . . .

"Cars Nos. ———— were reserved for unaccompanied women and hostel girls. At 9 p.m. I saw that all the men left the car reserved for women. By 10 p.m. the women and girls had all settled down for the night."

"Several of the women passengers expressed their appreciation of the work done by this department. It was their opinion that many of the unaccompanied women and girls would not reach their original destinations but for the unobtrusive yet unremitting care given them en route by the conductresses."

"Mr. ———— going to Winnipeg asked me if I could give him my name and address as he expected his wife and family and was much worried about them travelling alone but said he was relieved to see the system of caring for the unaccompanied women."

. . . . . .

Thousands of women and children have their first journey in this country made less wearisome by the conductresses. The women who are employed in this capacity are all required to have experience in nursing and social service work. They give first aid treatment on the trains, and carry first aid kits. These officers are required to have tact and good judgment in order to deal with the various problems which arise.

### Travellers' Aid

The Travellers' Aid has workers at all important stations to assist the travelling public. Splendid work is done for the newly arrived settlers by this organization in Canada. They are always ready to give the conductresses any assistance which may be required.

## Houseworkers Arriving at Atlantic Ports

| | |
|---|---|
| British | 5,753 |
| Arabian | 3 |
| Armenian | 18 |
| Austrian | 16 |
| Belgian | 39 |
| Bulgarian | 3 |
| Czecho-Slovak | 49 |
| Dutch | 33 |
| Esthonian | 7 |
| Finnish | 313 |
| French | 29 |
| German | 151 |
| Greek | 42 |
| Hungarian | 79 |
| Italian | 160 |
| Jugo-Slav | 41 |
| Latvian | 14 |
| Lithuanian | 74 |
| Luxemburg | 5 |
| Persian | 1 |
| Polish | 900 |
| Roumanian | 152 |
| Russian | 752 |
| Scandinavian— | |
| Danish | 85 |
| Icelandic | 4 |
| Norwegian | 96 |
| Swedish | 82 |
| Spanish | 1 |
| Swiss | 40 |
| Syrian | 17 |
| Turkish | 8 |
| Ukrainian | 40 |
| U.S. Citizens | 2 |
| | 9,009 |

## Canadian Women's Hostels

There is a Canadian Women's Hostel in each province at which houseworkers seeking employment may receive 24 to 48 hours' free accommodation on arrival. This is paid for by the Immigration Department. Hostels situated at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Vancouver, are managed by local committees and receive, in most cases, grants from the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The superintendents send in a monthly report to the department on work accomplished.

The Canadian Women's Hostel in Montreal looks after many girls in transit through that city to other destinations and who have occasion to stop off for a short time. Girls living in Montreal use the Hostel as a club on their days off or when changing situations. Experience shows that girls are much happier where they have "their own Hostel," which serves as a home in a strange land. This Hostel placed 714 girls in domestic employment during the year.

The Hostel in Toronto is a busy centre, owing to so many of the newcomers settling in and about that city. Evening classes are provided for the girls. A tennis court is available for their use in the summer months and their days off are made very pleasant.

In addition to the work of the Canadian Women's Hostel both at Montreal and Toronto much valuable work in placement and aftercare has been done by Loretto Community House at Montreal and the Catholic Women's League Hostel at Toronto, both of which organizations offer an excellent home centre for the newcomers.

In Calgary the superintendent of the hostel, in addition to houseworkers, welcomes all Empire Settlement families who arrive at that distributing centre, to be placed by the Land Settlement Branch on farms.

The Hostels in Winnipeg and Regina have been much appreciated by girls who settle in or near these centres.

In order that distribution may be more general, arrangements have been made that houseworkers will receive 24 to 48 hours' free accommodation at the following institutions, in addition to other Hostels already mentioned:—

Catholic Women's League Hostel, Halifax.
Catholic Women's League Hostel, St. John.
Loretto Community House, Montreal.
Y.W.C.A., Ottawa.
King's Daughters Guild, Ottawa.
Catholic Women's League Hostel, Toronto.
Y.W.C.A., London.
Y.W.C.A., Hamilton.
Catholic Women's Hostel, Winnipeg.
Y.W.C.A., Edmonton.
Rosary Hall, Edmonton.
Y.W.C.A., Vancouver.
Queen Mary's Coronation Hostel, Vancouver.
Y.W.C.A., Victoria.
Joyce Hostel, Kelowna, B.C.

A total number of 1,711 girls have received accommodation on arrival at the hostels and institutions above mentioned.

The Catholic Women's Hostels and Rosary Halls have done good work during the past year for girls under their supervision. The Sisters of Service have been especially successful in their work amongst girls.

### Co-operation with the Department of Health

The names of all young women who come to Canada to be married have been forwarded, as in previous years, to Dr. Helen MacMurchy, of the Department of Health, who sends literature. These girls are put in touch with someone to whom they can apply if they need special advice in medical matters. Dr. MacMurchy reports many letters of appreciation.

### The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women

This society is recognized as the Women's Branch of the Overseas Settlement Committee and advises that committee upon questions connected with the overseas setttlement and emigration of women as well as assisting in the reunion of families. During the year 1925, according to their report, 374 women and 121 children came to Canada in seven conducted parties. The children referred to were with their mothers and in every case were coming to join the husbands who were already established in this country. Careful investigation had been made by the department before any of the above families sailed, in order that we might be assured that settlement arrangements were entirely satisfactory. According to our report for the fiscal year, the S.O.S.B.W., referred for investigation, the cases of 178 women with 425 children. Of this number 60 women with 161 children actually arrived, and there were 109 cases pending of families who were coming out with transportation loans from this society.

A test examination for houseworkers was arranged by the S.O.S.B.W., as they considered that girls who take this examination might be able to command better wages overseas. It is interesting to note, from the report referred to, the following statement:

"The question of training for overseas settlers, both men and women, is much to the fore and has formed the subject of many informal conventions during the past year. Although no definite scheme of training has yet been evolved, it is believed that during 1926 developments in this direction may be hoped for."

The Women's Branch is in close touch with the S.O.S.B.W. Though the ocean lies between, our aims are the same, namely, care enroute and satisfactory settlement of women and children in Canada, and this branch gladly co-operates with the S.O.S.B.W., to accomplish this end.

The supervisor has been glad to meet some members of this Society's Committee who have visited Canada during the past year. She wishes to record appreciation of kindly references to the work of this branch by the S.O.S.B.W., in their sixth annual report.

### The Red Cross

The department's annual report records, with appreciation, an account of the work done for the new comers by the Canadian Red Cross Society at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, and St. John. The following statistics, issued by the Red Cross give one an idea of the numbers of women and children who are welcomed in the nurseries operated in the Dominion Immigration Buildings at ocean ports.

| — | Number of ships | Number of children cared for | Number of infants cared for | Number of women cared for | Treatments | Follow-up cards sent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec | 163 | 8,806 | 792 | 6,506 | 128 | 2,441 |
| St. John | 27 | 2,526 | 242 | 2,010 | 81 | 903 |
| Halifax | 187 | 1,954 | 138 | 1,799 | 116 | 830 |
| Totals | 377 | 13,286 | 1,172 | 10,315 | 325 | 4,174 |

A trained nurse is in charge at each port nursery. The tired mothers are able to get a cup of tea and put their infants to bed while waiting for the train. They are able to discuss their difficulties with the nurse and to get their baggage checked. The nursery on a busy day is a most interesting sight. Many little children are to be seen seated at small red tables, with their mugs of milk and biscuits, which are supplied by the Red Cross Society.

The welfare work does not stop at the port. The observant nurse is able to find out, while in conversation with mothers, those who require visits. The names are given in to the Red Cross headquarters and the districts in which the people settle are advised of their arrival. The nurseries are always open to both British and foreign families.

The equipment and space are provided by the Department of Immigration but, as stated in other reports, the credit of the work is entirely due to the Red Cross Society and it is impossible to estimate the value of this work done at the ports. Visitors are much impressed with the care which is given to the mothers and babies in the nurseries.

### The United Services Fund

The United Services Benevolent Fund is an ex-canteen fund in Great Britain. Part of this money is administered for the benefit of British ex-service women. The Supervisor of the Women's Branch acts in Canada for this committee in order that women who apply for aid may have their need enquired into and dealt with by someone nearer than London, England.

The financial assistance given this year to ex-service women in Canada has been much appreciated by the recipients. In one case a mother was enabled with the money received from this fund, to give her child special medical treatment making weekly trips to a nearby city. The little one's life was saved. Another report is of a young mother of three children who was enabled to take much

needed X-ray treatment. Several young women who have been, through ill health, in financial straits, have been helped over their difficulties at the critical moment.

The supervisor wishes to express appreciation to the Service Fund Committee who have made it possible for this financial assistance to be given ex-service women who have settled in Canada.

### The Empire Settlement Scheme

Since the Empire Settlement Act came into force in the spring of 1923, household workers from the British Isles intending to take domestic employment in Canada, have been able to secure passage assistance. In order to encourage young women to take situations on farms a rebate of £6 was given to any woman who remained for one year on a farm and made repayment of the balance of her loan.

The new reduced rates which came into force in January, 1926, are explained elsewhere (see page 24).

During the past fiscal year warrants for loans were issued to 1,943 house-workers. The majority of these girls came out under the auspices of the Dominion Government. Between January 1, and March 31, 1926, 231 houseworkers had arrived under the new scheme. In addition, 260 nominations had been received by the department from relatives and friends in this country for houseworkers from the British Isles, 27 of these girls had arrived by the end of March, 1926.

Houseworkers who have not been nominated by friends, relatives, or employers in Canada, and who have no definite situation to come to, are able to get the reduced rate provided they are bona fide domestics and come forward to the Canadian Women's Hostels. They are placed in work either by the superintendent of the Hostel or the Employment Service, according to the location. Aftercare is given by the Hostels and officers of the department in co-operation with other organizations.

A careful record is kept by the department of every girl who comes out under this scheme. The largest numbers go to Toronto and Montreal. The annual report from Toronto is of interest, and representative of general conditions. This report shows that 743 girls were under the supervision of the woman officer in Toronto, and that of this number 81 per cent remained in housework, 14 per cent took other employment, and 5 per cent were married. Record of payment is as follows:— 47 per cent paid loans in full; of the balance, 13 per cent paying regularly; 21 per cent paying irregularly; 17 per cent not paying, and 2 per cent deported.

The report from our Montreal woman officer on 284 girls under her supervision indicates that 94 per cent are still in domestic employment, and 97 per cent repaying their loans. There has been a woman officer in Montreal since the scheme started, and the result of careful follow up work is seen in this statement. However, it must be especially noted that the percentage of girls joining relatives and friends in Montreal is not nearly so great as in the city of Toronto. The relatives and the friends are often the ones who assist girls to find other employment than domestic work.

Both the women officers in Montreal and Toronto are in close touch with the Hostels, local welfares, social services, and religious organizations, and it is only through their assistance that it is possible to give the necessary supervision. The woman officer in Montreal, in addition to supervision of girls who come out under the Empire Settlement Scheme and settle there, meets incoming ships to assist any unaccompanied women passengers. She meets a number of trains, as many girls destined elsewhere change at Montreal. She co-operates closely with all organizations. In Toronto the woman officer has more girls under her supervision owing to the fact that the larger number settle in that district. From time to time the conductresses assist both the Montreal and Toronto women officers in investigations.

In Windsor where there is no woman officer or Hostel, the Empire Settlement girls are under the supervision of the immigration inspector, and the following statistics are given by him regarding 39 girls: Paid in full, 12; paying regularly, 15; paying irregularly, 9; no payments, 3. Out of the 39 girls, 7 are in other work than domestic.

In addition to the houseworkers who come out under the Empire Settlement Scheme, young women from Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, who are paying their own fare and coming out to join relatives or to be married, are given the necessary assistance, and receive careful supervision.

### Employment Service

The Employment Service have always co-operated very fully with this branch, and have furnished statistics and reports as requested. Quarterly statements listing openings for houseworkers in Canada as shown by employers' orders in the 68 offices in Canada, are sent in to the department regularly, and forwarded to our London office for their information.

Reports of placements of houseworkers, clerical, industrial, and factory workers are sent in regularly to the department in order that we may know whether girls coming out to take domestic employment remain at that work.

The Employment Service in Regina places all girls who go to that province. In addition they collect loans for the department and make investigations when necessary. The result of work done by them has been most satisfactory.

### Houseworkers from the Continent

Unaccompanied women from the continent of Europe are followed up by the department. Special letters have been sent out in 1,253 cases during the past year, and investigations have been made when necessary. Under the Agreement between the department and the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, domestics from the continent have been brought forward to approved situations. The result of this movement will be reported in the next annual report.

### National Organizations

The following organizations are engaged in work amongst the newly arrived settlers in Canada:—

Canadian Council of Agriculture.
Catholic Women's League of Canada.
Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.
Great War Veteran's Association of Canada.
Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire.
National Committee of Mental Hygiene.
National Council of Women.
Red Cross Society of Canada.
Social Service Council of Canada.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
Travellers' Aid Society.
Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England.
Women's Christian Temperance Union of Canada.
Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada.
Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.

A practical piece of immigration work is being done by the I.O.D.E., in the Bonaventure Station, Montreal, where a Matron has been employed who speaks several languages, to assist the women and children in the immigration waiting room. The newcomers have shown great appreciation of the kindly attention they receive from the I.O.D.E., workers.

The Supervisor of the Women's Branch, when possible, attends conferences and executive committee meetings of the above organizations, and also gives addresses in connection with the work done when required.

## REPORT OF THE DIVISION COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, EASTERN DIVISION, J. S. FRASER

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, 95,536 immigrants applied for admission at the ports in the Eastern Division, which covers the International boundary east of Port Arthur, the ocean ports on the Atlantic seaboard in Canada, also the ports of Ellis Island and Boston in the United States. Of these, 84,662 were admitted to Canada and 10,874 rejected and deported. The two following tabulated statements show the disposition of those applying for admission to Canada as immigrants:—

STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, Investigations, Prosecutions and Cash Deposits at Border Ports during the year

| Ports | Admissioos | Rejections | Appeals | | | | Investigations | Prosecutions | Cash Deposits | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sustained | Dismissed | By permit or otherwise | Pending | | | Refund | Forfeited | Pending | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Aroostook Jct. | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beebe Jct. | 372 | 538 | | | | | 16 | | 2,900 | | 150 | 3,050 |
| Bridgeburg | 1,051 | 519 | | 2 | 9 | 3 | 10 | | 4,450 | | 200 | 4,650 |
| Brockville | 48 | 8 | | | | | 22 | | | | | |
| Coaticook | 201 | 67 | | | | | 12 | | 43 | | 207 | 250 |
| Cobourg | 5 | 3 | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Comin's Mills | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cornwall | 48 | 60 | | | | | 12 | | 400 | | | 400 |
| Crystal Beach | 1 | 168 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debec | 19 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmundston | 40 | 12 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Erie Beach | 15 | 92 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Erie | 73 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frelighsburg | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton | | | | | | | | | 1,600 | 450 | 7,050 | 9,100 |
| Kingston | 17 | 10 | | | | | 26 | | | | | |
| Lacolle | 776 | 729 | | 12 | 6 | 2 | 22 | | 4,605 | | | 4,605 |
| Malone | 92 | 106 | | | 2 | | | | 550 | | | 550 |
| McAdam Jct. | 80 | 11 | | | | | | 1 | 200 | | 50 | 250 |
| Megantic | 18 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milltown | 14 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal | 97 | 42 | 1 | 3 | 39 | | 1,617 | 2 | 11,450 | 900 | 16,200 | 28,550 |
| Niagara Falls | 629 | 1,149 | 5 | 8 | 1 | | 1,738 | | 6,190 | 400 | 4,000 | 10,590 |
| Port Lambton | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prescott | 67 | 24 | | | 4 | | 2 | | | | 250 | 250 |
| Richmond Road | 15 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rouses Point | 169 | 140 | 1 | 4 | | | | | 1,050 | | 100 | 1,150 |
| St. Agnes (Huntingdon) | 58 | 16 | | | | | 8 | 1 | | | | |
| St. Albans | 260 | 146 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 450 | | | 450 |
| St. Andrews | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Leonard | 48 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Stephen | 85 | 70 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 23 | | 150 | | | 150 |
| Sarnia | 418 | 250 | | | | | 98 | | 200 | 200 | | 400 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 207 | 87 | | 1 | | | 131 | | 750 | 200 | 500 | 1,450 |
| Sydney | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stanhope | | | | | | | | | 300 | | | 300 |
| Sutton | 571 | 106 | | | | | | | 2,140 | 25 | | 2,165 |
| Toronto | 113 | 7 | | 108 | 56 | 6 | 3,826 | 3 | 12,675 | 550 | 24,725 | 37,950 |
| Trout River | 22 | 39 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Walkerville | 267 | 1,112 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Windsor | 2,914 | 4,820 | | 86 | 20 | 5 | 2,579 | | 5,950 | 450 | 19,300 | 25,700 |
| Yarmouth | 28 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other ports | 65 | 53 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 8,947 | 10,438 | 9 | 230 | 140 | 17 | 10,148 | 7 | 56,053 | 3,175 | 72,732 | 131,960 |

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals, Rejections, Admissions, Appeals, etc., at Ocean Ports

| Ports | Immigrant Arrivals | Rejected by Board of Inquiry | Appeals | | | | Total | | Cases referred to Board of Inquiry | Investigations | Trans-Atlantic passenger vessels examined | Crew Manifests submitted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sustained | Dismissed | By Permit or otherwise | Pending | Admitted | Rejected and deported by Board of Inquiry | | | | |
| Quebec | 41,030 | 137 | 1 | 23 | 69 | ..... | 40,963 | 67 | 200 | 32 | 212 | 69 |
| St. John | 12,267 | 46 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 12,245 | 22 | 58 | 151 | 47 | 584 |
| Halifax | 20,573 | 138 | ..... | 38 | 49 | 6 | 20,490 | 83 | 138 | 45 | 216 | 976 |
| New York | 1,199 | 70 | 3 | 22 | 31 | ..... | 1,163 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montreal | 151 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 144 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 988 |
| Sydney | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 486 | 1 | 467 |
| North Sydney | 463 | 33 | ..... | 3 | 5 | ..... | 435 | 28 | 138 | 131 | ..... | 521 |
| Boston | 27 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 1 | ..... | 73 | ..... | ..... |
| | 75,715 | 436 | 7 | 92 | 175 | 9 | 75,471 | 245 | 538 | 918 | 531 | 3,605 |

The above statistical tables while showing immigrant arrivals do not show the amount of passenger traffic. The number of passengers arriving at Atlantic ports during the year is estimated at over 213,000. A very large passenger traffic from the international boundary ports is also in evidence. At the port of Niagara Falls, the passenger traffic shows a total of approximately 5,500,000. At this port 920,739 automobiles were entered, as against 714,309 for the year previous, an increase in automobile traffic of 206,430. At Windsor, 8,687,432 passengers entered, an increase of 2,556,612. These two ports are the largest in the volume of business transacted but the same relative increase in traffic is reported from other ports, at Lacolle, Que., approximately 200,000 entering by highway.

## ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

The following statement will show that notice of liability for administrative fines was served on transportation companies in 38 cases for bringing to Canada immigrants who were either mentally or physically defective. This is a decrease of 121 cases under last year and indicates more careful medical examination previous to embarkation.

| Port | Cause | Number | Amount Collected | Assessed | Refunded | Pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Quebec | Mentally defective | 6 | 1,200 | 600 | 600 | ..... |
| | Physically defective | 8 | 200 | 100 | 100 | ..... |
| | Contagious or loathsome disease | 4 | 800 | 800 | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | Mentally defective | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Physically defective | 9 | 225 | 100 | 100 | 25 |
| | Contagious or loathsome disease | 2 | 400 | 200 | 200 | ..... |
| St. John | Mentally defective | 3 | 600 | 200 | 400 | ..... |
| | Physically defective | 5 | 125 | 100 | ..... | 25 |
| | Contagious or loathsome disease | 1 | 200 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals | 38 | 3,750 | 2,300 | 1,400 | 50 |

## Money Deposited at Ocean Ports in Lieu of Bonds.

| Ports | Number of deposits | Total amount | Amount refunded | Amount forfeited | Amount pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Halifax | 28 | 3,200 | 100 | ..... | 3,100 |
| Quebec | 6 | 1,450 | 1,100 | ..... | 350 |
| North Sydney | 5 | 890 | 640 | ..... | 250 |
| Sydney | 8 | 820 | 700 | ..... | 120 |
| St. John | 2 | 450 | ..... | ..... | 450 |
| Boston | 2 | 200 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| Montreal | 116 | 28,550 | 11,450 | 900 | 16,200 |
| Totals | 167 | 35,560 | 14,190 | 900 | 20,470 |

## Deportations

The following statement shows the number of persons deported from the Eastern Division subsequent to entry and the statutory causes therefor, 1925-1926.

| — | To United States | To Other Countries |
|---|---|---|
| Accompanying deports | 4 | 90 |
| Arthritis | ..... | 2 |
| Avoiding port of entry | 18 | 32 |
| Bronchitis | ..... | 4 |
| Cancer | ..... | 2 |
| Colitis | ..... | 1 |
| Criminality | 76 | 108 |
| Desertion | ..... | 1 |
| Diabetes | ..... | 1 |
| Endocarditis | ..... | 1 |
| Epilepsy | ..... | 12 |
| Fever, rheumatic | ..... | 1 |
| Gastric ulcer | ..... | 1 |
| Heart disease | ..... | 3 |
| Illegal entry, Sec. 26 (Chinese Imm. Act) | ..... | 7 |
| Immorality | ..... | 1 |
| Insanity | 6 | 76 |
| Mentally defective | 1 | 35 |
| Narcotic Drug Act, violation of | 16 | 18 |
| Neuritis | ..... | 1 |
| Not complying with regulations | ..... | 3 |
| Optic atrophy | ..... | 1 |
| Parkinson's disease | ..... | 1 |
| Physically defective | ..... | 36 |
| Prostitution | 2 | 1 |
| Public charges | 14 | 205 |
| Rheumatism | ..... | 3 |
| Sclerosis | ..... | 2 |
| Syphilis | ..... | 3 |
| Tuberculosis | 1 | 35 |
| Vagrancy | 10 | 21 |
| Venereal disease | ..... | 3 |
| Totals | 148 | 711 |

## Investigations

There are in the Eastern Division three investigating officers who exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a Board of Inquiry at any place in Canada other than a port of entry. One of these officers is located in the province of Ontario and held 351 boards of inquiry and conducted 228 investigations. One investigating officer is located in the province of Quebec and held 55 boards of inquiry and conducted 1,617 investigations. He is attached to the

Immigration office at Montreal, the majority of the investigations being in that district. The greater number of these investigations were in connection with applications arising in the Montreal District, for the admission of immigrants. Investigations of this nature are not as a rule made by the other investigating officers. One investigating officer is assigned to the Maritime Provinces and held 25 boards of inquiry and conducted 105 investigations. This officer in addition acts as an inspector of British immigrant children.

### Catering

Catering services are established at the ports of Quebec, Montreal, St. John, and Halifax, being under departmental management at the first three mentioned ports. The service has been very satisfactory, only one complaint having been received during the year. This complaint was investigated and found not to have been justified.

### General

The present staff numbers 346. Of these 29 are at head office and 243 full time officers and 74 part time inspectors are stationed at the ports of entry. There are 99 such ports, five of which are located in the United States. During the year five ports at which part time officers were employed were closed.

A new immigration building was erected during the year at North Sydney, this being occupied in December, and new immigration buildings were erected by the ferry companies at Walkerville and Sault Ste. Marie.

## REPORT OF THE DIVISION COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, WESTERN DIVISION, THOMAS GELLEY

In preparing the annual report of work performed in the Western District during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, an effort has been made to present as briefly as possible a comprehensive statement of the year's activities.

### Boundary Inspection

During the year 683,903 persons were inspected at the various ports on the international boundary in the Western District. Of these 8,712 were applying for a permanent landing and of the remainder, 668,624 were of the non-immigrant or tourist class, and 6,567 were Canadians who had within the last few years left Canada and who were returning.

Of the 8,712 applying for a landing, 8,021 were admitted and 691 rejected for various reasons. Those admitted brought with them effects to the amount of $662,186, and were in possession of cash to the amount of $2,233,353.

The figures given above compare very favourably in each instance with last year and show a decided increase.

| — | Admitted | Rejected | Non-Immigrants | Settlers' cash | Settlers' effects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925–26 | 8,021 | 691 | 668,624 | $ 2,233,353 | $ 662,186 |
| 1924–25 | 6,069 | 653 | 603,408 | 1,794,722 | 360,479 |
| Increase | 1,952 | 38 | 65,216 | $ 438,631 | $ 301,707 |

Tourist traffic at the majority of ports shows a decided increase, the bulk of this is now coming by automobile and showing every indication of assuming larger proportions this coming year.

One of the most satisfactory indications of a renewed confidence in Western Canada is the large number of returning Canadians admitted through ports in this district during the year. These total 6,567 and in each instance were persons who left Canada with the intention of remaining permanently away, but who subsequently decided that more favourable opportunities awaited them here.

During the year prosecutions to the number of 31 were undertaken by boundary inspectors in this division. Convictions were secured in all cases and fines to the amount of $935 were paid. Cash bonds for $24,388, a large increase over last year, were collected; $17,589 of this having been refunded, the balance being still on hand awaiting final disposition.

It was found necessary to open two additional part-time ports of entry for inspectional purposes during the year, one at Piney, Man., and the other at Wild Horse, Alta. This was due to the opening up of new roads and consequent traffic which required both customs and immigration inspection. The ports in question were officially opened on March 1, 1926.

The following table of statistics will give an idea of the volume of work which has been carried on at each individual port during the fiscal year just ended:—

| Ports | Admissions | Rejections | Appeals Sustained | Appeals Dismissed | Appeals Pending | Non-Immigrants | Returning Canadians | Value of Settlers' effects | Amount of cash |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winnipeg | 51 | | | | | 6,567 | | 700 | 72,050 |
| Bannerman | 59 | 1 | | | | 6,863 | 21 | 10,304 | 4,670 |
| Big Muddy | 33 | | | | | 1,330 | 6 | 10,708 | 17,665 |
| Boissevain | 1 | | | | | 258 | | 475 | 300 |
| Calgary | 44 | 1 | | | 1 | | 6 | | |
| Cardston | 1 | | | | | 84 | | 2,562 | |
| Cartwright | 6 | 2 | | | | 5,517 | 2 | 275 | 450 |
| Coutts | 730 | 90 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 27,691 | 643 | 87,625 | 313,246 |
| Crystal City | 13 | | | | | 5,449 | 3 | 5,834 | 4,735 |
| Deloraine | 13 | | | | | 1,270 | | 4,129 | 3,277 |
| E. Poplar River | 3 | | | | | 5,286 | 9 | 1,125 | 1,050 |
| Edmonton | 124 | | | | | 16 | 37 | 16,275 | 15,590 |
| Elmore | 10 | | | | | 266 | | 4,319 | 2,270 |
| Emerson | 1,847 | 266 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 100,346 | 1,969 | 137,791 | 629,617 |
| Estevan | 12 | 1 | | | | 4,091 | | 5,465 | 2,395 |
| Fort Frances | 236 | 57 | 1 | | | 241,510 | 272 | 21,345 | 98,412 |
| Ft. William | 11 | | | | | 13 | 7 | | 2,600 |
| Gretna | 227 | | | | | 28,428 | 52 | 49,977 | 40,611 |
| Haskett | 14 | | | | | 7,128 | 3 | 2,170 | 2,320 |
| Killarney | 12 | 1 | | | | 8,010 | 6 | 1,350 | 2,470 |
| Kingsgate | 2,360 | 169 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 34,430 | 1,809 | 190,065 | 634,502 |
| Marienthal | 33 | 4 | | | | 7,884 | 6 | 2,600 | 3,100 |
| Morden | | | | | | 867 | 19 | | |
| Newgate | 61 | 25 | | | | 7,255 | 143 | 1,450 | 6,769 |
| Northgate | 30 | | | | | 2,713 | | 3,696 | 6,570 |
| North Portal | 1,796 | 44 | 6 | 9 | | 62,972 | 1,292 | 50,587 | 318,069 |
| Piney | | | | | | | | | |
| Pinhorn | 3 | | | | | 57 | | 2,450 | 500 |
| Pigeon River | 14 | 20 | | 1 | | 27,561 | 35 | 5,800 | 1,840 |
| Port Arthur | 10 | 1 | | | | 7,639 | 6 | 5,075 | 2,375 |
| Rainy River | 36 | 3 | | | | 39,594 | 27 | 4,825 | 5,041 |
| Roosville | | | | | | 9,565 | 12 | | |
| Shaunavon | 9 | | | | | 568 | | | |
| Snowflake | 27 | 2 | | | | 428 | 9 | 4,019 | 2,205 |
| Sprague | 43 | 4 | | | | 2,436 | 8 | 5,870 | 7,989 |
| Twin Lakes | 18 | | | | | 8,953 | 15 | 4,540 | 5,000 |
| Wild Horse | | | | | | | | | |
| W. Poplar River | 76 | | | | | 2,286 | 108 | 11,580 | 20,135 |
| Waskada | 2 | | | | | 1,122 | | 100 | 50 |
| Willow Creek | 56 | | | | | 2,171 | 42 | 7,090 | 5,480 |
| Totals | 8,021 | 691 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 668,624 | 6,567 | 662,186 | 2,233,353 |

In addition to the foregoing, freight boat manifests were collected at the ports of Fort William and Port Arthur in accordance with the usual regulations to the total of 1,531—563 of these being collected at Fort William and 968 at Port Arthur.

The work of the various officers comprising the inspectional staff at boundary ports, has, with few exceptions, proven satisfactory throughout the year and while the volume of work has materially increased, it has been carried on with the minimum of friction, the travelling public being accorded every courtesy, and at the same time being subjected to a thorough inspection.

### Immigrants from British Isles and Europe

The movement from overseas through Atlantic ports during the fiscal year shows an increase almost double in volume to that of the previous year. This was due to some extent to the farm labour quotas allotted the two railway companies and to this office for placement. In addition, there were many British families, as well as various families for disposition under the various Continental Family Schemes. Officers of the department were detailed to meet all trains, with instructions to furnish such assistance and advice as might be required and also, where necessary, to direct immigrants requiring temporary accommodation to the Immigration Halls. Valuable aid was also given immigrants in changing trains and in locating relatives.

### Immigration Halls

During the past twelve months, Immigration Hall No. 1 at Winnipeg has accommodated 5,533 immigrants, with an average stay of four days, and of these 410 required assistance in the nature of meals. Last year 4,097 were accommodated and 583 required assistance.

The total number of meals supplied during the year was 26,658 at a cost of $4,497.61, a noticeable decrease in comparison with the preceding year. These figures furthermore include 16,291 meals supplied to deports and 2,190 meals furnished the matrons and assistants.

Immigration Hall No. 2 at Winnipeg, which has been utilized for the accommodation of immigrants from Southwestern and Central Europe, has housed during the fiscal year 7,743 persons, with an average stay of four days. This is almost double the number accommodated during the preceding year when 3,328 were housed.

In addition to the Winnipeg Halls, Immigration Halls have been maintained at various points throughout the division which are considered as jumping off points leading to the north country and where it is considered accommodation is necessary for immigrants moving to destinations in that territory. The following table shows the number of persons accommodated during the year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Athabasca | 24 |
| Edmonton | 2,520 |
| Grande Prairie | 50 |
| Peace River | 34 |
| Prince Albert | 148 |
| Spirit River | 101 |
| W. Poplar River | 29 |
| | 2,908 |

These figures show an increase of 539 over the preceding year, when 2,369 were accommodated during the twelve months.

In furnishing these figures I would point out that during the fiscal year it was found possible to close the Immigration Halls at North Portal and Emerson, it being considered that there was not sufficient justification for the expense incurred in keeping them open, nor was there any actual need for them to be in operation.

### Labour Placement

During the past year the Labour Bureau in this office has registered and assisted in placing 8,683 immigrants of various nationalities in suitable employment on farms throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as well as a few in British Columbia. This shows a substantial increase over last year when 6,112 passed through the office. The figures for this year include numbers of British immigrants, nationals of Scandinavian countries and Northwestern Europe, as well as large numbers of central and southwestern Europeans. Little difficulty was experienced in placing the quota allotted to this office and follow-up inquiries which have been made would indicate that a large percentage accepted and remained at farm work and are now assimilated in the West.

### Investigational Work and Boards of Inquiry

At the present time there are three investigating officers in the Western District, one stationed at Winnipeg, one at Calgary, and one at Edmonton, with definite territories allotted to each. Our officer at Calgary acts in a dual capacity and also takes care of the duties of agent at that point. Each of the officers in question is entrusted with the powers of a board of inquiry and also undertakes the inspection of British immigrant children in conjunction with other investigational work. The following table will indicate the volume of work performed by the investigating officers in this district, in the nature of immigration investigations, Chinese investigations, and boards of inquiry:—

| — | Chinese | Immigration | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925–26 | 390 | 2,376 | 2,766 |
| 1924–25 | 783 | 2,074 | 2,857 |
| Total decrease | | | 91 |

| Boards of Inquiry | 1925–26 | 1924–25 |
|---|---|---|
| Winnipeg officers | 185 | 294 |
| Calgary officers | 73 | 127 |
| Edmonton officers | 76 | 87 |
| Winnipeg office | 191 | 183 |
| | 525 | 691 |

### Deports

During the year the number of deports handled by our officers in the Western District and taken from Winnipeg or points on the Pacific Coast to Atlantic ports or ports on the international boundary was 611 as compared with 570 for the previous year.

### British Immigrant Children

During the year 390 British immigrant children have been inspected in the Western District: Manitoba, 282; Saskatchewan, 49; Alberta, 59. This shows an increase of 136 over the preceding year, when 254 were visited by the various investigating officers in the district. Inspections which were conducted this year indicated that in the majority of cases the children were living under very good

conditions and that care had been taken by the societies interested to place the individual in a suitable home and that particular attention had been paid to the character of the employer as well as the home surroundings.

### Grain Warehouse

Samples of grains and grasses were prepared by the Grain Warehouse staff and forwarded to our agents in the British Isles and the United States for exhibition purposes, and numbers of school boxes were forwarded to various points in the United States on request.

36,114 samples made from the following grains and grasses, namely: wheat, oats, barley, flax, millet, rye, timothy, Brome grass, red top, blue joint, canary grass, hops, alfalfa, alsike clover, red clover, vetches, rye grass, and pea vines.
1,960 feet of oat and flax rope.
141 large and half sheaves.
374 cases were made and used in forwarding above.
203 boxes for forwarding threshed grain, cereals, honey, and cheese.
414 crates containing vegetables which were expressed to state and county fairs in the United States.
204 school boxes containing grain-in-straw, grasses, and threshed grain; also literature descriptive of Western Canada.

### Winnipeg Office

While the agreement entered into by the Dominion Government and the two railway companies in regard to the movement of nationals of countries in Southwestern and Central Europe has to some extent lightened the work in the Winnipeg office, the volume of correspondence still continues to be heavy. The statement of incoming and outgoing mail for the fiscal year shows:—

| | Incoming | Outgoing |
|---|---|---|
| 1925-26 | 64,861 | 67,896 |
| 1924-25 | 78,759 | 77,762 |

The work devolving on the accounting staff in the Winnipeg office has shown a decided increase during the past year. Cash bonds to the amount of $36,797.50 have been collected and disposed of in accordance with departmental procedure. The sum of $37,999.80 was received in the Winnipeg office on deposit in connection with the "200 Family Scheme". Of this $23,215.50 has been disbursed and the balance of $14,784.30 is still retained for disposal when it is considered that the depositors have complied with the conditions under which the individual amounts were placed with the department.

In addition to the foregoing, the regular routine office work has been carried on, the contingent account has been administered, the collection of passage loans in connection with assisted passage and loans to Empire Settlement girls have been taken care of and a follow up system in regard to these latter cases kept in operation and reports submitted regarding them at regular intervals.

### "200 Continental Family Scheme"

In regard to this particular phase of the work, our records indicate that ninety-nine families arrived at Winnipeg during the fiscal year and were disposed of as follows:—

39 families were placed and are now in the West working on farms in order that they may acquire further funds and gain practical experience.
46 families have been placed through this office, the purchase of land and equipment being supervised by the officers of the department.

2 families have been settled on homesteads.
1 family has been settled on leased land.
11 families have settled in Ontario.

While there are numerous other details which will hardly admit of being included in a report of this nature, I feel that the foregoing gives a comprehensive idea of the volume of work which has been performed in the Western District during the past year. I am pleased to be able to report that the duties required of the various officers of the division have been performed in a manner which would indicate that they have the best interests of the service at heart. In addition, the spirit of co-operation existing between our officers and the officers of the Land Settlement Branch, the labour bureaux, the various colonization associations, including the railways, I consider has been a big factor in the successful placement of those immigrants who came forward during the past fiscal year.

## REPORT OF THE DIVISION COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PACIFIC DIVISION, A. E. SKINNER

During the fiscal year 1925-26 there has been a slight increase in the number of persons admitted to Canada at ports of entry in the Pacific District, as compared with the preceding twelve months. The number of immigrants for 1925-26 being 4,079, as compared with 3,932 for the previous year.

STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, etc., at Ocean Ports

| Ports | Admissions | Rejections | Appeals | | Entry by Permit | Non-Immigrants Admitted | Returned Canadians | Ships' Crews Examined | Administrative Fines |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sustained | Dismissed | | | | | |
| Vancouver | 1,372 | 20 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 5,369 | 1,254 | 1,216 | 8 |
| Victoria | 356 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 5,456 | 598 | 759 | 9 |
| Other ports | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,168 | ..... |
| Totals | 1,728 | 27 | 11 | 18 | 4 | 10,825 | 1,852 | 3,143 | 17 |

### ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

Seventeen administrative fines were applied, all of which were assessed against transportation companies for failure to comply with regulations relating to seamen. These fines totalled $10,000, of which amount $1,500 has been refunded and appeals are pending covering the sum of $3,260.

### DETENTIONS AT OCEAN PORTS

During the period under review there have been 6,656 persons detained in Immigration buildings in the Pacific District for investigation, examination, etc., to whom a total of 25,737 meals were supplied.

| — | Detained Vancouver | Meals | Detained Victoria | Meals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924-25 | 6,317 | 22,982 | 3,905 | 13,000 |
| 1925-26 | 4,112 | 16,738 | 2,544 | 8,999 |

STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, Etc., at Border Ports

| Ports | Admissions | Rejections | Appeals | | Prosecutions | Non-Immigrants Admitted | Returned Canadians |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sustained | Dismissed | | | |
| Aldergrove | 12 | 11 | | 2 | 1 | 42,182 | 55 |
| Carson | 8 | 1 | | | | 27,017 | 15 |
| Cascade | 12 | | | | | 16,167 | 39 |
| Douglas | 47 | 114 | | 2 | 2 | 100,692 | 120 |
| Grand Forks | 28 | 8 | | | | 1,471 | 48 |
| Huntingdon | 133 | 55 | | 2 | | 139,711 | 45 |
| Nelway | 38 | | | | | 9,090 | 13 |
| Osoyoos | 62 | 3 | | | | 16,925 | 4 |
| Pacific Highway | 394 | 674 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 333,788 | 414 |
| Prince Rupert | 3 | 1 | | | | 10,188 | |
| Rykerts | 17 | | | | | 17,953 | 485 |
| Seattle | 376 | 84 | 6 | 15 | | 119,210 | 326 |
| Sidney | 35 | 6 | | | | 20,145 | 8 |
| Vancouver | 338 | 12 | | | | 31,741 | 88 |
| Victoria | 161 | 106 | | | 1 | 30,619 | 415 |
| Wanela | 72 | 22 | | | | 5,875 | 42 |
| White Pass | 48 | 4 | | | | 9,170 | |
| White Rock | 479 | 78 | 1 | 2 | | 63,902 | 761 |
| Other Ports | 88 | 10 | 3 | 1 | | 21,315 | 39 |
| Totals | 2,351 | 1,189 | 15 | 40 | 6 | 1,017,161 | 2,917 |

It will be noted from the foregoing that the automobile traffic at Pacific Highway continues to increase very considerably.

MONEY Deposited in Lieu of Bonds

| Ports | Number of Deposits | Total Amount | Amount Refunded | Amount Forfeited | Amount Pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Vancouver | 223 | 199,767 | 177,166 | 6,800 | 15,801 |
| Victoria | 76 | 30,750 | 23,200 | | 7,550 |
| Other Ports | 147 | 13,080 | 11,430 | 150 | 1,500 |
| Totals | 446 | 243,597 | 211,796 | 6,950 | 24,851 |

During the year 451 boards of inquiry were held in this district, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Vancouver | 142 |
| Victoria | 33 |
| Places other than ports of entry | 282 |
| Total | 457 |

Of the above, 275 boards were held in the cases of aliens in jails, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, etc., 140 in arrest cases, and 42 in the cases of passengers applying for admission.

A total of 140 persons were arrested by officers of the department during the period under review, and their cases disposed of as per the following statement:—

| — | Entry by stealth or misrepresentation | Entered as non-immigrants and remained | Entered after Rejection | Undesirables under Section 40 | Illegal entry under Section 26 Chinese Act |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrested and deported | 45 | 4 | 11 | 29 | 3 |
| Arrested and admitted | 3 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Awaiting deportation | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ..... |
| Awaiting court decision | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Awaiting decision on appeal | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3 |
| Returned to United States of own accord | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Totals | 51 | 14 | 13 | 53 | 9 |

## Prosecutions

Informations were laid and prosecutions conducted in seven instances, all covering violation of the Immigration Acts, and convictions were secured in all cases. The various sections under which the charges were laid are given below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Section 33, sub-section 7 (entry by stealth) | 4 |
| Section 42, sub-section 4 (entry without the consent of minister, after rejection) | 2 |
| Section 32, sub-section 1 (Chinese Immigration Act) | 1 |
| Total | 7 |

Six of the aliens prosecuted paid fines totalling $235, and conviction was obtained in the case of the Chinese prosecuted under section 32 of the Chinese Immigration Act, a sentence of six months being served.

## Deportations

Three hundred and forty-seven persons were deported from the Pacific Division, of which two hundred and fifty-nine were deported from Pacific Coast ports, and eighty-eight were taken East for deportation by deportation officers from other divisions. Causes for deportation and Nationality of persons deported are as follows:—

| — | To United States | To Other Countries |
|---|---|---|
| Accompanying | 2 | 21 |
| Criminality | 35 | 71 |
| Drug Addicts | 4 | 73 |
| Insanity | 2 | 36 |
| Public Charges | ..... | 17 |
| Other Causes | 46 | 40 |
| Totals | 89 | 258 |

NATIONALITY OF PERSONS DEPORTED

| | |
|---|---|
| British | 71 |
| Bulgarian | 1 |
| Chinese | 143 |
| Danish | 1 |
| Dutch | 2 |
| Finnish | 4 |
| French | 1 |
| German | 4 |
| Greek | 3 |
| Hungarian | 1 |
| Italian | 2 |
| Japanese | 6 |
| Jugo-Slav | 1 |
| Newfoundland | 1 |
| Norwegian | 7 |
| Polish | 2 |
| Roumanian | 1 |
| Russian | 2 |
| Serbian | 2 |
| Swiss | 4 |
| United States | 88 |
| Total | 347 |

## Investigations

At places other than ports of entry 594 investigations of various kinds were conducted and 277 boards of inquiry held by investigation officers.

Regular visits have been paid to provincial jails, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, sanatoria, and other public institutions, by investigation officers, and the cases of all aliens in such institutions have been carefully investigated with a view of establishing their status in Canada.

## Drug Addicts

There have been 77 aliens deported from ports in this division under the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Of this total 19 deportations originated in the Eastern and Western Divisions.

During the year only two applications for writs of Habeas Corpus have been before the courts in connection with deportation proceedings under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; in each case the application was refused and the party deported.

## Habeas Corpus

Other than the Chinese cases which have been reviewed in the courts during the fiscal year, as shown in the paragraph immediately above and in the statement of Chinese Immigration, action was taken in Victoria in the case of Henry George Augustus Smith, British subject, who has been released on the ground that a hearing by a board of inquiry under section 42 of the Immigration Act can only be held *after* discharge from prison and only at an immigration station.

## Chinese Immigration

No Chinese immigrants have been admitted to Canada during the last fiscal year under section 5 of the Chinese Immigration Act. Only one application for permanent admission has been received under this section and the applicant was found not to qualify as a merchant and was returned to China. The only other applicants rejected under this section were one applying for temporary admission from the United States, and a child whose parentage was misrepresented.

A number of Chinese persons have been temporarily admitted under section 9. These consist principally of theatrical performers, church workers, and a number of Chinese Amahs travelling with their employers, spending holidays in Canada, also some railway students.

We have succeeded in deporting three Chinese who, upon examination under section 26 of the Chinese Immigration Act, were found to be illegally in Canada, and have also deported one Chinese person who was rejected at Vancouver, after it was established the claim to Canadian birth was not genuine.

The outward registration under C.I. 9 has shown a noticeable falling-off from the previous year, but the number of those returning under this registration has been maintained. Five hundred and seventy-nine forms have been marked expired during the fiscal year.

The number of Chinese persons passing through Canada under bond has also been lighter, both as regards those en route to China and those travelling from that country to overland destinations.

Head tax has been collected in seventeen cases under section 27 of the Chinese Immigration Act, two at Victoria and fifteen at Vancouver, and the Chinese from whom these were collected generally speaking made the payment voluntarily, stating lack of funds had prevented their complying with the provisions of section 27 at an earlier date.

One hundred and twenty-seven (section 18) registrations have been completed at Victoria and 279 at Vancouver. The majority of these have been returning C.I. 9's who had left for China just prior to the passing of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923.

Our system of sending a duplicate copy of outward registrations to China has now been in effect since December 1, 1924, and as far as can be adjudged this is assisting us in preventing any attempts at fraudulent entry through the impersonation of outward registrants. Our officers, both here and at Victoria, as a result of instructions issued, are fully aware of the vigilance necessary in handling this outward registration work.

Although a careful watch has been kept by transportation companies and Customs officers at the sides of transpacific vessels, no stowaways have been detected disembarking, and our searches of these vessels have not resulted in any being discovered.

The efforts made to locate and examine numbers of Chinese throughout the province who did not have certificates when registering under section 18, have meant a great amount of work. While these cases are being gradually cleared up, progress is not rapid; this is due to the difficulty in locating the parties to be examined.

Only one case dealt with at Vancouver under the Chinese Immigration Act has been reviewed in the courts; an adverse decision was given on a writ of certiorari and although argument has been heard on the department's appeal, a final decision has not been handed down. The cases of two Chinese girls ordered deported at Victoria have also been reviewed in court; in one case the decision was favourable to the department and the deportation of the girl will be effected in the near future; in the other a decision has not yet been given.

There have been 75 Chinese placed aboard vessels at Vancouver for deportation under the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and the Immigration Act; some of these served their sentence at eastern prisons and were escorted here by deportation officers.

Below is a statement of matters pertaining to Chinese, both for 1925-26, and for the previous year.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

| | 1924-1925 | | 1925-1926 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Victoria | Vancouver | Victoria | Vancouver |
| 1. Admitted to Canada under section 5 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 2. Applications under section 5, rejected | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| 3. Persons deported after rejection | 25 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| 4. Number of successful actions taken under section 27 of the Chinese Immigration Act | 28 | 123 | 2 | 15 |
| 5. Number of Chinese arrested and deported under section 26 of the Chinese Immigration Act | ..... | 3 | ..... | 13 |
| 6. Persons admitted under bond to other countries | 1,621 | 1,335 | 502 | 1,007 |
| 7. Persons passing through Canada under bond who have passed out of Canada from this port | 370 | 1,523 | 373 | 838 |
| 8. C. I. 9 registrations | 1,913 | 3,737 | 1,082 | 2,546 |
| 9. C. I. 9A registrations | 118 | 75 | 118 | 93 |
| 10. Number of returning C. I. 9's readmitted | 1,905 | 2,666 | 1,642 | 2,698 |
| 11. Number of lapsed C. I. 9 registrations | 1,037 | 863 | 207 | 372 |
| 12. Number of section 18 registrations | 4,639 | 17,333 | 127 | 279 |
| 13. Number of Chinese admitted under section 9 | 38 | 16 | 22 | 42 |
| 14. Bonds forfeited | ..... | 2,500 | ..... | $1,000 |

## REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF JUVENILE IMMIGRATION, G. BOGUE SMART

> "In contemplating these departures, which make for patriotism, I come back to a very familiar standpoint. Not one migrant has been arranged for without some combination of benevolence and some respect for the law of contract. The business side has not been neglected, and those who have taken advantage of the new spirit of activity which pervades the overseas movement, are entirely confident that these very children are the nucleus of an improving security."
>
> —*(Earl of Birkenhead.)*

The juvenile immigration movement from the British Isles to Canada was established about fifty-eight years ago, and must, therefore, be accorded the right to recognition as the oldest permanent branch of our immigration service. It should be remembered that this migration has been carried on by British organizations on purely philanthropic lines, and without appreciable expense to the Dominion up to the year 1923. The emigrating agents or associations include the following:—

Dr. Barnardo of London, England.
J. W. C. Fegan of London, England.
Miss Macpherson of London, England.
Mr. William Quarrier of Bridge of Weir, Glasgow, Scotland.
The Church of England Society of London, England.
The Catholic Emigration Association of London and Birmingham, England.
The Salvation Army, London, England.
Mr. Oliver W. Hind of Nottingham, England.
Dr. George C. Cossar of Glasgow, Scotland.
The Church Army of London, England.

Besides the above the British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association of Montreal, the only Canadian organization engaged in the movement has been active in this service since 1924.

There have been brought to Canada under the agencies named during period of their activities over 83,000 boys and girls, a vast majority of whom were placed on farms in the various provinces of Canada. Up to 192[illegible] no definite steps were taken by the Dominion Government to undertake passage assistance on a large scale, but during that year a more vigorous policy was adopted to increase the migration of the juvenile class and to support the work of the agencies engaged in this enterprise. A passage grant was made to apply to children from fourteen years to seventeen. Operations under this plan began in 1923-24, and there have been migrated during the fiscal year 1925-26 a total of 1,862 children.

The following table shows the total arrivals of parties of children brought to Canada for the year ended March 31, 1926:—

| Agency | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Barnardo's Homes | 77 | 31 | 108 |
| The British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association | 446 | ..... | 446 |
| The Church of England | 66 | 28 | 94 |
| The Catholic Emigration Association | 114 | 35 | 149 |
| The Church Army | 137 | 9 | 146 |
| Dr. G. C. Cossar | 69 | ..... | 69 |
| The Dakeyne, Boys' Brigade, Capt. Hind | 9 | ..... | 9 |
| Mr. J. W. C. Fegan | 47 | ..... | 47 |
| *Miss Macpherson-Birt | 34 | 17 | 51 |
| The Middlemore Homes | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| The National Children's Home and Orphanage | 93 | 1 | 94 |
| Mr. Quarrier's Homes | 36 | 6 | 42 |
| The Salvation Army | 379 | 85 | 464 |
| Unaccompanied to Canada | 76 | 57 | 133 |
| Totals | 1,590 | 272 | 1,862 |

*Amalgamated with Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

It is an undoubted fact that this immigration movement has commanded from year to year much interest and sympathy from Canadians generally, and is regarded as a promising field for securing a class of children trained for years before coming to this country. A western daily newspaper in its editorial columns expresses this view when it says:—

> The result of the Government's Child Immigration Policy has been such as to encourage it to continue to look to the United Kingdom with favour as the most desirable source of needed population.

The increased demand from farmers for these young folks has been maintained and there is still a great discrepancy as between the supply and demand, as will be seen in the statement which forms a part of this report.

At the close of the fiscal year, 7,562 children were under the supervision of this branch of the department, these young people being located in the different provinces as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 255 |
| New Brunswick | 290 |
| Quebec | 953 |
| Ontario | 5,420 |
| Manitoba | 361 |
| Saskatchewan | 91 |
| Alberta | 78 |
| British Columbia | 111 |

Inspectors report that the boys and girls are making good progress and many employers regard their services as indispensible.

The department is continuing as in previous years its annual (or more frequent, if required) inspections.

The following table will show the number of individual inspections for this year, and previous years. It will be observed that there has been a constantly increasing number of inspections due to the fact that the yearly inspection of each child now continues up to their eighteenth year:—

| Fiscal year | Inspections and visits made |
|---|---|
| 1920–21 | 1,645 |
| 1921–22 | 2,243 |
| 1922–23 | 2,557 |
| 1923–24 | 4,132 |
| 1924–25 | 6,415 |
| 1925–26 | 8,379 |

The staff of inspectors includes four men inspectors and two women inspectors, the latter for girls. In explanation it may be stated that each boy and girl is personally visited and a close inquiry made as to employment, treatment, conditions of life, remuneration, complaints on the part of either child or employer, and other circumstances pertaining to the child's welfare. These reports are carefully examined at the head office and appropriate action is taken by the department as may be deemed necessary.

There has been a steady and unsatisfied call from farmers and householders for the right type of British boys and girls who are ready and likely to become good Canadian citizens. It is estimated that upwards of half a million boys and girls in the British Isles annually leave school and that the majority have no definite or immediate occupation in view. It is, therefore, obvious that Canada should be able to secure thousands of these boys and girls in the Mother Country. The following will indicate the supply and demand in Canada for British juvenile immigrants during the year just ended:—

| Society or Agency | Number of Children | Applications received |
|---|---|---|
| Barnardo | 108 | 6,085 |
| Macpherson-Birt | 51 | ..... |
| Catholic Emigration Association | 149 | 628 |
| National Children's Home and Orphanage | 94 | 587 |
| Mr. J. W. C. Fegan | 47 | 275 |
| Church of England | 94 | 2,766 |
| Quarrier | 42 | 465 |
| Salvation Army | 464 | 2,256 |
| Sir. J. T. Middlemore | 10 | 124 |
| Dr. Cossar | 69 | 120 |
| Dakeyne Farm (Capt. Oliver Hind) | 9 | 24 |
| Armenians | ..... | ..... |
| British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association | 446 | 479 |
| Unaccompanied | 133 | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society of London, England | ..... | ..... |
| Church Army | 146 | 179 |
| Totals | 1,862 | 13,988 |

Under the existing regulations much consideration is given by the Canadian Government to the health of the boy or girl whom it is proposed to send to Canada. The examination as to health is particularly strict, and doctors are specially selected for this service. Only those whom they certify as physically and mentally fit are accepted for Canada. Besides the medical inspection, all prospective juvenile immigrants for Canada are examined by a Canadian officer as to their general suitability for settlement in Canada. These examinations are in addition to those at the port of arrival. In selecting the children due consideration is, therefore, given both to the character and health of the boy or girl.

Summary of inspectors' reports during the past fiscal year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Homes and Situations—* | |
| In good homes and situations | 6,568 |
| Homes and situations requiring adjustment | 329 |
| *State of Health—* | |
| In good heatlh | 6,680 |
| Not altogether satisfactory health | 210 |
| Unsatisfactory | 7 |
| *Progress—* | |
| Good | 6,111 |
| Fair | 742 |
| Poor | 44 |
| *Character and Behaviour—* | |
| Good | 6,276 |
| Requiring further observation and attention | 621 |
| *Age of Children—* | |
| Under 6 years of age | 28 |
| 6 to 14 years of age | 1,735 |
| Over 14 | 5,134 |
| Total inspections | 6,897 |
| Visits other than inspections | 1,482 |

It is inevitable even after the most careful examination and discrimination in selecting the children that there will be individuals who will prove unsuitable, but the number of such has been small.

Condensed statistical history of the Juvenile Immigration movement since the year 1868:—

| Society or Agency | Year | Children sent to Canada |
|---|---|---|
| *Miss Macpherson and Mrs. Birt, London and Liverpool, (Canadian Headquarters), Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ontario | 1886 to 1926 | 14,578 |
| Miss Rye and Church of England, (Niagara-on-Lake, Ont. and Sherbrooke, P.Q.) | 1868 to 1926 | 4,079 |
| Mr. (now Sir) J. T. Middlemore, Fairview, Halifax, N.S. | 1873 to 1926 | 5,089 |
| The National Children's Home and Orphanage (formerly Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson), Hamilton, Ontario | 1873 to 1926 | 3,105 |
| *Mrs. Bilbrough-Wallace, (Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ontario) | 1878 to 1915 | 5,529 |
| Cardinal Manning, (Ottawa and Montreal) | 1880 to 1888 | 1,403 |
| Dr. Barnardo, Toronto, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba | 1882 to 1926 | 26,555 |
| Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto | 1884 to 1926 | 3,000 |
| Mr. Wm. Quarrier, Brockville, Ontario | 1890 to 1926 | 4,227 |
| The Catholic Emigration Association and amalgamated Societies, St. George's Home, Ottawa | 1897 to 1926 | 6,799 |
| The Salvation Army | 1905 to 1926 | 2,745 |
| Dr. Cossar, Lower Gagetown, N.B. | 1910 to 1926 | 563 |
| Captain Oliver Hind, The Dakeyne Farm, Falmouth, (Near Windsor, N.S.) | 1913 to 1926 | 82 |
| British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association, Montreal | 1923 to 1926 | 469 |
| Minor Agencies | 1897 to 1926 | 5,519 |
| The Church Army | 1925 to 1926 | 146 |
| Total | | 83,888 |

*Recently amalgamated with Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

The decision to limit the ages of children migrating to Canada to the school-leaving age (14) was decided upon somewhat as an experiment and after careful consideration of representations from various sources, including the report of the British delegation which visited Canada in 1924. This action had unquestionable merit, though one or two of the societies expressed disapproval of it. Prior to April 1, 1925, there was no limit as to the age at which the children were to come to the Dominion.

The advantages of juvenile immigration are:—

1. To provide help needed by our farmers, both as farm helpers and domestics. It is worth mentioning that farmers understand that these boys and girls are not experienced workers and must be taught. In almost all cases they are treated as members of the family.

2. As a general rule they become efficient at farm work and like it, and in later years many farm on their own account. Others later on decide to enter business or a profession, though the great majority prefer the farm.

3. It is well known that the success of these boys and girls has induced friends in the Old Land to move to this country. It is equally well known that many of these young people have set apart the larger part of their earnings with a view at a later date of providing passage to Canada for their relatives and friends. At an early age the children become self-supporting, and having had experience as agricultural workers they are seldom, if ever, out of employment. The position of the great majority of these erstwhile child and juvenile immigrants is evidence of the economic value of the Juvenile Immigration movement to this Dominion. Instances are not wanting of the farmer—formerly a juvenile—becoming the employer of lads now coming to Canada as he came years ago.

The need of Canada is for willing hands to man the plough, to make careers by honest industry, and in making themselves prosperous build up the wealth and prosperity of the country. This is what thousands of British Juvenile immigrants have done and are doing for themselves and the country. Coming to Canada at an early age they are being trained as farmers, they remain on the land, and are able to look forward to future independence.

DOMINION OF CANADA

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES STEWART,
*Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

OTTAWA.

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# PART I

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926

# REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OTTAWA, October 1, 1926.

Hon. CHARLES STEWART,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1926.

The activities of the department can only be presented in a general way in the annual report. The large divisions of the administrative work have been dealt with year after year under the same headings, in much the same form, and will be found in the current report. The varied details that make this department most interesting to administer hardly find place in the record and would be too voluminous for presentation. The items which make up the day's activities vary from day to day, and routine is constantly broken by situations and problems which arise suddenly and demand solution; sometimes these problems are serious and sometimes trivial, but the relationship of guardian and ward between the department and one hundred thousand people produces throughout the year many and varied incidents. It has ever been the policy of the department to interfere as little as possible with the individual Indian. There is broad and generous provision in statute and in finance to assist in his progress and to protect his interests and estate, but individual liberty remains almost untouched. Indians are not confined to their reserves, but travel without restriction and engage in business or labour, following their own inclinations. Residents on reserves are also free agents, the representative of the department is available and ready to give them advice and to settle disputes between themselves or their white neighbours, and, upon reserves where instruction in farming is given, the farming instructors have close supervision of individual undertakings.

There is no statutory power to compel an Indian to remain on his reserve, engage in agriculture, or, when he has a standing crop, to harvest it and summer-fallow his fields.

The Indian Act prohibits the participation of Indians in stampedes or pageants outside their own reserves and makes the inducement or employment of Indians in this way an indictable offence unless the Superintendent General consents, but it is most difficult to control, under this provision of the Indian Act, either Indians or municipalities. The attractions of stampedes, pageants and annual fairs are powerful, and the programs of such celebrations seem opposed to the civilizing influences which are at work on the reserves. It has sometimes occurred to the undersigned that a drastic measure of restriction would be in the interest of the Indian. But reflection has always resulted in a return to the opinion that a policy of suasion and an appeal to reason and experience is best in the long run. We find the apparent results of this policy in the older provinces of the Dominion; there the Indian is self-supporting and has developed independence to a remarkable degree, as a result of education and free contact with a civilizing environment. No doubt the same effect will follow from the pursuance of this policy in the newly settled provinces.

It cannot be too frequently stated that the Indian is self-supporting and that only those Indians are entirely dependent who belong to an indigent or improvident class which is also found in all white communities. The department must, in its capacity of guardian, take the place of all provincial or muni-

cipal organizations for the relief of such a class, and the expenditure in this direction is undertaken as much for the protection of the white people as for the benefit of the Indian. Epidemic conditions of disease are dangerous, no matter where they originate. The white population has a vital interest in the expenditure for the prevention of tuberculosis and for treatment of venereal diseases. This expenditure is upon the increase, as the fact becomes clear that these diseases among Indians must be dealt with by modern scientific methods.

## INDIAN HEALTH PROBLEMS

Among the many important duties of the department, those associated with the conservation of the health of Indians must take a prominent place. Beginning in the residential schools, every effort is made to instil in the minds of the children at least a rudimentary knowledge of hygiene, particularly as related to the prevention of tuberculosis. The reserves in settled communities have physicians on part-time service, who come at the call of the agent, and in several large reserves the department employs permanent physicians whose whole time is devoted to the work. Indians of outlying bands who gather at stated times to receive the annual treaty payments are given medical attention by a doctor who accompanies the Indian agent.

The health problem is assuming a very serious aspect among the Indians of the more outlying districts, particularly in the northern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, where the question is closely associated with their economic condition. These Indians of the unsettled or sparsely settled regions are still in a primitive state and almost solely dependent upon hunting and trapping for their livelihood. In former times the Indians had a virtual monopoly of the chase and their physical wellbeing was reasonably assured. Now the situation is entirely altered. In recent years there has been an influx of white trappers, who are constantly moving northward in increasing numbers to an extent that is alarming from the point of view of the Indians. These white trappers are more astute and energetic than the aborigines, who cannot withstand keen competition to which they are utterly unaccustomed. Furthermore, it is the tendency of the whites to trap out an area until the game is completely exhausted, and then move on elsewhere, leaving the original native population in a state of destitution. The effect of these new hardships upon the health of the Indians concerned is already becoming evident. The department has received an interesting and instructive report from its medical officer in the Norway House agency, in northern Manitoba, Dr. E. L. Stone, C.M.G. The situation at this agency may be taken as typical of the present conditions among the more remote Indians, making allowances, of course, for local modifications.

There are five bands of Indians in the Norway House agency, located at Norway House, Cross Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake. The total population of the agency is 2,544, being distributed as follows: Norway House, 714; Cross Lake, 525; Oxford House, 378; God's Lake, 302; Island Lake, 625.

Dr. Stone states that these Indians are all badly affected with tuberculosis, except the Island Lake band, who are still living in a primitive state and have had comparatively little contact with white men. He states that "disease here means one malady, and one only, for all practical purposes. That is tuberculosis. Practically nobody dies of anything else."

In linking up these health conditions with the economic position of the Indians, particularly with reference to the hunting and trapping industry, Dr. Stone proceeds as follows:—

"Not only is the standard of living insufficient for their more than ordinary needs, but there is a still more serious problem. The fur-bearing animals in this area are diminishing in a very serious degree. Allowing for migration of foxes, and for the fact that

muskrats, scarce now, will probably increase under the present measures of protection, allowing for every favourable aspect of the case, the outlook is bad. Beaver have practically disappeared from this area, and all other fur bearers, with the possible exception of foxes, have diminished to such an extent as to make trapping a very precarious occupation. Trappers are going farther afield every year. Some Norway House and Cross Lake Indians go as far as three hundred miles. These long journeys cost money, and any goods that they buy in these remote regions cost very dear. They are compelled to take their whole winter's outfit in with them and, as few have the necessary capital, only the best of them can obtain the necessary credit. They do not like to be a whole winter away from their families, and a trip home consumes weeks of time. Some take their families, which adds to the expense. It is obvious that only the most energetic can do this sort of thing. Energy arises from a fair state of health. It must be said that they get a somewhat better supply of fish and game by going far out and this to some extent offsets the increased expense. But really few can manage to go so far.

"The trapper who undertakes to live at home and operate a fairly local trap line is a hard case. Locally, the country really appears to be trapped out. And in this group fall the people who want to send their children to school.

"It may be asked, why do not these trappers go away and leave their families at home, where they may live comfortably and the children may be near school. That system is being brought in at one of our reserves, and, with all due respect to the missionary who is advocating it, I do not believe it a good one. Indians do not like, more than other people, to be separated from their families by long distances and for long periods. Credit arrangements have to be made to carry the family over till the hunter returns and the trader is reluctant to give too much credit. Supplies of fish and game are very poor at home, fuel has to be brought from a considerable distance, and the mother has often small children whom she cannot well leave to go for food and fuel. The result is that trappers, under this system, will not go far and so will not get much fur.

"We have trappers, of more than average strength and energy, who still do well, but the mass is not doing well and, considering the serious lessening of supply, the situation cannot be expected to improve.

"Another factor is the white trapper. He has not yet very seriously invaded this agency, but he swarms in a neighbouring agency and is beginning to come here. He is more energetic than the Indians and depletes the fur more rapidly. We hear complaints of his pushing Indians off their accustomed trapping grounds. What is still worse, he is accused, and apparently with some justice, or using poison. The fur poisoner finds a very small proportion of the animals he destroys. Most of his victims die in the bush where no one ever sees them. The Indian cannot compete with the white trapper. He has not the energy, he has not the health, nor the capital, and he has, what the white man seldom has, a family with its responsibilities. And if he could compete, and were to keep it up, there would not, in a very few years, be a fur bearing animal between the head of lake Winnipeg and Hudson bay. He would inevitably kill the goose that lays the golden egg. High fur prices have very nearly induced him to do that already."

If these Indians and others similarly situated are to be saved from privation and disease it will be necessary either to remove them to other localities where they can take up agricultural pursuits or else to protect them in their aboriginal vocation by setting aside special and adequate hunting reserves from which all but Indians will be excluded. This latter experiment is already being carried out in the Northwest Territories, where there are seven such reserves. This policy is doubly beneficial in that it helps to prevent privation and hardship among the natives and also serves the ends of game conservation. In provincial territory, of course, this would have to be effected by arrangement with the provinces which control the game and fish. It may here be explained that it is only in the remote districts that this department desires to secure special hunting privileges for Indians. In the settled districts it is the aim of the department to have the Indians occupy themselves with agriculture and other industries, and to dissuade them as much as possible from their old preference for the chase.

The problems of the hunting Indians were the subject of interesting and useful discussion at the biennial conference of federal and provincial game officials which was held in Ottawa in April last and at which this department was represented. The department, through its agents, is co-operating with the provincial authorities in upholding the provincial laws and regulations for the protection of the game and is endeavouring to make the hunting Indians realize

that game conservation operates in their own interest and preserves to them the means of livelihood which they would otherwise lose. At the same time it may be mentioned that according to the best information received by the department the Indians, as a general rule, are by no means the worst offenders in the destruction and depletion of the fur-bearing animals.

It is the policy of the department to use as far as possible the hospital facilities provided by municipalities, but in some cases accommodation for the exclusive use of Indian patients has been added to municipal hospitals. There are also a number of departmental hospitals for the sole use of Indian patients, and, by arrangement with the Saskatchewan Government, forty beds in the Qu'Appelle Sanitarium are made available for tubercular Indian patients.

One of the great difficulties encountered in the past has been the fact that the older Indians are inclined to place their faith in the Indian medicine men, and refuse treatment by white doctors. The members of the medical staff of the department report, however, that they are gradually overcoming this difficulty, and that hospitals maintained on the various reserves are being more freely and confidently used by the Indians. Another difficulty is that even if willing to submit themselves for medical treatment, Indians as a general rule are very negligent in carrying out the instructions of the physician. Under such circumstances it is difficult to make headway, but where the inroads of disease have been checked it is considered good work has been done.

In past reports it has been pointed out that the great foe of Indians is tuberculosis The struggle against this disease is most arduous, not alone owing to its prevalence but to the conditions under which Indians live, and it is extremely difficult to extend to this people any prophylactic system. The assertion may safely be made that Indians who have been for years in contact with civilization begin to show a certain resistance to this disease, and methods which have been successful in white communities can be more readily applied to them; but it becomes extremely difficult to apply the modern, scientific methods of prevention and cure to the nomadic element of the aborigines, where the Indians gain their living by hunting and fishing and where their habitations are primitive and inadequate. It is a known fact that some Indian bands entirely remote from civilization have displayed no trace of tuberculosis, but even slight contact with civilization sets up an epidemic condition which spreads with alarming celerity.

We have enlisted the interest and co-operation of a group of medical men who have specialized in methods of combating tuberculosis in all its phases. Under their direction certain investigations are being carried out on the British Columbia coast among the fishing Indians, which will make available much interesting and valuable data which it is hoped will enable us to formulate a definite departmental policy.

As health conditions among the Indians affect the welfare of the contiguous white population, the health question as a whole is one of extreme importance, which the department has never sought to minimize. While generous expenditures have been made for tubercular Indians, these expenditures have been made largely in an effort to check the disease and to mitigate the suffering incident thereto. The cost of adopting an extensive system for the suppression of tuberculosis amongst the Indians would undoubtedly be very great, but until it becomes possible to remove the existing financial handicap, we cannot hope to take the radical steps necessary toward the elimination of tuberculosis.

The staff of travelling nurses, organized some years ago, has proved to be of great value. These nurses make regular inspection trips to the various agencies in several of the provinces, and it is their duty to make a thorough examination of all children in Indian schools, as well as to visit the homes on the reserves, giving assistance and advice. Simple talks on sanitation, diet and

home-making are given, and many of the Indian women gratefully accept the advice of the nurses regarding the care of their children. Baby clinics are held wherever possible, and on some of the reserves, in addition to monthly clinics, baby shows are being established with a view to stimulating the interest of Indian parents in proper methods of caring for their children. Indian women and girls are encouraged by the nurses and field matrons to cultivate gardens, and they are instructed in methods of canning fruit and vegetables for the winter months. By such simple instruction in the art of living, coupled with the care given by the Indian agents and medical attendants, the health of the Indian people must be improved. Although it is realized that their condition still leaves much to be desired, it should be remembered that the true standard by which to judge a people undergoing evolution is, not the height they have reached, but the distance they have advanced.

## AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING AMONG THE PRAIRIE INDIANS

### Farming

There are at the present time in the three prairie provinces about 2,500 Indians engaged in agriculture and according to estimates made this spring they will have under cultivation about 106,007 acres, allocated as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 37,531 |
| Oats | 24,843 |
| Barley | 5,738 |
| Other grain | 520 |
| Breaking | 6,931 |
| Summer-fallow | 30,444 |
| Total | 106,007 |

### Cattle

With regard to live stock, according to the latest returns the Indians have 20,981 head of cattle in the three provinces: 4,106 in Manitoba, 8,188 in Saskatchewan, and 8,687 in Alberta. It is expected that about 5,000 calves will be added to the herds by way of natural increase during the present year, which will bring the total up to about 26,000 head. Steady progress has been maintained in the past few years and the importance of the industry is impressed upon the agents and farming instructors at every opportunity. The raising of live stock is of as great importance as the growing of grain and this is especially true in the case of the Indian because for him the way to emancipation lies through agriculture and there can be no permanent prosperity in agriculture without flocks and herds. There are some reserves within this territory upon which the growing of crops will never be practicable. When hunting, fishing, and trapping cease to provide the Indians with a living it will become necessary to start them raising live stock but they will need tuition, supervision, and, in some cases, monetary assistance.

To sum up the agricultural situation it may be said that the Indians are better equipped with buildings, implements and machinery, and better supplied with cattle and horses than they have ever been before. They are also better supervised in their work on the farms and the prospect generally is very encouraging.

## AGRICULTURAL WORK ON ONTARIO RESERVES

*Fall Fairs.*—Fall fairs have been organized on a number of reserves in the province of Ontario, and the Indians have shown considerable interest in preparing exhibits of grain, fruits, vegetables, and live stock. The Indian fair has

created an interest in better animals, grains, and vegetables. Very successful fairs were held last year on the Walpole Island, Moravian, Deseronto, Six Nations, Chemong, Saugeen, Cape Croker, and Rama reserves, and an International fair, in which American and Canadian Indians of the St. Regis reserve took part, in Hogansburg.

*Standing Crop Competitions.*—Standing crop competitions were carried on at the following reserves: Deseronto, Caradoc, Walpole Island, Moravian, Cape Croker, Saugeen, New Credit. The crops grown in competition this year look very good. Some of the competitions were affected by the very dry summer. Some of the different oat fields judged would compare favourably with any oat competition held in the province of Ontario.

*School Fairs.*—School fairs were held last year on the Walpole Island, Cape Croker, Caradoc, Moravian, Six Nations, Tyendinaga and Rama reserves. The school children planted their seeds at their homes, and cared for the vegetables during the summer months. They also make their selections for the fair. This is a feature of considerable educational value. Children learn the best type of vegetable to grow. They are also encouraged to take better care of their garden in this way. One of the school fairs at the Six Nations brought out an exhibit of thirty spring calves and fifteen sucking colts, with a number of other fairs almost as good.

*Ploughing Matches.*—Ploughing matches were conducted on the following reserves last year: Walpole Island, Sarnia, Cape Croker, Moravian, Caradoc, Six Nations, Alnwick, and Deseronto. Indian ploughmen were very successful in last year's ploughing matches, having carried off two provincial first prizes and fifteen county prizes, these all being won in open competition against the best white ploughers of the province.

*Agricultural Meetings.*—A series of agricultural meetings were held last winter on the following reserves: Deseronto, Cape Croker, Six Nations, Caradoc, Walpole Island, Sarnia, and Moravian. A very great deal of interest was taken by the Indians in the meetings, the meeting halls being packed at almost every meeting. The Indians in attendance were very anxious to receive all the information possible, and asked a great many questions in regard to stock, cultivation and crops.

*General Report.*—In a general way agricultural conditions on the Ontario reserves have been very much improved in the last five or six years. There are a great many more Indians farming at the present time than there were a few years ago. The holdings of stock on some of the reserves is more than doubled.

## ESKIMO AFFAIRS

During the session 1922-23 an amendment to the Indian Act provided that the Eskimos of Canada should be brought under the charge of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. These people, who, according to the best available census statistics, now number something over 6,000, were not, previous to this enactment, officially under the supervision of any government department. The Department of Indian Affairs, however, annually afforded them relief and medical attendance.

The Eskimos are widely scattered across the northern area of Canada, and only once a year can supplies be shipped in to certain central points, from which distribution is made by means of dog-sleds. The steamship which is sent annually by the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior to Baffin Land and posts on the Hudson strait in Ungava, has proved to be of

great value in the distribution of supplies to these points, and the Hudson's Bay Company boats, which also make annual trips to this isolated country, serve portions of Ungava and the Northwest Territories.

In Baffin Land, the Eskimo settlements are largely in the south and east, around Cumberland sound, Frobisher bay, and near the trading posts along the coast of Hudson strait. The Eskimos of Ungava are found along the coast line of Hudson strait, west from Port Burwell and as far south as Great Whale river, on the east coast of Hudson's bay. On the west coast of the bay a few of the Eskimos drift down to Fort Churchill, but they are found farther north in greater numbers, around Chesterfield inlet, Baker lake, and in the area including Melville, Boothia and Adelaide peninsulas. There are quite a number, also, in King William land and on some of the other islands off the Arctic coast, as the Eskimos naturally gravitate toward the sea, from which comes a large portion of their food supply. Scattered groups of natives will also be found around the Coronation gulf and in the district south of it, along the Western Backs river, the Coppermine and Tree rivers, and down to the north shore of Great Bear lake; while in the MacKenzie delta are the natives who have been more closely in touch with civilization, and who have, perhaps, better living conditions than any of the other Canadian Eskimos.

The natives of the Coronation gulf district have suffered great hardship during recent years, owing to the fact that the path of migration of the great cariboo herds has been deflected from the usual route leading across the Coronation gulf to Victoria island. It is unfortunate that since this change of route, the Eskimos of the district have not located the haunts of these cariboo herds which in the past furnished them with clothing as well as food. The department is endeavouring to encourage these natives to turn their attention to securing a large catch of fish which can be dried and used during the long winter season. Fish nets have been sent in, as well as materials from which further nets can be made, and through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, stationed in this area, the natives will be taught the use of the equipment sent to them and the proper methods of storing fish for later consumption. Nets have also been sent to Chesterfield inlet for use at that point and in the Baker lakes, which are reported to be teeming with fish. In addition to the nets, harpoon irons and a certain amount of ammunition are being distributed at these points and in Baffin Land and Ungava. In Ungava, many of the natives are living in a territory now practically deserted by the fur-bearing animals upon which they depend for their livelihood, and it is felt that these people should be given some new means of support.

Supplies of relief rations, to be issued when necessary, have been sent to Mounted Police posts and to missionaries throughout the Arctic, and in ordering these supplies, special attention was given to the fact that foodstuffs containing an unusually high vitamine element are essential in the north. This department was fortunate in securing from the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Interior Department a quantity of slightly defective buffalo skins for distribution to destitute natives, as well as a supply of pemmican made from buffalo meat, which is a strong and wholesome food particularly well suited for use in the north. It is felt that this and other highly nutritive relief rations will help to relieve the situation in districts where the depletion of the natural food supply has sometimes resulted in starvation. It is not anticipated that such relief will be necessary for any indefinite period, as the fishing operations which are being encouraged should gradually overcome the existing conditions to a very large extent.

It has not been possible to undertake extensive educational work in this inaccessible country, but the department has given assistance to Eskimo Mission schools at Aklavik, Shingle Point and Herschell Island in the MacKenzie District; and to the Lake Harbour and Cumberland Gulf schools in Baffin

Land. It was reported that many of the natives in the more remote districts have no conception of the laws of their country, it being taken as a matter of course by them that a man should resent injury or protect his property by killing the offender. Simply worded posters in the Eskimo dialects prevailing in the eastern and western Arctic areas, explaining the law in this connection, have been distributed in districts recommended by the Mounted Police and the missionaries, with a view to assisting in the gradual education of these natives in adapting themselves to standards utterly foreign to their past mode of life.

The department has not undertaken any large outlay in regard to medical attention, as we are informed there is surprisingly little sickness throughout the north, and the greatest physical difficulties of the Eskimo are the result of the famine periods following poor seasons for game. A physician is stationed at Fort McPherson to serve the MacKenzie Delta Eskimos. An Eskimo ward has also been established in connection with All Saints' hospital at Aklavik, and a graduate nurse, paid by the department, is stationed there. The doctor of the Government steamship, as well as the doctors of the Hudson's Bay Company boats, treat many of the natives on their annual trips to the north, as it is the custom of the police, traders and missionaries to bring down to the boats natives requiring medical attention. First aid boxes containing a varied and adequate equipment of drugs, dressings and bandages have been supplied to the Mounted Police posts in the north for the use of the natives as required, and in addition, it is the practice of the department to forward supplies of drugs and simple remedies to the missionaries and traders of the Arctic, who have done excellent work in treating the ordinary ailments of the natives and in reporting cases requiring special treatment. Arrangements have been made for a physician to remain in the north next winter, with headquarters at Pangnirtung, Baffin island. It is expected that this doctor will patrol a considerable area for the purpose of treating the Eskimos and much valuable information should be available from his report, on which future plans may be based.

A considerable quantity of blankets and second-hand clothing is forwarded to the north by missionary societies and various organizations each season for the relief of natives in the areas where such clothing would be serviceable. In view of our belief that in some instances at least the spread of infectious diseases among the Eskimos may be attributable to the use of such clothing, arrangements have been made to have future shipments for the eastern Arctic disinfected at Quebec. For this service we are indebted to the Dominion Department of Health.

Although the practice of infanticide by Eskimo mothers is undoubtedly dying out, cases are still reported. It does not seem reasonable to expect this practice to cease so long as no provision is made for the care of children whose very existence, under the present conditions in the Arctic, is a burden too great for the mothers to carry. These mothers would not do away with their children if they could see any other course to follow, and in view of this consideration, arrangements have been made for an Infants' Refuge near the Coronation gulf, which will be under the supervision of the officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed in that district. No elaborate equipment is being provided, as this project is still in the experimental stage, but present plans are that infants brought to this post will be cared for by Eskimo women until the children are old enough to return to their parents. Suitable food and simple remedies for infants are provided, and this department is indebted to the Chief of the Child Welfare Division, Dominion Department of Health, for valuable advice in this connection.

Great praise should be given the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, on whose reports is largely based the administration of the affairs of the Eskimo. While the police posts are widely scattered, their patrol system

throughout this frozen country links together the many scattered groups of natives, and makes available a working knowledge of conditions in the various districts. The missionaries who have selected this northern territory as their field of labour, and the officers of the various trading companies have also rendered invaluable assistance to the department.

## EDUCATION

A special effort was made during the year to secure efficiency in both day and residential schools for Indian children. Many fully qualified teachers and instructors were engaged and much equipment was purchased with a view to better training for the younger generation of the department's wards. Parliamentary appropriation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, was $1,918,000 —nearly as large as the 1923-24 record vote for Indian education.

Residential school activity was particularly encouraging. The four Canadian churches, that are associated with us in the conduct of these institutions, have all adopted a measure of centralized control which, of course, makes for efficiency. This type of school offers both academic and vocational instruction; and the aim is to graduate Indian boys and girls so equipped that they will go to their respective communities prepared for lives of general usefulness. 6,327 pupils were enrolled at residential schools during the year. Compare this with 4,783, the number maintained and trained in 1920-21, and the increasing importance of this part of the department's educational program is apparent. The average attendance at these institutions for the year was 89.42 per cent of the enrolment. 5,658 of the youth of our wards daily received academic instruction and vocational training while living in homes managed by Christian workers.

The co-operation of the churches in the management of these residential schools is shown by the following table:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roman Catholic.. .. | 40 | residential | schools: | enrolment, | 3,514 |
| Church of England.. | 20 | " | " | " | 1,448 |
| Methodist.. .. .. .. | 7 | " | " | " | 794 |
| Presbyterian.. .. .. | 7 | " | " | " | 571 |
| Total.. .. .. .. | 74 | residential | schools: | enrolment, | 6,327 |

(As the figures are for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, they do not take into account a recent church union.)

The residential school enrolment by provinces for the fiscal year was as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | institutions | with | 1,094 pupils |
| Manitoba.. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | " | " | 1,024 pupils |
| Saskatchewan.. .. .. .. .. | 12 | " | " | 1,290 pupils |
| Alberta.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 19 | " | " | 1,180 pupils |
| North West Territories. .. | 3 | " | " | 167 pupils |
| British Columbia. .. .. .. | 16 | " | " | 1,506 pupils |
| Yukon.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | " | " | 66 pupils |
| Total.. .. .. .. .. .. | 74 | institutions | with | 6,327 pupils |

Two hundred and fifty-four Indian day schools and 16 combined schools were in operation during the year. The Indian day schools are situated on reserves and are solely for Indian children. The combined schools are managed and financed jointly by the Department of Indian Affairs and local school boards and they are attended by both Indian and white pupils. The day schools were

attended by 8,455 Indian children during the fiscal year 1925-26. This phase of the department's educational work is becoming more important from year to year as better qualified teachers are being engaged. Field matrons and travelling nurses have special duties among day school pupils and classroom activity is being made more attractive. The average attendance was 58.42 per cent of the enrolment.

The day school enrolment by provinces for the fiscal year was as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island.. .. | 1 | day | school | with | 26 | pupils |
| Nova Scotia.. .. .. .. .. | 13 | " | " | " | 318 | pupils |
| New Brunswick.. .. .. .. | 10 | " | " | " | 274 | pupils |
| Quebec.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 35 | " | " | " | 1,598 | pupils |
| Ontario.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 82 | " | " | " | 2,736 | pupils |
| Manitoba.. .. .. .. .. .. | 46 | " | " | " | 1,239 | pupils |
| Saskatchewan.. .. .. .. .. | 25 | " | " | " | 602 | pupils |
| Alberta.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | " | " | " | 103 | pupils |
| Northwest Territories .. .. | 5 | " | " | " | 87 | pupils |
| British Columbia.. .. .. .. | 44 | " | " | " | 1,346 | pupils |
| Yukon.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | " | " | " | 126 | pupils |
| Total.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 270 | day | schools | with | 8,455 | pupils |

The solution of the attendance problem at day schools is most difficult, but progress has been made. The following table shows the enrolment and average attendance at both types of schools for the past eleven fiscal years. The general percentage of attendance has reached a new high level and is indicative of an awakening interest in education on the part of Indian communities. The numbers of the two types of schools are not given, as they vary but little from year to year. Ten years ago there were two more residential institutions and one less day school than in 1925-26.

| Fiscal year | Residential schools | | Day schools | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Enrolment | Average attendance | Enrolment | Average attendance | Enrolment | Average attendance | Percentage of attendance |
| 1915-16..... | 4,661 | 4,029 | 8,138 | 4,051 | 12,799 | 8,080 | 63·13 |
| 1916-17..... | 4,520 | 4,149 | 7,658 | 4,136 | 12,178 | 8,285 | 68·03 |
| 1917-18..... | 4,692 | 4,081 | 7,721 | 3,797 | 12,413 | 7,878 | 63·46 |
| 1918-19..... | 4,640 | 4,014 | 7,312 | 3,587 | 11,952 | 7,601 | 63·59 |
| 1919-20..... | 4,719 | 4,133 | 7,477 | 3,516 | 12,196 | 7,649 | 62·71 |
| 1920-21..... | 4,783 | 4,143 | 7,775 | 3,931 | 12,558 | 8,074 | 64·29 |
| 1921-22..... | 5,031 | 4,360 | 7,990 | 4,308 | 13,021 | 8,668 | 66·56 |
| 1922-23..... | 5,347 | 4,695 | 8,376 | 4,411 | 13,723 | 9,106 | 66·35 |
| 1923-24..... | 5,673 | 4,856 | 8,199 | 4,332 | 13,872 | 9,188 | 66·23 |
| 1924-25..... | 6,031 | 5,278 | 8,191 | 4,601 | 14,222 | 9,879 | 69·46 |
| 1925-26..... | 6,327 | 5,658 | 8,455 | 4,940 | 14,782 | 10,598 | 71·69 |

Indian schools adopt the course of studies for the province in which they are situate. Emphasis is placed on the subjects of language, reading, domestic science, manual training, agriculture and physical training. Frequent inspections by officers of the department are supplemented by academic examinations by public and separate school inspectors.

The department continued to give considerable attention to the health of Indian children, particularly those in residential schools. Last year there was a comprehensive medical inspection and a special effort in the matter of physical education. Milk herds at residential schools were tested and the children's diet carefully supervised. Field matrons, travelling nurses and Red Cross workers have been given opportunity to make arrangements for the promotion of better health among Indian school children.

Continuation and high school work is now being taught at several of the day and residential schools. The more advanced pupils in those residential schools that are situate close to municipal collegiates are benefiting by secondary training in competition with white children. Then, there are 120 Indian students, not shown in the tabular statements, attending public schools, high schools and colleges in Canada. In the case of most of these, the department assists with a grant from parliamentary appropriation. In this connection, $19,386.38 was expended during the past year. The policy is to make grants to the most promising graduates of Indian residential and day schools. If Church and department representatives consider a graduate worthy, the department provides a grant when the bona fide intention of the pupil is evident and provided proper supervision can be secured for the period of advanced study. These tuition grants are continued only when satisfactory reports are received. The practice of assisting ex-pupils of residential schools to start farming and housekeeping has been continued. Grants for stock, implements, building and household equipment have been made to some promising graduates. $4,386.40 was the expenditure from Indian education for this assistance during the year.

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of one residential school and ten day schools. A new residential school near McIntosh, Ont., was completed and opened for the admission of pupils. The additional day schools were established or reopened on reserves where this type of activity gave promise of success. Other important building operations were the commencing of residential school buildings near Sioux Lookout, Ont., Sturgeon Landing, Sask., and Morley, Alta.; the completion of the new buildings at the Duck Lake Indian residential school, in Saskatchewan; and the replacement of the buildings at Indian residential schools near Onion Lake, Sask., and on the Blood Reserve, Alta.

The expenditure for Indian education from parliamentary appropriation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, amounted to $1,918,441.53, as follows:—

EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1925-26—INDIAN EDUCATION VOTE

| — | Day Schools | Residential Schools | Ex-Pupils | Special Salaries | Tuition | Freight, Express, etc | Stationery | Miscellaneous | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Nova Scotia | 9,989 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,775 20 | 0 65 | 368 51 | ..... | 19,134 11 |
| Prince Edward Island | 690 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 466 00 | ..... | 25 23 | ..... | 1,181 67 |
| New Brunswick | 15,071 27 | ..... | ..... | 877 98 | 905 63 | 1 10 | 492 04 | ..... | 17,348 02 |
| Quebec | 62,334 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,451 15 | 3 65 | 2,314 81 | ..... | 68,104 05 |
| Ontario | 52,828 10 | 231,682 14 | ..... | 390 15 | 4,917 75 | 142 86 | 7,470 93 | 857 99 | 298,289 92 |
| Manitoba | 58,987 21 | 185,031 97 | 398 40 | 226 55 | 87 11 | 1,566 39 | 3,779 08 | 6,644 27 | 256,720 98 |
| Saskatchewan | 40,658 40 | 404,314 83 | 3,494 61 | ..... | 414 94 | 855 37 | 4,228 63 | 232 51 | 454,198 29 |
| Alberta | 6,277 83 | 362,668 37 | 197 50 | ..... | ..... | 579 19 | 4,413 62 | 500 00 | 374,636 51 |
| British Columbia | 58,915 90 | 310,443 00 | 295 89 | 4,426 60 | 368 60 | 384 36 | 5,988 04 | 107 70 | 380,930 09 |
| Northwest Territories | 1,162 90 | 29,085 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165 55 | 550 90 | ..... | 30,965 27 |
| Yukon | 2,888 25 | 13,825 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 91 | 170 48 | ..... | 16,931 62 |
| | 309,804 49 | 1,537,052 21 | 4,386 40 | 5,921 28 | 19,386 38 | 3,746 03 | 29,802 27 | 8,342 47 | 1,918,441 53 |

In addition to the above, certain bands of Indians, whose funds were sufficient to meet the expenditure, contributed the sum of $66,901.56 for school purposes. The interest contributions were for current expenses, salaries of teachers, minor repairs and tuition grants. The expenditure from Capital was for major repairs to day school buildings on the Six Nations Reserve. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, the amounts so contributed were as follows:—

| | Capital | Interest |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1. Batchewana Band | | 2,578 47 |
| 2. Chippewas of Beausoleil | | 715 40 |
| 3. " " Nawash | | 2,890 49 |
| 4. " " Rama | | 826 96 |
| 5. " " Sarnia | | 889 74 |
| 6. " " Saugeen | | 2,718 29 |
| 7. " " Snake Island | | 384 82 |
| 8. " " Thames | | 880 02 |
| 9. " " Walpole Island | | 157 50 |
| 12. Garden River Band | | 2,163 38 |
| 13. Henvey Inlet | | 763 48 |
| 14. Lake Nipissing | | 1,341 25 |
| 15. Manitoulin Island (Unceded) | | 1,454 42 |
| 17. Mississaugas of Alnwick | | 1,050 85 |
| 18. " " New Credit | | 1,112 82 |
| 19. " " Rice Lake | | 312 00 |
| 20. " " Mud Lake | | 403 43 |
| 22. Mohawks of Bay of Quinte | | 3,186 75 |
| 23. Moravians of Thames | | 1,179 28 |
| 30. Parry Island Band | | 689 15 |
| 32. Serpent River Band | | 695 00 |
| 33. Six Nations of Grand River | 10,905 50 | 21,081 50 |
| 34. Shawanaga Band | | 702 85 |
| 50. River Desert Band | | 605 00 |
| 68. Tobique Band | | 63 75 |
| 79. Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point | | 946 69 |
| 82. Whitefish Lake Band | | 1,129 99 |
| 123. Gibson Band | | 261 28 |
| 137. Bersimis Band | | 157 00 |
| 182. Dokis Band | | 351 50 |
| 246. Sheguiandah | | 561 45 |
| 247. Sheshegwaning | | 1,460 25 |
| 249. Sucker Creek | | 892 00 |
| 251. West Bay Band | | 1,378 05 |
| 369. Seabird Island Band | | 11 25 |
| Total | 10,905 50 | 55,996 06 |

## LANDS AND TIMBER

### Lands

In Part II of this report a tabular statement appears of sales of surrendered, surveyed lands during the past fiscal year. Within the period covered by this report, March 31, 1925, to March 31, 1926, land patents to the number of 222 were issued and 27 returns of Crown grants prepared and forwarded to the registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situated. Four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering lands patented within that province.

### Location Tickets

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual owners for lands on the reserves were issued during the past year to the number of 77, and on March 31 last there were current 2,624 location tickets.

## Leases

Under the provisions of the Indian Act, leases were issued to white men at the request of the Indian locatees to the number of 115, and on March 31 last there were 1,294 leases current.

## Enfranchisement

Under the provisions of section 122a of the Indian Act there were enfranchised during the past fiscal year 34 Indians, heads of families, comprising a total number of men, women and children of 89. The total number of Indians enfranchised to March 31, 1926, under this section is 1,291.

During the past year four enfranchisements were carried out under section 107 of the Indian Act, whereby each enfranchised Indian obtained title to the land formerly held by him within the reserve, and also his share of the capital or other band funds.

## Timber

The quantity of timber cut on Indian reserves in the Dominion during the season 1925-26 was slightly in excess of that cut during the previous year. The increased demand for hardwoods from the eastern provinces, together with a slight improvement in lumbering conditions throughout the Dominion, was responsible for the increased production. A diminution of 20 per cent in the production of western coniferous timber was more than offset by an increase of 40 per cent in eastern deciduous hardwoods.

The quantities and kinds of timber cut on Indian reserves, for sale, during the past year were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fir (douglas) | 19,221,939 | f.b.m. |
| Pine (yellow) | 1,885,462 | " |
| Pine (white) | 1,522,281 | " |
| Pine (red or norway) | 987 421 | " |
| Pine (jack or banksian) | 207,456 | " |
| Spruce (various species) | 3,510,737 | " |
| Hemlock (western) | 3,926,481 | " |
| Hemlock (eastern) | 2,972,424 | " |
| Cedar (red) | 7,210,426 | " |
| Cedar (white) | 2,305,405 | " |
| Tamarac | 287 | " |
| Fir (balsam) | 166,256 | " |
| Maple | 1,615,805 | " |
| Beech | 648,921 | " |
| Ash | 44,903 | " |
| Elm | 119,945 | " |
| Birch | 1,318,021 | " |
| Oak | 52,042 | " |
| Basswood | 713,779 | " |
| Poplar | 197,865 | " |
| Cottonwood | 872,010 | " |
| Cordwood (mixed) | 11,722½ | cords |
| Pulpwood (spruce) | 48,076½ | " |
| Shingle bolts (cedar) | 3,884¾ | " |
| Boom logs | 29,563 | cu. ft. |
| Ties | 248,531 | |
| Posts (cedar) | 151,818 | |
| Poles (cedar) | 1,105 | |
| Piling | 92,757 | lin. ft. |

The total quantity of timber cut for sale, in terms of board measure feet, was approximately ninety million and in addition to this the Indians cut for their own use approximately seven million f.b.m. of timber for building and fencing purposes and 20,000 cords of fuel wood besides an unreported quantity of ash, maple, hickory, etc., for the native manufacture of snowshoes, baskets, axe handles, etc.

Sales of timber made during the year were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gros Cap Reserve, Ontario | Deposit | $ 200 00 |
| Reserve No. 27A, Saskatchewan | " | 525 00 |
| Kitlope Reserve No. 2, British Columbia | " | 280 00 |
| Lower Kootenay Reserve No. 1, British Columbia | " | 100 00 |
| New Brunswick House Reserve, Ontario | " | 1,469 50 |
| Weymontachi Reserve, Quebec | Additional Bonus | 1,000 00 |

Cash receipts were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Payments on account | $ 29,171 96 |
| License dues and royalties | 105,516 40 |
| Permit dues | 32,609 16 |
| Trespass dues | 1,139 88 |
| Fines | 128 00 |
| Interest charges | 324 69 |
| Rentals and fees | 2,326 15 |
| Deposits | 2,574 50 |
| Bonus | 1,000 00 |
| Total | $ 174,790 74 |

There were thirty timber licenses current on April 30, 1926, being two less than the previous year, one having been cancelled, three terminated, three relinquished and five new licenses having been issued.

The expenditure for forest protection on Indian reserves amounted to the sum of $10,216.34, of which $4,477.37 was used for the purpose of extinguishing forest fires. A total of 43 fires were reported, of which 38 were extinguished without doing appreciable damage to the timber. The area reported burned over was 7,350 acres, with a loss of timber of approximately 2,500,000 f.b.m.

Estimates of timber and reports on land were made of three reserves during the course of the usual administrative work and this data has been added to the record of the timber resources of the Indians.

The Indians are continually urged to utilize and develop their forest resources to the best advantage and are constantly reminded that the forest in addition to providing lucrative employment also constitutes an effective screen and habitat for game and fur-bearing animals.

## BUILDINGS

The following is a summary of the buildings which were erected during 1925-26:—

### INDIAN RESIDENTAL SCHOOLS

A new Indian residential school was built at Onion Lake, Sask.

A new Indian residential school was built on the Blood reserve.

A portion of a new Indian residential school was built at Sturgeon Landing, Sask.

A commencement was made on the building of an Indian residential school at Morley, Alta., and Sioux Lookout, Ont.

### OTHER BUILDINGS

An electric lighting plant was installed at McIntosh Indian residential school.

A manual training building was built at Coqualeetza, B.C.

A manual training building was built at Fraser Lake, B.C.

An agent's and doctor's office was built at Restigouche, P.Q.

An Indian agent's office was built at Muncey, Ont., and at Point Bleue, Que.

Six houses were built for the Indians at Sydney, N.S.

The Department also contributed a portion of the cost of the building of a new Indian wing to the Lady Minto Hospital at Chapleau, Ont.

### DAY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

A combined day school and residence was built at Oka, Que.

A combined day school and residence was built at Kettle Point, Ont.

A teacher's residence was built at Oneida No.'s 2 and 3 schools.

A class room and residence was added to the No. 11 school on the Six Nations Reserve.

A new day school and residence was built at the No. 6 school on the Six Nations reserve.

A new day school was built at Massett, B.C.

## BRIDGES, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, ROADS AND WHARVES

This engineering work consisted principally in the construction and maintenance of bridges, roads, wharves, dyking, drainage, irrigation and water supply systems.

### BRIDGES

Bridges were constructed or repaired on the following reserves:—Doncaster, Que.; Maniwaki, Que.; Capilano, B.C.; Massett, B.C.; Peguis, Man.; Manitoulin Island, Ont.; and Millbrook, N.S.

### DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Drainage systems have been constructed or improved on the following reserves:—Six Nations Ont., in co-operation with the city of Brantford, Ont; Cape Crocker, Ont.; Cote, Sask.; Sechelt, B.C.; Bella Coola, B.C.; and North Temiskaming, Que.

### WHARVES AND DYKING

Protection work has been carried out in co-operation with the British Columbia Provincial Government at Port Essington, B.C., on the main road along the Skeena river, also along the Cowichan river, Cowichan reserve, B.C.

Repairs to wharf were carried out at Parry Island, Ont.

### IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Irrigation systems have been installed or put in a state of repair for the improvement of farming lands on the following reserves.—Kamloops, B.C.; Fontaine Res., B.C.; Williams Lake Res, No. 1; Shackin Res., B.C.; Bridge River No. 2, B.C.; and Soda Creek, Res. No. 1, B.C.

### WATERWORKS SYSTEMS

A hydro-electric and waterworks system for domestic purposes and fire protection has been completed for the McIntosh Indian residential school, Ont.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

A sewage disposal system has been installed for the new Kamloops Indian residential school.

### ROADS

Highways are in course of construction on the following reserves:—

Caughnawaga-St. Isidore highway on the Caughnawaga Indian reserve, Que.

Provincial highway through the Tyendinaga Indian Reserve, Ont.

Cockshutt-Willow Grove highway on the Six Nations Reserve, Ont.

Ottawa-Maniwaki highway through the Maniwaki Reserve, Que.

Main roads have been improved on the following reserves:—Golden Lake Indian reserve, Ontario; Tyendinaga Indian reserve, Ontario; Six Nations Indian reserve, Ontario; Oneida Indian reserve, Ontario; Carodoc Indian reserve, Ontario; Moravian Indian reserve, Ontario; Walpole Island Indian reserve, Ontario; Saugeen Indian reserve, Ontario; West Bay Indian reserve, Ontario; Gore Bay Indian reserve, Ontario; Cape Croker Indian reserve, Ontario; Manitoulin Indian reserve, Ontario; Alnwick Indian reserve, Ontario; Christian Island Indian reserve, Ontario; Salmon River Indian reserve, Nova Scotia; Eskasoni Indian reserve, Nova Scotia; New Germany Indian reserve, Nova Scotia; Whycocomagh Indian reserve, Nova Scotia; Malagawatch Indian reserve, Nova Scotia; Blackfoot Indian reserve, Alberta; Sea Bird Island Indian reserve, British Columbia; Lytton Indian reserve, British Columbia; Cote Indian reserve, Saskatchewan; Peguis Indian reserve, Manitoba; Abenakis Indian reserve, Quebec; Restigouche Indian reserve, Quebec; Ouiatchouan Indian reserve, Quebec; Caughnawaga Indian reserve, Quebec; Doncaster Indian reserve, Quebec; St. Regis Indian reserve, Quebec.

Electric lighting systems were installed in various Indian villages of British Columbia, viz., Cape Mudge and Squamish.

## SURVEYS

*Nova Scotia.*—Survey and subdivision of the Indian reserve at Sydney.

*New Brunswick.*—Retracement surveys were made at Eel Ground Indian reserve No. 2 and Richibucto Indian reserve No. 15.

*Quebec.*—Investigations and re-establishment surveys were made in connection with lots 197, 198, 208, 195, and 166A at Caughnawaga.

*Ontario.*—The work in connection with correction surveys and revaluations of islands in Georgian bay was continued.

School site was surveyed at Kettle Point.

A parcel in Indian reserve No. 38A at Kenora was surveyed for the Cecelia Jeffery school and a road survey was made in connection with this parcel.

A correction survey was made at Kimerley townsite.

A location survey was made at Rama reserve.

A portion of the Whitefish Bay Indian reserve No. 32A was subdivided for Indian purposes.

*Manitoba.*—Part of the Lizard Point Indian reserve No. 62 was subdivided for Indian purposes.

Reserves were selected and surveyed at Island Lake for the Island Lake band.

*British Columbia.*—Seven survey parties were in the field on the work of surveying new reserves in accordance with the Royal Commission's report. 121 parcels were surveyed. Of these 66 are in the Stuart Lake agency; 6 in the New Westminster agency; 19 in Lytton, outside of the railway belt; 12 in the Bella Coola agency, and 18 in the Kwawkwelth agency.

A resurvey and subdivision were made of the Seymour Creek Indian reserve No. 2.

*Yukon.*—New reserve was selected and surveyed near Carmacks.

## SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES BASED ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S AGENTS AND THE INSPECTORS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926.

The local administration of the Indian lands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the department's agencies of which there are in all 114. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as the medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, nurse, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. At many of the smaller agencies in the older provinces, where the Indians are more advanced, the work is comparatively light, requiring only the services of an agent. The work of the agencies is supervised by the department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies.

### ONTARIO

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Ontario: Alnwick, Bay of Quinté, Cape Croker, Chapleau, Chippewas, Munsees, and Oneidas of the Thames, Christian Island, Fort Frances, Georgina and Snake Islands, Golden Lake, Gore Bay, Kenora, Lake Superior (Eastern and Western Divisions), Manitowaning, Missisaguas of the Credit, Moravians of the Thames, Parry Sound, Rama, Rice and Mud Lakes, Sarnia, Saugeen, Scugog, Six Nations, Sturgeon Falls, Thessalon and Walpole Island.

*Tribal Origin.*—The great majority of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkin stock. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, the Mohawks of the Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of Brantford are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawattamies at Walpole island, and Delawares at the Caradoc agency; these are of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—The Indians in the western and central parts of Ontario engage largely in farming. The reserves generally are well suited to this purpose and the activity of the department's field agents has resulted in a steady improvement both in the methods of operation and the results achieved. The success achieved by the returned soldiers of this province has been especially creditable and they are rapidly developing prosperous communities.

During the summer months Indians find a profitable source of income as guides and canoe-men. Many are employed at various industries and trades, while railway and navigation companies employ a large number. As a rule they are excellent bushmen and many find employment in the various lumber camps. There is still an excellent market for snowshoes, canoes and mocassins, and these are usually manufactured by the other members of the community.

The women also have many sources of income; some are employed as domestics; others support themselves by making baskets and fancy work. In certain districts berry-picking is an important item and furnishes considerable income.

*Dwellings.*—A great majority of the Ontario Indians have comfortable farmhouses which compare very favourably with those of their white neighbours. Many own houses of brick and stone, but in the outlying and more remote districts the old log houses are in the majority. In the more settled districts the Indians have followed the examples of the whites and both houses and farm buildings are comfortable and of excellent construction.

*New Ontario.*—In the remote parts of Ontario hunting and fishing are still the chief sources of livelihood. While fur has been very scarce the price has been correspondingly high. Fishing, however, has not been as successful this year owing to the scarcity of the market and the low prices. Acting as guides and canoe-men during the summer months adds considerably to their income. While agriculture is not carried on to any extent, most of the bands grow considerable crops of potatoes and vegetables. They are, of necessity, more or less nomadic and consequently live in tents most of the year. This condition will greatly change as civilization progresses.

## QUEBEC

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Quebec: Bécancour, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Lake St. John, Lorette, Maria, Mingan, Oka, River Desert, Restigouche, Seven Islands, St. Regis, Temiskaming and Viger.

*Tribal Origin.*—The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette are also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are also of Algonkin stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Abenakis, also of Algonkin stock, at Bécancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, also of Algonkin stock, at Maria and Restigouche; and the Malecites, also of Algonkin stock, at Viger.

In the agricultural districts of the province the Indians are developing a keener interest in farming operations and are making a decided success. In the Gaspe peninsula the Indians find employment in the lumber camps and mills, but on the north shore of the gulf, fishing, hunting and trapping are still the principal sources of income. In the northern part of the province lumbering is the chief pursuit. One of the principal industries of the Indians of Quebec is making baskets, and many of the Indians spend the summer months at the resorts in order to dispose of the baskets, lacrosse sticks, racquets, mocassins, etc., to the tourists. Some of them, particularly in the Saguenay district, act as guides and canoe-men.

*Dwellings.*—In the older settled districts of the province the Indians own many excellent stone and brick houses. Generally speaking, the buildings are almost all of good construction, comfortable and sanitary. In the more remote districts, where hunting and trapping are still the principal occupations, the Indians necessarily live in tents during the greater part of the year.

*The North Shore.*—Along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, the Indians have been taking a marked interest in the fishing industry. At Mingan, Natashkwan, Romaine, St. Augustine, and Moisie, the fishing is under departmental supervision. Salmon and cod are the principal marketable fish, and are a source of considerable income to the Indians. The land is not suitable for extensive cultivation, but many of the Indians have very creditable gardens.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

*Agencies.*—There are three agencies in the province of New Brunswick, the Northeastern located at Buctouche, the Northern located at Perth, and the Southwestern located at Fredericton.

*Tribal Origin.*—The majority of the Indians of New Brunswick belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkin stock. In addition to these there are some bands of Malecites, also of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—In the Northeast division the Indians are mostly engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. Some farming is carried on, and the Indians have rather tended to increase their interest in this regard.

The lumbering industry employs quite a large number and the Indians all through the eastern provinces have become very proficient in the lumber camps, on the river drives and in the mills. In the Northern division there is less farming carried on, and the Indians during the summer months find employment generally as day labourers. In the Southern division they support themselves chiefly by the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

### NOVA SCOTIA

*Agencies.*—There are nineteen Indian agencies in the province of Nova Scotia, namely: Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Kings, Windsor, Shubenacadie, Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish-Guysboro, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, Sydney, and Eskasoni.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of Nova Scotia are of Algonkin stock, and bear the distinctive name of Micmac.

*Occupations.*—They follow various occupations, but, as a rule, do not confine themselves to any particular one. Many of them cultivate the land with indifferent success, but as there are exceptions in almost every case, so it is with our Indians; a few of them are succeeding very well as farmers. The majority of those living near industrial centres usually work as day labourers. Hunting, trapping, and acting as guides for sportsmen are favourite occupations, more especially with Indians of middle age. Basket-making and the manufacture of fancy moccasins, etc., are confined mostly to women. A profitable employment among Indians in a few sections of Nova Scotia is the manufacture of hockey sticks, and they appear to be experts at the business.

*Dwellings.*—With very few exceptions, Indians in Nova Scotia occupy houses of frame construction, well finished on the outside, but unfinished inside. Every settlement, however, has a few comfortable dwellings well finished throughout Other buildings owned by Indians—barns and storehouses—are mostly of frame construction also.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

*Agency.*—One agency is sufficient for the purposes of the department in this province, as the total Indian population is only 292.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of this province all belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—But few of the Indians of Prince Edward Island are farmers. The principal industries are basket-making and fishing. The oyster fisheries which had been a complete failure for some years, are again profitable and have added somewhat to the income of the Indians.

### MANITOBA

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the Province of Manitoba; Fisher River, Clandeboye, Norway House, Griswold, Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah, Pas and Birtle.

*Tribal Origin.*—The majority of the Indians of Manitoba belong to the Ojibewa race, which is of Algonkin stock. Bands of Swampy Crees are found at the Norway House and Fisher River agencies and in the York factory district;

these are also of Algonkin stock. The Indians located at the Griswold agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie agencies. There is a band of Chipewyans at Fort Churchill; this tribe is of Athapascan stock.

The reserves in Manitoba suitable for extensive agriculture are mainly within the Birtle, Griswold, and Portage la Prairie agencies. On some reserves during the last two years the crops have not been up to the standard and the Indians have somewhat lost heart in their farming operations, but generally speaking progress has been satisfactory.

In the northern agencies the occupations are mostly hunting and trapping, but fishing has been becoming a more and more important factor during the past four or five years, and considerable income has been derived therefrom. While fur has been scarce the price has been high and the market for fish has increased. All of the northern Indians are expert guides and canoe-men, and many find employment in this way or with the transport or fur companies.

In the southern and more settled districts many of the younger people seek employment as day labourers, and owing to the high wages have been fairly prosperous. The Indian women make needle work, baskets, etc., for which there is a ready market.

*Dwellings.*—In recent years the Indians have adopted more sanitary methods of living. Their houses are more comfortably furnished and of better construction than formerly. In the north the nomadic life of the Indians does not permit of other than the old-fashioned log house, but even these are being greatly improved and in some cases are being replaced by suitable frame dwellings.

### SASKATCHEWAN

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Saskatchewan: Assiniboine, Battleford, Carlton, Crooked Lake, Duck Lake, Moose Mountain, Onion Lake, Pelly, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills.

*Tribal Origin.*—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are the Ojibewas, Swampy Crees and Plain Crees, which all belong to the great Algonkin stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Qu'Appelle and Carlton agencies, and on the Moose Woods reserve. In the Onion Lake agency there is a band of Chipewyans, who are of Athapascan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Isle à la Crosse district.

The principal occupation of the Indians of Saskatchewan is mixed farming and stock-raising. The close supervision which the department has had over these Indians has tended to greatly improve their method of farming and consequently their crops and income derived from them have greatly increased. Most of the Indians are well provided with good quality of machinery. As a rule they have good stock and suitable houses. In the outlying districts, however, hunting and trapping are still the main sources of income and will so remain until civilization encroaches upon the hunting grounds.

*Dwellings.*—The dwellings of the Indians on the reserves where farming is carried on are now mostly of frame construction. The outbuildings, however, are generally of logs, but even there there has been some improvement.

### ALBERTA

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the Province of Alberta: Blackfoot, Blood, Edmonton, Hobbema, Peigan, Saddle Lake, Sarcee, Stony and Lesser Slave Lake.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Alberta Indians are of Algonkin stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake agency, who are Athapascan, and the Paul's band in the Edmonton agency, who are Iroquoian, and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkin Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies, Plain Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, and Hobbema agencies, and a band of Ojibewas at Moberly Lake, in the Lesser Slave Lake agency.

The principal occupations of the Indians of Alberta are farming and stock-raising. Almost all the reserves in the settled districts of the province have large herds of horses and cattle.

In the northern parts of the province hunting and trapping are still almost the sole sources of income; there is practically no farming carried on and the construction of steamers on the Peace and Athabasca rivers, and of the railways to Peace River Crossing and Fort McMurray, have greatly lessened the wages of the Indians with the trading companies and transports. However, the price of fur has been even higher than in past years.

*Dwellings.*—In the southern part of the province the dwellings and farm buildings are of excellent construction and quality. Almost all the reserves where extensive farming is carried on boast of up-to-date modern dwellings, comfortable and well constructed. In the northern parts of the province the majority of the Indians continue to follow their primitive nomadic mode of life, and many of them still live in tents and tepees during the greater part of the year.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the Province of British Columbia: Babine and Upper Skeena, Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Kootenay, Kwawkewlth, Lytton, New Westminster, Okanagan, Queen Charlotte, Stikine, Stuart Lake, Vancouver, West Coast, Williams Lake and Skeena River.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, Vancouver, and Okanagan agencies belong to the Salish tribe. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located at the Kwawkewlth and West Coast agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine; and the Tsimshians, in the Skeena River agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake and Williams Lake agencies belong to the Athapascan race.

In addition to these there are about 3,000 nomadic Indians in the province who cannot be correctly classified according to linguistic stock or tribal origin.

*Occupations.*—The occupations of the Indians of British Columbia vary with their habitat. The Indians situated along the coast earn their livelihood principally by fishing. In many instances they own their own motor-launches, nets and gear, while others are supplied by the various canneries. Many of the women are also employed in the canneries or in the hop fields, and make a very steady income.

The Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands own and operate their own small plant for rendering the oolachan or candle fish. In the inland parts of the province some farming operations are carried on and particularly in the irrigated districts grain, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables have been raised with success.

These Indians have been making marked progress in this regard and are now well equipped with modern machinery.

The Kootenay, Kamloops, Okanagan and New Westminster Indians own large herds of horses and cattle. While the Indians in the northern and remote parts of the province still depend upon hunting and trapping for their livelihood, the agents report a marked improvement in their manner of living.

*Dwellings.*—Except for the more remote districts the Indians have built comfortable and modern dwellings and outbuildings. Their progress in this respect has been perhaps more rapid than that of any other Indians of the Dominion.

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

*Agencies.*—The department has now three agencies in the Northwest Territories, namely Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, and Fort Resolution.

*Tribal Origin.*—The principal tribes found in the Far North are the Slave, Hares, Loucheux, Sicannies, Dogribs, Yellow-knives, Chipewyans and Caribou Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapascan stock. There are a few Crees in the neighbourhood of Chipewyan. These are of Algonkin stock. The most northerly tribes are the Takudah, who extend to the Mackenzie Delta; and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Coppermine river. The territory occupied by these two last-mentioned tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood. The department in 1921 made a treaty with the Indians along the Mackenzie river thus bringing under the supervision of the Dominion Government practically the only Indians in Canada with whom treaty had not been made.

*Occupations.*—A few have been induced to raise small plots of potatoes. They own no horses or cattle, transportation being almost entirely by canoe along the great waterways, or by dogs in winter. They catch and preserve large quantities of whitefish for their own use and for consumption by their dog-trains in winter.

### YUKON

*Tribal Origin.*—The Forty Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slavies at Lancing Creek who migrated from Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie river; another band of Slavies, called Nahanies, is located at the headwaters of the Pelly river. All these Indians are of Athapascan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon and Carmacks there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

*Occupations.*—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians, and they have been fairly successful during the past year. The women also derive some revenue from the sale of mocassins and curios of various kinds, while the men are expert at making toboggans and snowshoes. Practically no farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables.

## FINANCIAL

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1926, capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $12,124,-389.17, had increased to $12,418,460.77.

The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, $3,673,968.78, and annuities by statute, $217,031.

On March 31, 1926, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earning of pupils at industrial schools was $200,493.39. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $61,-124.15, and withdrawals, $27,909.93.

## GENERAL

In 1924 a complete census was made by the department of the Indians and Eskimos of Canada, which was published in the annual report. This was the first census that had been made since 1916 and it shows slight increase in the Indian population as compared with previous records. A recapitulation of this census will be found in Part II of this report, which follows herewith and therein also will be found statistics with regard to Grain, Vegetable and Root Production: Land, Private and Public Buildings and Property; Live Stock and Poultry; General Effects; Value of Real and Personal Property and Progress during year; Sources and Value of Income; Schools; Indian Land; Civil Government; Appropriation Accounts and Indian Trust Fund.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

*Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

# PART II

# TABULAR STATEMENTS

## TABLE No. 1.—RECAPITULATION: CENSUS OF INDIANS AND ESKIMOS ARRANGED UNDER DEPARTMENTAL INSPECTORATES AND DISTRICTS

| Inspectorates and Districts | Number in Band | Religions | | | | | | | Under 6 years | | From 6 to 15 inclusive | | From 16 to 20 inclusive | | From 21 to 65 inclusive | | From 65 years upwards | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Anglican | Baptist | Methodist | Presbyterian | Roman Catholic | Other Christian Beliefs | Aboriginal Beliefs | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Alberta Inspectorate | 5,354 | 1,006 | ..... | 1,371 | ..... | 2,676 | ..... | 301 | 446 | 520 | 559 | 549 | 315 | 273 | 1,204 | 1,181 | 136 | 171 |
| British Columbia Inspectorates | 23,782 | 4,640 | ..... | 3,840 | 459 | 11,373 | 500 | 470 | 1,617 | 1,732 | 2,339 | 2,227 | 1,016 | 998 | 5,132 | 4,877 | 668 | 676 |
| Manitoba Inspectorates | 15,466 | 5,706 | 51 | 3,702 | 812 | 2,761 | 146 | 2,288 | 1,488 | 1,476 | 1,664 | 1,686 | 1,052 | 838 | 3,041 | 3,285 | 370 | 566 |
| New Brunswick Inspectorate | 1,606 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,606 | ..... | ..... | 113 | 149 | 191 | 165 | 108 | 110 | 366 | 324 | 46 | 34 |
| Nova Scotia Inspectorate | 1,827 | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1,818 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 149 | 213 | 204 | 108 | 95 | 421 | 363 | 61 | 63 |
| Ontario Inspectorate | 20,429 | 5,231 | 1,115 | 4,517 | 9 | 6,710 | 540 | 954 | 1,325 | 1,261 | 1,907 | 1,933 | 1,238 | 1,237 | 4,472 | 4,471 | 590 | 642 |
| Prince Edward Inspectorate | 315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 315 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 30 | 34 | 34 | 25 | 17 | 64 | 62 | 11 | 10 |
| Quebec Inspectorate | 13,191 | 101 | ..... | 441 | ..... | 9,067 | 20 | ..... | 625 | 681 | 998 | 1,030 | 547 | 574 | 2,122 | 2,111 | 325 | 352 |
| Saskatchewan Inspectorates | 8,059 | 2,233 | ..... | 59 | 895 | 3,511 | 21 | 1,340 | 727 | 735 | 975 | 911 | 356 | 332 | 1,651 | 1,755 | 264 | 353 |
| Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate | 5,782 | 350 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,701 | ..... | 731 | 524 | 525 | 757 | 788 | 386 | 354 | 1,094 | 1,272 | 38 | 44 |
| Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate | 2,777 | 1,857 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 858 | ..... | 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isle a la Crosse District | 2,210 | 748 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,462 | ..... | ..... | 248 | 251 | 221 | 225 | 151 | 152 | 297 | 404 | 105 | 156 |
| Treaty No. 11 Inspectorate | 2,640 | 463 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,677 | ..... | ..... | 177 | 162 | 298 | 258 | 114 | 121 | 455 | 532 | 9 | 14 |
| Yukon | 1,456 | 1,220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 136 | ..... | ..... | 128 | 140 | 125 | 128 | 81 | 80 | 295 | 230 | 23 | 24 |
| Total Indian Population | 104,894 | 23,557 | 1,173 | 13,930 | 2,175 | 48,671 | 1,227 | 6,146 | 7,596 | 7,811 | 10,281 | 10,138 | 5,497 | 5,181 | 20,614 | 20,867 | 2,646 | 3,105 |

No information available as to ages of 11,158 Indians or as to religions of 8,015 Indians.

| ESKIMOS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Northwest Territories—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Boundary and East to Kent Peninsula | 1,220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| From Mouth of Backs River and East to Wager River | 525 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Igloolik Islands (approx.) | 185 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| From Melville Peninsula to Fullerton | 294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| From Chesterfield Inlet to Churchill | 664 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2,888 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Baffin Land—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Coast | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Coast | 870 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cumberland Sound | 426 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,396 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Ungava (Quebec)*— | |
| From Great Whale River (East Coast Hudson's Bay) to Port Burwell (Hudson's Strait) | 900 |
| *Labrador* | 1,000 |
| Total Eskimos[1] | 6,184 |
| Total number of Indians and Eskimos | 111,078 |

[1]No details of religions or ages of 6,184 Eskimos available.

NOTE.—The Department of Indian Affairs is indebted to Dr. Knud Rasmussen, Copenhagen, Denmark, and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for the revised Census Statistics regarding the Eskimos of Canada.

## TABLE No. 1.—RECAPITULATION: CENSUS OF INDIANS AND ESKIMOS ARRANGED UNDER PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

| Provinces and Districts | Number in Band | Religions | | | | | | | Under 6 years | | From 6 to 15 inclusive | | From 16 to 20 inclusive | | From 21 to 65 inclusive | | From 65 years upward | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Anglican | Baptist | Methodist | Presbyterian | Roman Catholic | Other Christian Beliefs | Aboriginal Beliefs | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Alberta | 8,990 | 1,355 | ..... | 1,371 | ..... | 5,733 | ..... | 531 | 762 | 854 | 1,086 | 1,070 | 539 | 478 | 1,870 | 1,973 | 159 | 199 |
| British Columbia | 24,316 | 4,640 | ..... | 3,840 | 459 | 11,764 | 500 | 613 | 1,663 | 1,775 | 2,410 | 2,297 | 1,062 | 1,046 | 5,215 | 4,994 | 675 | 679 |
| Manitoba | 11,673 | 4,459 | 51 | 3,445 | 731 | 2,300 | 146 | 541 | 1,140 | 1,129 | 1,234 | 1,260 | 846 | 669 | 2,238 | 2,417 | 294 | 446 |
| New Brunswick | 1,606 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,606 | ..... | ..... | 113 | 149 | 191 | 165 | 108 | 110 | 366 | 324 | 46 | 34 |
| Northwest Territories | 4,543 | 513 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,171 | ..... | 359 | 365 | 333 | 496 | 490 | 247 | 233 | 861 | 955 | 24 | 39 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,827 | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1,818 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 149 | 213 | 204 | 108 | 95 | 421 | 363 | 61 | 63 |
| Ontario | 26,706 | 7,988 | 1,115 | 4,774 | 116 | 8,054 | 540 | 2,766 | 1,643 | 1,582 | 2,306 | 2,329 | 1,428 | 1,390 | 5,211 | 5,273 | 663 | 751 |
| Prince Edward Island | 315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 315 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 30 | 34 | 34 | 25 | 17 | 64 | 62 | 11 | 10 |
| Quebec | 13,191 | 101 | ..... | 441 | ..... | 9,067 | 20 | ..... | 625 | 681 | 998 | 1,030 | 547 | 574 | 2,122 | 2,111 | 325 | 352 |
| Saskatchewan | 10,271 | 3,279 | ..... | 59 | 869 | 4,707 | 21 | 1,336 | 979 | 989 | 1,188 | 1,131 | 506 | 489 | 1,951 | 2,165 | 365 | 508 |
| Yukon | 1,456 | 1,220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 136 | ..... | ..... | 128 | 140 | 125 | 128 | 81 | 80 | 295 | 230 | 23 | 21 |
| Total Indian Population | 104,894 | 23,557 | 1,173 | 13,930 | 2,175 | 48,671 | 1,227 | 6,146 | 7,596 | 7,811 | 10,281 | 10,138 | 5,497 | 5,181 | 20,614 | 20,867 | 2,646 | 3,105 |

No information available as to ages of 11,158 Indians or as to religions of 8,015 Indians.

| ESKIMOS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Northwest Territories—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Boundary and East to Kent Peninsula | 1,220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| From Mouth of Backs River and East to Wager River | 525 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Igloolik Islands (approx.) | 185 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| From Melville Peninsula to Fullerton | 294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| From Chesterfield Inlet to Churchill | 664 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2,888 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Baffin Land—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Coast | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Coast | 870 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cumberland Sound | 426 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,396 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ungava (Quebec)*— From Great Whale River (East Coast Hudson's Bay) to Port Burwell (Hudson's Strait) | 900 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Labrador* | 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Eskimos[1] | 6,184 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of Indians and Eskimos | 111,078 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[1]No details of religions or ages of 6,184 Eskimos available.

NOTE.—The Department of Indian Affairs is indebted to Dr. Knud Rasmussen, Copenhagen, Denmark, and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for the revised Census Statistics regarding the Eskimos of Canada.

## TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION

| Agencies | Wheat | | Oats | | Other Grains | | Peas, Beans, Etc. | | Potatoes | | Other Roots | | Fodder | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Hay Cultivated | Hay Wild | Other Fodder |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| **ALBERTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | 4,552 | 50,090 | 1,631 | 13,800 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 730 | 7 | 40 | ... | 582 | 948 |
| Blood | 7,548 | 89,508 | 1,370 | 3,497 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 5,000 | 2 | 100 | ... | 2,970 | 435 |
| Edmonton | 941 | 24,019 | 1,968 | 66,330 | 708 | 19,137 | ... | ... | 17 | 1,475 | 10 | 965 | 93 | 1,116 | 434 |
| Hobbema | 768 | 11,017 | 3,138 | 45,082 | 506 | 3,136 | ... | ... | 62 | 5,386 | 23 | 1,599 | 684 | 4,019 | 1,050 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 30 | 400 | 602 | 2,940 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 6,185 | 15 | 1,245 | ... | 1,946 | 594 |
| Peigan | 1,398 | 12,005 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 500 | 5 | 600 | ... | 700 | 47 |
| Saddle Lake | 612 | 11,327 | 916 | 25,476 | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | 20 | 1,797 | 12 | 176 | ... | 3,720 | 24 |
| Scarcee | ... | ... | 578 | 12,085 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 440 | 5 | 115 | ... | 264 | 301 |
| Stony | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 250 | 10 | 300 | 600 | 1,100 | ... |
| Total | 15,849 | 198,366 | 10,203 | 169,210 | 1,231 | 22,313 | ... | ... | 255 | 21,763 | 89 | 5,140 | 1,377 | 16,417 | 3,833 |
| **BRITISH COLUMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babine | ... | ... | 96 | 265 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 | 18,340 | 54 | 7,800 | 902 | 308 | 265 |
| Bella Coola | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 850 | 1 | 75 | 55 | 310 | ... |
| Cowichan | 53 | 1,675 | 415 | 16,855 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 255 | 6,235 | ... | ... | 1,457 | ... | ... |
| Kamloops | 537 | 10,740 | 940 | 26,340 | 148 | 2,960 | 228 | 4,560 | 810 | 105,300 | 557 | 16,710 | 6,910 | 790 | 535 |
| Kootenay | 34 | 620 | 585 | 120 | 44 | ... | 7 | ... | 19 | 4,426 | 3 | 115 | 1,309 | 875 | 45 |
| Kwawkewlth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lytton | 173 | 4,090 | 208 | 5,405 | 29 | 650 | 306 | 10,890 | 252 | 48,020 | 16 | 360 | 1,229 | 2 | 25 |
| New Westminster | 10 | 270 | 332 | 17,200 | 13 | 380 | 77 | 1,345 | 172 | 12,220 | 39 | 3,555 | 465 | 247 | ... |
| Okanagan | 1,010 | 17,200 | 565 | 11,800 | 155 | 3,400 | 87 | 2,200 | 205 | 8,350 | 175 | 24,750 | 2,150 | 1,290 | 275 |
| Queen Charlotte | ... | ... | 3 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 900 | 10 | 720 | 7 | 3 | ... |
| Skeena River | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 545 | 236 | 23,470 | 15 | 1,405 | 16 | 40 | ... |
| Stikine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | ... |
| Stuart Lake | ... | ... | 229 | 1,100 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 3,478 | 11 | 1,750 | 456 | 1,817 | 366 |
| Vancouver | ... | ... | 25 | 1,150 | 6 | 220 | 12 | 380 | 55 | 7,730 | 11 | 1,375 | 72 | 55 | ... |
| West Coast | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 160 | 2 | 74 | 13 | 1 | ... |
| Williams Lake | 93 | 1,360 | 272 | 6,460 | 10 | 100 | 4 | 60 | 177 | 8,795 | 62 | * | 1,065 | 3,400 | ... |
| Total | 1,910 | 35,955 | 3,682 | 86,755 | 415 | 7,710 | 728 | 19,987 | 2,397 | 248,274 | 956 | 58,689 | 16,106 | 9,196 | 1,511 |
| **MANITOBA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | 245 | 3,828 | 995 | 21,696 | 704 | 12,098 | 1 | 92 | 7 | 873 | ... | ... | ... | 1,334 | 92 |
| Clandeboye | 12 | 110 | 139 | 5,595 | 16 | 340 | ... | ... | 92 | 10,205 | 19 | 1,225 | ... | 2,637 | ... |
| Fisher River | ... | ... | 397 | 12,745 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 3,382 | ... | ... | ... | 5,423 | 216 |
| Griswold | 655 | 9,000 | 646 | 10,660 | 1,579 | 25,490 | 8 | 206 | 10 | 864 | 4 | 100 | ... | 987 | 19 |
| Manitowapah | 1 | 15 | 14 | 330 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 69 | 5,608 | 7 | 324 | ... | 5,921 | ... |
| Norway House | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | 2,100 | ... | 22 | ... | 285 | ... |
| Pas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 2,355 | ... | ... | ... | 1,920 | ... |
| Portage la Prairie | 893 | 15,229 | 910 | 23,635 | 1,254 | 24,045 | 79 | 842 | 16 | 630 | 5 | 150 | ... | 763 | 249 |
| Total | 1,806 | 28,182 | 3,101 | 74,661 | 3,553 | 61,973 | 88 | 1,152 | 355 | 26,017 | 35 | 1,821 | ... | 19,270 | 576 |

*Cut green.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Brunswick** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Division | 6 | 65 | 40 | 440 | 15 | 160 | 4 | 30 | 12 | 430 | 4 | 210 | 405 | | |
| Northeastern Division | 5 | 68 | 82 | 1,435 | 8 | 105 | 2 | 30 | 49 | 5,600 | 10 | 1,300 | 113 | 26 | 8 |
| Southwestern Division | | | 2 | 50 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 45 | 9 | 565 | ½ | 25 | 8 | | |
| Total | 11 | 133 | 124 | 1,925 | 24 | 295 | 8 | 105 | 70 | 6,595 | 14½ | 1,535 | 526 | 26 | 8 |
| **Nova Scotia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | | | | | | | 1 | 12 | 4 | 251 | 1 | 12 | 3 | | |
| Antigonish and Guysboro | 1 | 20 | 5 | 75 | | | 2 | 25 | 6 | 310 | 3 | 62 | 32 | 11 | 7 |
| Cape Breton (Eskasoni) | | | 5 | 70 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 270 | 3 | 85 | 50 | 25 | 20 |
| Cape Breton (Sydney) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colchester | | | 1 | 25 | | | | | 2 | 150 | | 10 | 7 | | 3 |
| Cumberland | | | *1 | | | | | | 1 | 150 | 1 | 60 | 6 | | |
| Digby | | | | | | | | | 3 | 70 | | | 5 | | |
| Halifax | | | 9 | 130 | | | 1 | 4 | 15 | 305 | 2 | 100 | 28 | 12 | 3 |
| Hants (Indian Brook) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hants (Windsor) | | | | | | | ½ | 6 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 20 | 8 | 4 | |
| Inverness | | | 3 | 56 | | | 1 | 9 | 11 | 810 | 1 | 70 | 15 | 59 | 6 |
| Kings | | | 2 | 40 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 70 | 1 | 50 | 6 | 4 | |
| Lunenburg | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 12 | 500 | 1 | 18 | 30 | 22 | |
| Pictou | ½ | 3 | 1 | 24 | | | | | 5 | 302 | 1 | 14 | | 2 | |
| Queens | | | | | | | ½ | 10 | ½ | 35 | | | 5 | | |
| Richmond | | | 20 | 350 | | | 1 | 10 | 13 | 150 | 1 | 20 | 25 | 3 | |
| Shelburne | | | | | | | 3 | | | 60 | | 15 | 2 | | |
| Victoria | | | 5 | 55 | | | 1 | 4 | 17 | 260 | 1 | 12 | 95 | 6 | |
| Yarmouth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1½ | 23 | 52 | 825 | 3 | 50 | 15 | 98 | 103½ | 3,793 | 17 | 548 | 317 | 148 | 39 |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | 17 | 515 | 105 | 2,630 | 145 | 3,300 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 1,025 | 5 | 1,290 | 145 | | 25 |
| Cape Croker | 35 | 515 | 198 | 3,552 | 29 | 366 | 34 | 507 | 50 | 2,800 | 8 | 275 | 360 | 150 | 130 |
| Caradoc | 350 | 8,750 | 1,250 | 31,250 | 620 | 18,600 | 150 | 4,500 | 485 | 24,250 | 300 | 7,500 | 3,100 | 220 | 580 |
| Chapleau | | | | | | | | | 10 | 650 | | | | | |
| Christian Island | 58 | 176 | 169 | 4,126 | | | 17 | 120 | 34 | 230 | | | 120 | | |
| Fort Frances | 1 | 12 | 55 | 439 | 8 | 100 | | | 15 | 1,135 | 1 | 30 | 584 | 111 | |
| Fort William | | | | | | | | | 42 | 1,624 | 20 | 12 | | | |
| Georgina Island | | | 40 | 1,600 | | | | | 5 | 400 | | | 30 | 20 | 20 |
| Golden Lake | 3 | 25 | 10 | 150 | | | | | 6 | 150 | | | 10 | 20 | 4 |
| Gore Bay | 12 | 230 | 122 | 5,930 | 34 | 502 | 32 | 574 | 87 | 3,515 | 13 | 1,000 | 268 | 14 | 153 |
| Kenora | | | | | | | | | 57 | 4,450 | 12 | 250 | 5 | 362 | |
| Manitowaning | 182 | 1,650 | 402 | 9,575 | 80 | 1,615 | 107 | 995 | 562 | 12,330 | 87 | 638 | 1,695 | 118 | 401 |
| Moravian | 125 | 1,305 | 210 | 3,500 | 250 | 4,000 | 25 | 250 | 28 | 950 | 11 | 550 | 150 | 35 | 260 |
| New Credit | 110 | 1,485 | 645 | 13,610 | 92 | 1,785 | 5 | 90 | 6 | 807 | 1 | 80 | 368 | | 390 |
| Parry Sound | | | 62 | 1,015 | 17 | 140 | 5 | 120 | 36 | 435 | 9 | 315 | 360 | | |
| Rama | 18 | 400 | 37 | 850 | 5 | 125 | 5 | 125 | 25 | 625 | 2 | 60 | 150 | 15 | 10 |
| Rice Lake | 67 | 2,000 | 255 | 7,900 | 54 | 1,250 | 9 | 230 | 37 | 3,200 | 31 | 7,500 | 190 | 20 | 75 |
| Sarnia | 265 | 4,140 | 655 | 19,650 | 160 | 3,025 | 76 | 585 | 165 | 13,900 | 28 | 1,180 | 88 | 300 | 66 |
| Saugeen | 15 | 200 | 260 | 7,800 | 25 | 450 | 15 | 375 | 75 | 3,150 | 10 | 170 | 170 | 5 | 140 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 4 | 60 | 130 | 5,375 | | | 18 | 240 | 127 | 6,360 | 14 | 610 | 131 | 175 | |

*Cut green.

## TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION—*Concluded*

| Agencies | Wheat | | Oats | | Other Grains | | Peas, Beans, Etc. | | Potatoes | | Other Roots | | Fodder | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Acres Sown | Bushels Harvested | Hay Cultivated | Hay Wild | Other Fodder |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| ONTARIO—*Concluded* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Savanne | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | 2,750 | 13 | 255 | ..... | 80 | ..... |
| Scugog | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Six Nations | 1,370 | 19,600 | 6,400 | 189,600 | 1,621 | 32,000 | 62 | 1,100 | 110 | 3,600 | 650 | 8,500 | 3,200 | ..... | 8,200 |
| Sturgeon Falls | ..... | ..... | 40 | 800 | 15 | 450 | 7 | 150 | 22 | 2,100 | 9 | 290 | 50 | 30 | ..... |
| Thessalon | ..... | ..... | 69 | 621 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 230 | 89 | 3,100 | 4 | 170 | 140 | 58 | ..... |
| Tyendinaga | 50 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 45,000 | 600 | 18,000 | 60 | 1,200 | 70 | 2,500 | 3 | 350 | 3,000 | 15 | 3,000 |
| Total | 2,682 | 42,063 | 12,614 | 354,973 | 3,755 | 85,708 | 651 | 11,394 | 2,195 | 96,136 | 1,231 | 31,005 | 14,320 | 1,748 | 13,454 |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND | 11 | 85 | 43 | 705 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 1,800 | 18 | 1,800 | 1 | 25 | 61 | 44 | |
| QUEBEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bécancour | ..... | ..... | 12 | 300 | 7 | 70 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 60 | 1 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bersimis | ..... | ..... | 8 | 48 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 425 | 1 | 5 | 85 | ..... | ..... |
| Cacouna | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Caughnawaga | 8 | 125 | 400 | 6,000 | 150 | 2,000 | 10 | 100 | 200 | 8,000 | 10 | 200 | 800 | ..... | ..... |
| Jeune Lorette | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maniwaki | ..... | ..... | 159 | 3,305 | 5 | 25 | 3 | 38 | 30 | 2,577 | 7 | 810 | 323 | 23 | 73 |
| Maria | 4 | 30 | 26 | 208 | 6 | 45 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 78 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 40 | ..... |
| Mingan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ½ | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oka | 25 | 300 | 125 | 3,000 | 50 | 500 | 15 | 400 | 30 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 300 | 20 | 175 |
| Pierreville | ..... | ..... | 30 | 300 | 10 | 160 | 4 | 20 | 25 | 180 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 75 | ..... |
| Pointe Bleue | 64 | 722 | 617 | 6,980 | 260 | 2,450 | 40 | 700 | 260 | 6,580 | 15 | 180 | 450 | 18 | 90 |
| Restigouche | ..... | ..... | 190 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 | 66 | 274 | ..... | ..... | 46 | 3 | 9 |
| Seven Islands | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Regis | 130 | 2,150 | 485 | 7,785 | 71 | 689 | 77 | 1,120 | 350 | 6,500 | 33 | 1,562 | 400 | 450 | 600 |
| Timiskaming | 16 | 225 | 170 | 4,000 | 1 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 1,400 | 1 | 40 | 200 | ..... | 75 |
| Total | 247 | 3,552 | 2,222 | 33,726 | 562 | 5,969 | 153 | 2,400 | 987½ | 26,589 | 69 | 2,839 | 2,664 | 629 | 1,022 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | 568 | 7,729 | 351 | 5,564 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 207 | 1 | 96 | ..... | 1,168 | 31 |
| Battleford | 2,002 | 29,079 | 1,465 | 20,519 | 10 | 175 | ..... | ..... | 31 | 1,326 | 17 | 336 | ..... | 3,214 | 876 |
| Carlton | 1,315 | 33,576 | 1,068 | 35,808 | 52 | 587 | ..... | ..... | 33 | 1,682 | 14 | 426 | ..... | 3,674 | 146 |
| Crooked Lakes | 1,460 | 22,129 | 1,691 | 25,316 | 191 | 3,045 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 716 | 10 | 208 | ..... | 2,604 | 332 |
| Duck Lake | 1,318 | 34,072 | 865 | 29,737 | 31 | 695 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 2,532 | 1 | 11 | ..... | 3,952 | 144 |
| File Hills Agency | 169 | 2,342 | 477 | 5,172 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 405 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 840 | 80 |
| File Hills Colony | 1,050 | 16,767 | 1,557 | 26,791 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 960 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 516 | 162 |
| Isle à la Crosse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Mountain | 234 | 6,747 | 354 | 7,900 | 379 | 7,788 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 400 | ..... | ..... | 308 | 322 | ..... |
| Moose Woods | 62 | 1,132 | 79 | 2,583 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 164 | 2 | 110 | ..... | 1,078 | 22 |
| Onion Lake | 343 | 5,674 | 860 | 16,423 | 4 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 1,133 | 6 | 349 | ..... | 4,886 | 142 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pelly | 1,066 | 19,127 | 1,564 | 42,753 | 365 | 7,566 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 940 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,206 | 33,600 sheaves |
| Qu'Appelle | 2,998 | 43,141 | 1,667 | 14,740 | 105 | 1,535 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1,350 | 1 | 65 | ..... | 2,542 | 378 |
| Touchwood | 1,390 | 21,670 | 1,198 | 23,375 | 217 | 4,813 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 530 | 8 | 148 | ..... | 2,661 | 313 |
| Wood Mountain Reserve | 14 | 280 | ..... | ..... | 75 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| Totals | 13,989 | 243,466 | 13,196 | 256,681 | 1,429 | 27,264 | ..... | ..... | 213 | 12,470 | 60 | 1,749 | 308 | 28,863 | 2,626 |

RECAPITULATION

| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 15,849 | 198,366 | 10,203 | 169,210 | 1,231 | 22,313 | ..... | ..... | 255 | 21,763 | 89 | 5,140 | 1,377 | 16,417 | 3,833 |
| British Columbia | 1,910 | 35,955 | 3,682 | 86,755 | 415 | 7,710 | 728 | 19,987 | 2,397 | 248,274 | 956 | 58,689 | 16,106 | 9,196 | 1,511 |
| Manitoba | 1,806 | 28,182 | 3,101 | 74,661 | 3,553 | 61,973 | 88 | 1,152 | 355 | 26,017 | 35 | 1,821 | ..... | 19,270 | 576 |
| New Brunswick | 11 | 133 | 124 | 1,925 | 24 | 295 | 8 | 105 | 70 | 6,595 | 14½ | 1,535 | 526 | 26 | 8 |
| Nova Scotia | 1½ | 23 | 52 | 825 | 3 | 50 | 15 | 98 | 103½ | 3,793 | 17 | 548 | 317 | 148 | 39 |
| Ontario | 2,682 | 42,063 | 12,614 | 354,973 | 3,755 | 85,708 | 651 | 11,394 | 2,195 | 96,136 | 1,231 | 31,005 | 14,320 | 1,748 | 13,454 |
| Prince Edward Island | 11 | 85 | 43 | 705 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 1,800 | 18 | 1,800 | 1 | 25 | 61 | 44 | ..... |
| Quebec | 247 | 3,552 | 2,222 | 33,726 | 562 | 5,969 | 153 | 2,400 | 987½ | 26,589 | 69 | 2,839 | 2,664 | 629 | 1,022 |
| Saskatchewan | 13,989 | 243,466 | 13,196 | 256,681 | 1,429 | 27,264 | ..... | ..... | 213 | 12,470 | 60 | 1,749 | 308 | 28,863 | 2,626 |
| Total | 36,506½ | 551,825 | 45,237 | 979,461 | 10,972 | 211,282 | 1,661 | 36,936 | 6,594 | 443,437 | 2,472½ | 103,351 | 35,679 | 76,341 | 23,069 |

## Table No. 3.—LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY

| Agencies | Total Area of Reserve (Acres) | Acres under Wood | Acres Cleared but not Cultivated | Acres under Actual Cultivation | Acres Fenced | Private Property | | | | | | | Public Property | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings | Other Dwellings | Outbuildings, etc. | Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc. | Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc. | Carts, Wagons and Vehicles | Tools and small Implements | Churches | Council Houses | School Houses | Saw Mills | Other Buildings | Engines and Machinery |
| **Alberta** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | 175,580 | 3,300 | 141,076 | 31,204 | 68,396 | 139 | 92 | 623 | 540 | 313 | 320 | 626 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 185 |
| Blood | 354,086 | 4,700 | 332,419 | 16,967 | 60,000 | 89 | 300 | 500 | 390 | 250 | 560 | 3,000 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 67 | 75 |
| Edmonton | 82,101 | 33,431 | 43,615 | 5,055 | 39,521 | 32 | 138 | 211 | 271 | 190 | 234 | 1,243 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 9 | 6 |
| Hobbema | 76,420 | 70,035 | 1,845 | 4,540 | 29,325 | 2 | 191 | 303 | 367 | 260 | 418 | 3,652 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 251,415 | 150,684 | 99,984 | 747 | 1,330 | ..... | 267 | 391 | 97 | 84 | 222 | 1,043 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Peigan | 93,142 | 700 | 89,162 | 3,280 | 154,550 | 20 | 77 | 91 | 169 | 120 | 175 | 1,000 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 48 |
| Saddle Lake | 107,456 | 41,609 | 64,011 | 1,836 | 46,960 | 2 | 169 | 207 | 166 | 139 | 272 | 795 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Sarcee | 69,120 | 40,000 | 28,140 | 980 | 69,120 | 39 | 3 | 34 | 45 | 47 | 104 | 300 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Stony | 88,258 | 40,000 | 48,088 | 170 | ..... | 10 | 134 | 92 | 51 | 67 | 258 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,297,578 | 384,459 | 848,340 | 64,779 | 469,202 | 333 | 1,371 | 2,452 | 2,096 | 1,470 | 2,563 | 11,659 | 8 | 7 | 4 | ..... | 113 | 322 |
| **British Columbia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babine | 33,359 | 21,722 | 9,553 | 2,084 | 2,106 | 354 | 327 | 401 | 151 | 57 | 244 | 4,570 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Bella Coola | 17,068 | 16,849 | 133 | 86 | 1,212 | 221 | 180 | 355 | 30 | 13 | 40 | 1,320 | 5 | 6 | 5 | ..... | 10 | ..... |
| Cowichan | 19,878 | 10,783 | 5,456 | 3,639 | 5,603 | 646 | 34 | 294 | 321 | 84 | 440 | 5,255 | 2 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kamloops | 171,052 | 90,482 | 76,497 | 4,073 | 106,205 | 252 | 322 | 659 | 1,127 | 422 | 524 | 1,480 | 17 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Kootenay | 42,316 | 16,800 | 23,937 | 1,579 | 2,332 | 50 | 150 | 191 | 242 | 60 | 211 | 331 | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kwawkewlth | 16,305 | 15,881 | 409 | 15 | 25 | 188 | 118 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,160 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 7 |
| Lytton | 51,382 | 31,250 | 16,704 | 3,428 | 5,464 | 484 | 334 | 540 | 474 | 114 | 380 | 2,956 | 33 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| New Westminster | 23,957 | 17,637 | 4,931 | 1,389 | 4,910 | 366 | ..... | 208 | 91 | 32 | 105 | 1,129 | 16 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Okanagan | 146,086 | 79,846 | 61,170 | 5,070 | 51,200 | 220 | 161 | 695 | 560 | 85 | 500 | 1,950 | 10 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 13 | 19 |
| Queen Charlotte | 3,484 | 2,136 | 1,307 | 41 | 27 | 181 | 76 | 94 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 700 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | ..... |
| Skeena River | 71,592 | 70,845 | 469 | 278 | 203 | 503 | 86 | 188 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 572 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Stikine | 415 | 15 | 399 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2,064 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stuart Lake | 34,594 | 29,471 | 4,216 | 907 | 4,889 | 43 | 265 | 306 | 78 | 54 | 171 | 2,685 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| Vancouver | 17,560 | 16,191 | 838 | 531 | 420 | 268 | 73 | 133 | 21 | 3 | 13 | 695 | 7 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| West Coast | 12,364 | 11,897 | 383 | 84 | 152 | 408 | 202 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 230 | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Williams Lake | 73,007 | 28,862 | 41,612 | 2,533 | 45,184 | 23 | 332 | 227 | 181 | 148 | 245 | 955 | 14 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Total | 734,419 | 460,667 | 248,014 | 25,738 | 229,932 | 4,218 | 2,748 | 4,295 | 3,285 | 1,072 | 2,886 | 29,052 | 155 | 47 | 48 | 6 | 49 | 46 |
| **Manitoba** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | 52,809 | 31,213 | 17,991 | 3,605 | 11,062 | 23 | 123 | 264 | 214 | 128 | 351 | 2,110 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 |
| Clandeboye | 64,896 | 54,124 | 10,264 | 508 | 914 | 6 | 397 | 160 | 56 | 17 | 44 | 360 | 10 | ..... | 14 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| Fisher River | 94,204 | 93,066 | 642 | 496 | 3,520 | ..... | 254 | 324 | 162 | 144 | 247 | 749 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Griswold | 12,294 | 900 | 8,002 | 3,392 | 1,672 | 36 | 53 | 141 | 176 | 102 | 267 | 620 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manitowapah | 94,477 | 46,194 | 48,022 | 261 | 1,696 | 7 | 333 | 398 | 78 | 158 | 321 | 1,460 | 10 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 21 | ..... |
| Norway House | 66,474 | 60,745 | 5,655 | 74 | 71 | 5 | 455 | 55 | 7 | ..... | 12 | 440 | ..... | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pas | 54,881 | 44,631 | 10,195 | 55 | 409 | 43 | 379 | 146 | 30 | 29 | 33 | 400 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | ..... |
| Portage la Prairie | 22,452 | 3,800 | 13,456 | 5,196 | 5,975 | 2 | 124 | 167 | 94 | 79 | 165 | 450 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 11 | 6 |
| Total | 462,487 | 334,673 | 114,227 | 13,587 | 25,319 | 122 | 2,118 | 1,655 | 817 | 657 | 1,440 | 6,589 | 46 | 6 | 47 | 3 | 69 | 14 |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Division | 6,506 | 6,066 | 247 | 193 | 230 | 59 | 12 | 22 | 9 | 3 | 18 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Northeastern Division | 26,952 | 26,040 | 756 | 156 | 911 | 227 | 37 | 136 | 66 | 22 | 82 | 570 | 5 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| Southwestern Division | 1,049 | 970 | 53 | 26 | 72 | 59 | ..... | 26 | 4 | ..... | 5 | 350 | ..... | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 34,507 | 33,076 | 1,056 | 375 | 1,213 | 345 | 49 | 184 | 79 | 25 | 105 | 975 | 6 | 4 | 11 | ..... | 10 | 1 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Resolution | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | 627 | 608 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 20 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Antigonish and Guysboro | 634 | 309 | 240 | 85 | 200 | 39 | 13 | 11 | 4 | ..... | 9 | 87 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cape Breton (Eskasoni) | 2,800 | 2,000 | 450 | 350 | 900 | 25 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 20 | 85 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cape Breton (Sydney) | 69 | 15 | 45 | 9 | 67 | 25 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 65 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Colchester | 225 | 150 | 60 | 15 | 50 | 35 | ..... | 10 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Cumberland | 1,020 | 990 | 25 | 5 | 20 | 19 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 20 | 40 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Digby | 1,600 | 1,200 | 350 | 50 | 100 | 19 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | 1,345 | 1,178 | 72 | 95 | 134 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Indian Brook) | 2,053 | 1,925 | 121 | 7 | 74 | 11 | ..... | 13 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 50 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Hants (Windsor) | 1,000 | 996 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 9 | 3 | 13 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inverness | 2,755 | 2,055 | 624 | 76 | 554 | 44 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 17 | 175 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Kings | 497 | 438 | 53 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lunenburg | 2,953 | 2,713 | 225 | 15 | 130 | 23 | ..... | 20 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 128 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pictou | 275 | 108 | 162 | 5 | 30 | 29 | 13 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 10 | 125 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queens | 1,975 | 1,315 | 654 | 6 | 25 | 6 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond | 1,281 | 850 | 230 | 201 | 225 | 35 | 10 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 30 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 |
| Shelburne | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Victoria | 796 | 491 | 245 | 60 | 85 | 21 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Yarmouth | 21 | ..... | 21 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 21,926 | 17,341 | 3,590 | 995 | 2,619 | 403 | 76 | 166 | 98 | 18 | 162 | 1,577 | 10 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 9 | 3 |
| Ontario | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | 3,575 | 900 | 125 | 2,550 | 2,800 | 42 | ..... | 31 | 60 | 25 | 58 | 340 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Cape Croker | 15,586 | 10,034 | 4,838 | 714 | 855 | 34 | 72 | 127 | 165 | 45 | 129 | 600 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Caradoc | 14,357 | 1,925 | 7,862 | 4,570 | 10,050 | 257 | 127 | 394 | 715 | 197 | 545 | 1,550 | 9 | 3 | 6 | ..... | 15 | 3 |
| Chapleau | 45,340 | 45,040 | 290 | 10 | 6 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Christian Island | 13,264 | 12,364 | 400 | 500 | 570 | 24 | 21 | 30 | 28 | 9 | 31 | 350 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Fort Frances | 81,707 | 80,476 | 466 | 765 | 1,409 | 33 | 135 | 39 | 30 | 9 | 28 | 820 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | 7 |
| Fort William | 42,297 | 41,920 | 305 | 72 | 49 | 86 | 85 | 14 | 7 | ..... | 4 | 290 | 7 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Georgina Island | 3,575 | 3,200 | 315 | 60 | 400 | 15 | 25 | 50 | 48 | 8 | 25 | 150 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Golden Lake | 1,500 | 1,200 | 260 | 40 | 300 | 5 | 20 | 15 | 12 | ..... | 12 | 175 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Gore Bay | 14,570 | 11,929 | 1,716 | 925 | 1,884 | 15 | 116 | 304 | 108 | 27 | 140 | 570 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 3 |
| Kenora | 122,753 | 122,396 | 256 | 101 | 200 | ..... | 219 | 129 | 29 | ..... | 83 | 6,525 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Manitowaning | 179,685 | 146,782 | 27,554 | 5,349 | 10,584 | 58 | 512 | 1,337 | 493 | 272 | 818 | 3,950 | 11 | 3 | 8 | ..... | 7 | 9 |
| Moravian | 3,028 | 790 | 1,238 | 1,000 | 2,500 | 37 | 36 | 98 | 100 | 35 | 100 | 116 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 |
| New Credit | 6,000 | 65 | 1,900 | 4,035 | 6,000 | 68 | 2 | 99 | 150 | 48 | 135 | 500 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Parry Sound | 76,245 | 74,195 | 1,210 | 840 | 1,300 | 38 | 88 | 49 | 78 | 26 | 58 | 165 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Rama | 2,300 | 1,150 | 940 | 210 | 1,250 | 60 | 9 | 41 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| Rice Lake | 3,860 | 1,900 | 810 | 1,150 | 2,150 | 49 | 13 | 72 | 80 | 36 | 72 | 210 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... |

TABLE No. 3.—LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY—*Concluded*

| Agencies | Total Area of Reserve (Acres) | Acres under Wood | Acres Cleared but not Cultivated | Acres under Actual Cultivation | Acres Fenced | Private Property | | | | | | | Public Property | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings | Other Dwellings | Outbuildings, etc. | Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc. | Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc. | Carts, Wagons and Vehicles | Tools and small Implements | Churches | Council Houses | School Houses | Saw Mills | Other Buildings | Engines and Machinery |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarnia | 50,211 | 41,562 | 7,300 | 1,349 | 14,140 | 209 | 119 | 483 | 445 | 192 | 495 | 1,050 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| Saugeen | 9,020 | 3,970 | 4,430 | 620 | 1,800 | 57 | 28 | 131 | 180 | 45 | 150 | 300 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 39,600 | 36,325 | 1,432 | 1,843 | 1,946 | 62 | 91 | 138 | 85 | 18 | 174 | 1,375 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 5 |
| Savanne | 101,267 | 100,669 | 531 | 67 | 185 | ..... | 168 | 55 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 5,700 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Scugog | 800 | 50 | 241 | 509 | 800 | 8 | ..... | 9 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 70 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Six Nations | 43,696 | 8,620 | 8,060 | 27,016 | 43,696 | 550 | 220 | 1,659 | 2,349 | 494 | 1,641 | 9,989 | 15 | 1 | 11 | ..... | 24 | 56 |
| Sturgeon Falls | 64,800 | 64,280 | 20 | 500 | 311 | 59 | 79 | 89 | 40 | 6 | 87 | 500 | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thessalon | 60,374 | 58,823 | 892 | 659 | 659 | 38 | 83 | 132 | 22 | 9 | 40 | 1,010 | 4 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Tyendinaga | 17,604 | 7,134 | 2,630 | 7,840 | 13,720 | 237 | ..... | 556 | 450 | 230 | 450 | 825 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 1,017,014 | 877,699 | 76,021 | 63,294 | 119,564 | 2,053 | 2,268 | 6,081 | 5,700 | 1,743 | 5,319 | 37,605 | 94 | 29 | 83 | 9 | 96 | 115 |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND | 1,527 | 726 | 404 | 397 | 397 | 52 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 410 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 |
| QUEBEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bécancour | 122 | 60 | ..... | 62 | 78 | 5 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bersimis | 63,197 | 61,530 | 1,581 | 86 | 70 | ..... | 106 | 20 | 7 | ..... | 27 | 365 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Cacouna | 300 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Caughnawaga | 12,327 | 1,000 | 6,800 | 4,527 | 5,050 | 560 | ..... | 1,200 | 230 | 145 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1 | 1 | 7 | ..... | 6 | 7 |
| Jeune Lorette | 27 | ..... | 27 | ..... | 20 | 96 | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | 41 | 220 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| Maniwaki | 44,537 | 42,851 | 221 | 1,465 | 786 | 6 | 65 | 109 | 65 | 41 | 104 | 541 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Maria | 416 | 150 | 106 | 160 | 50 | 46 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 130 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mingan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oka | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | 100 | ..... | 125 | 75 | 25 | 125 | 1,000 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Pierreville | 579 | ..... | 354 | 225 | 275 | 74 | ..... | 50 | 15 | 7 | 16 | 225 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pointe Bleue | 3,779 | 2,040 | 480 | 1,259 | 1,369 | 75 | 19 | 149 | 60 | 45 | 180 | 375 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 |
| Restigouche | 8,856 | 8,426 | 127 | 303 | 430 | 98 | 11 | 191 | 32 | 4 | 87 | 280 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Seven Islands | 160 | 150 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Regis | 7,384 | 190 | 5,436 | 1,758 | 635 | 235 | 33 | 260 | 491 | 198 | 315 | 1,475 | 2 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 12 | 20 |
| Timiskaming | 34,136 | 31,540 | 2,175 | 421 | 410 | 16 | 32 | 46 | 20 | 6 | 36 | 350 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 175,820 | 148,237 | 17,317 | 10,266 | 10,673 | 1,387 | 281 | 2,210 | 1,000 | 477 | 2,264 | 5,839 | 13 | 7 | 24 | 1 | 31 | 51 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | 40,897 | 27,264 | 11,683 | 1,950 | 15,335 | 12 | 33 | 87 | 70 | 61 | 120 | 500 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 5 |
| Battleford | 181,781 | 23,250 | 153,363 | 5,168 | 51,720 | 3 | 351 | 406 | 372 | 330 | 445 | 2,080 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carlton | 193,153 | 81,824 | 108,847 | 2,482 | 22,479 | ..... | 288 | 406 | 256 | 194 | 316 | 882 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 15 | 5 |
| Crooked Lakes | 112,442 | 14,050 | 93,269 | 5,123 | 16,100 | 6 | 176 | 300 | 259 | 198 | 265 | 260 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Duck Lake | 119,098 | 25,991 | 90,017 | 3,090 | 20,616 | 10 | 164 | 353 | 285 | 221 | 332 | 565 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 7 |
| File Hills Agency | 57,868 | 20,000 | 37,041 | 827 | 11,122 | 5 | 29 | 47 | 36 | 28 | 71 | 290 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| File Hills Colony | 26,631 | 7,000 | 15,554 | 4,077 | 14,500 | 18 | 12 | 112 | 125 | 70 | 98 | 350 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Isle à la Crosse | 75,230 | 75,140 | 90 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 308 | 124 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 230 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Mountain | 30,088 | 25,035 | 3,633 | 1,420 | 30,088 | 1 | 56 | 76 | 76 | 45 | 121 | 152 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Woods | 4,160 | 1,368 | 2,643 | 149 | 487 | 1 | 20 | 31 | 21 | 33 | 44 | 43 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Onion Lake | 197,834 | 53,218 | 142,663 | 1,953 | 10,700 | 3 | 190 | 144 | 98 | 108 | 341 | 1,875 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Pelly | 55,472 | 19,617 | 32,357 | 3,498 | 7,480 | 9 | 99 | 179 | 147 | 121 | 261 | 770 | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Qu'Appelle | 63,817 | 6,900 | 45,367 | 11,550 | 31,977 | 43 | 136 | 258 | 273 | 212 | 527 | 900 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Touchwood | 117,198 | 60,872 | 52,328 | 3,998 | 49,612 | 7 | 210 | 367 | 338 | 243 | 351 | 1,325 | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 21 | 13 |
| Wood Mountain Reserve | 5,280 | 200 | 4,900 | 180 | 800 | ..... | 13 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 90 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,280,949 | 441,729 | 793,755 | 45,465 | 283,038 | 118 | 2,085 | 2,905 | 2,367 | 1,873 | 3,310 | 10,312 | 25 | 12 | 22 | 4 | 50 | 54 |

## RECAPITULATION

| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 1,297,578 | 384,459 | 848,340 | 64,779 | 469,202 | 333 | 1,371 | 2,452 | 2,096 | 1,470 | 2,563 | 11,659 | 8 | 7 | 4 | ..... | 113 | 322 |
| British Columbia | 734,419 | 460,667 | 248,014 | 25,738 | 229,932 | 4,218 | 2,748 | 4,295 | 3,285 | 1,072 | 2,886 | 29,052 | 155 | 47 | 48 | 6 | 49 | 46 |
| Manitoba | 462,487 | 334,673 | 114,227 | 13,587 | 25,319 | 122 | 2,118 | 1,655 | 817 | 657 | 1,440 | 6,589 | 46 | 6 | 47 | 3 | 69 | 14 |
| New Brunswick | 34,507 | 33,076 | 1,056 | 375 | 1,213 | 345 | 49 | 184 | 79 | 25 | 105 | 975 | 6 | 4 | 11 | ..... | 10 | 1 |
| Northwest Territories | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | 21,926 | 17,341 | 3,590 | 995 | 2,619 | 403 | 76 | 166 | 98 | 18 | 162 | 1,577 | 10 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 9 | 3 |
| Ontario | 1,017,014 | 877,699 | 76,021 | 63,294 | 119,564 | 2,053 | 2,268 | 6,081 | 5,700 | 1,743 | 5,319 | 37,605 | 94 | 29 | 83 | 9 | 96 | 115 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,527 | 726 | 404 | 397 | 397 | 52 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 410 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 |
| Quebec | 175,820 | 148,237 | 17,317 | 10,266 | 10,673 | 1,387 | 281 | 2,210 | 1,000 | 477 | 2,264 | 5,839 | 13 | 7 | 24 | 1 | 31 | 51 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,280,949 | 441,729 | 793,755 | 45,465 | 283,038 | 118 | 2,085 | 2,905 | 2,367 | 1,873 | 3,310 | 10,312 | 25 | 12 | 22 | 4 | 50 | 54 |
| Total | 5,026,227 | 2,698,607 | 2,102,724 | 224,896 | 1,141,957 | 9,031 | 11,269 | 19,973 | 15,472 | 7,339 | 18,059 | 104,018 | 358 | 115 | 252 | 23 | 430 | 608 |

## Table No. 4.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS

| Agencies | Horses | | | Cattle | | | | | Poultry | General Effects | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stallions | Geldings and Mares | Foals | Bulls | Steers and Work Oxen | Milch Cows | Young Stock | Other Stock | | Motor and Sail Boats | Row Boats and Canoes | Rifles and Shot Guns | Steel Traps | Nets | Tents |
| **Alberta** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | 593 | 3,291 | ..... | 25 | 60 | 615 | 971 | 25 | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 65 | 169 |
| Blood | 21 | 5,262 | ..... | 42 | 267 | 934 | 1,079 | 15 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 300 | ..... | 450 |
| Edmonton | ..... | 563 | ..... | 7 | 29 | 282 | 170 | 130 | 1,770 | ..... | 15 | 151 | 768 | 69 | 122 |
| Hobbema | ..... | 1,084 | 192 | ..... | 175 | 245 | 189 | 28 | 920 | ..... | ..... | 202 | 629 | 71 | 151 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 32 | 1,050 | 192 | 9 | 75 | 134 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 272 | 697 | 6,297 | 433 | 525 |
| Peigan | 2 | 1,918 | ..... | 29 | 212 | ..... | 737 | 641 | 380 | ..... | ..... | 48 | ..... | ..... | 119 |
| Saddle Lake | 2 | 564 | ..... | 4 | 17 | 304 | 315 | 46 | 505 | ..... | 79 | 178 | 1,975 | 183 | 130 |
| Sarcee | 5 | 665 | ..... | 8 | 38 | 153 | 161 | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 200 | ..... | 45 |
| Stony | 20 | 1,500 | 250 | ..... | 6 | 297 | 279 | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | 162 | 800 | ..... | 200 |
| Total | 675 | 15,897 | 634 | 124 | 879 | 2,964 | 4,051 | 885 | 5,575 | ..... | 366 | 1,508 | 10,899 | 821 | 1,911 |
| **British Columbia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babine | 6 | 552 | 62 | 11 | 268 | 231 | 127 | 14 | 240 | 32 | 127 | 1,316 | 24,800 | 280 | 205 |
| Bella Coola | 4 | 222 | 43 | 7 | 25 | 88 | 59 | ..... | 350 | 182 | 185 | 550 | 4,100 | 105 | 80 |
| Cowichan | ..... | 210 | 38 | 4 | ..... | 146 | 36 | 802 | 9,750 | 217 | 334 | 542 | 24 | 105 | 196 |
| Kamloops | 40 | 3,110 | 382 | 52 | 181 | 1,086 | 400 | 580 | 1,990 | ..... | 58 | 310 | 102 | ..... | 292 |
| Kootenay | 12 | 1,475 | 190 | 10 | 70 | 903 | 417 | 5 | 770 | ..... | 57 | 176 | 460 | ..... | 143 |
| Kwawkewlth | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 233 | 130 | 271 | 280 | 3,250 | 217 | 103 |
| Lytton | 26 | 543 | 173 | 29 | 119 | 97 | 341 | 325 | 1,815 | 16 | 97 | 313 | 5,622 | 64 | 187 |
| New Westminster | 6 | 329 | 50 | 12 | 91 | 257 | 189 | 633 | 3,665 | 47 | 232 | 356 | 1,465 | 98 | 72 |
| Okanagan | 45 | 1,245 | 235 | 55 | 1,280 | 215 | 1,150 | 1,875 | 5,700 | 2 | 70 | 450 | 750 | 34 | 285 |
| Queen Charlotte | ..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 51 | 35 | ..... | 280 | 82 | 100 | 160 | 180 | 50 | 60 |
| Skeena River | 4 | 15 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 19 | 6 | 11 | 845 | 255 | 299 | 613 | 4,250 | 308 | 181 |
| Stikine | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 69 | 403 | 2,796 | 130 | 160 |
| Stuart Lake | 8 | 536 | 122 | 11 | 78 | 214 | 152 | ..... | 130 | 32 | 268 | 642 | 5,590 | 295 | 198 |
| Vancouver | ..... | 29 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 31 | 44 | 101 | 1,442 | 78 | 179 | 266 | 567 | 71 | 49 |
| West Coast | ..... | 4 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 36 | 40 | 10 | 1,214 | 271 | 1,354 | 791 | 2,431 | 216 | 201 |
| Williams Lake | 77 | 2,550 | 538 | 45 | 120 | 30 | 1,595 | 88 | 2,020 | 1 | 40 | 410 | 4,525 | 6 | 246 |
| Total | 228 | 10,853 | 1,841 | 257 | 2,253 | 3,406 | 4,593 | 4,444 | 30,444 | 1,348 | 3,740 | 7,578 | 60,912 | 1,979 | 2,658 |
| **Manitoba** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | 6 | 421 | 19 | 2 | 8 | 54 | 34 | 1 | 1,150 | ..... | ..... | 133 | 1,040 | ..... | 121 |
| Clandeboye | 1 | 80 | 1 | 12 | 82 | 186 | 455 | ..... | 310 | 4 | 537 | 631 | 5,720 | 987 | 463 |
| Fisher River | ..... | 237 | 26 | 16 | 299 | 492 | 404 | 11 | 807 | ..... | 106 | 203 | 3,248 | 399 | 70 |
| Griswold | ..... | 290 | 26 | 2 | 9 | 38 | 43 | ..... | 730 | ..... | 1 | 119 | 1,659 | ..... | 88 |
| Manitowpah | 4 | 531 | 13 | 23 | 11 | 627 | 840 | 43 | 697 | 34 | 300 | 464 | 5,000 | 1,255 | 207 |
| Norway House | ..... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 30 | 27 | 475 | 10 | 1 | 755 | 970 | 3,150 | 1,950 | 605 |
| Pas | ..... | 141 | 9 | 4 | 48 | 192 | 259 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 530 | 735 | 17,500 | 1,180 | 545 |
| Portage la Prairie | 2 | 280 | 29 | 4 | ..... | 70 | 58 | 29 | 530 | ..... | 10 | 103 | 1,475 | ..... | 63 |
| Total | 13 | 1,989 | 124 | 65 | 465 | 1,689 | 2,120 | 559 | 4,234 | 39 | 2,239 | 3,358 | 38,792 | 5,771 | 2,162 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Brunswick** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Division | ..... | 12 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | 9 | 3 | 130 | 5 | 13 | 73 | 102 | ..... | 10 |
| Northeastern Division | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 233 | 35 | 119 | 175 | 275 | 182 | 36 |
| Southwestern Division | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 1 | 25 | 69 | 810 | 2 | 26 |
| Total | ..... | 35 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 29 | 23 | 6 | 408 | 41 | 157 | 317 | 1,187 | 184 | 72 |
| **Northwest Territories** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Resolution | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,155 | 26 | 610 | 650 | 12,200 | 550 | 365 |
| **Nova Scotia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 27 | ..... | 6 | 9 | 52 | 3 | 6 |
| Antigonish and Guysboro | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 85 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 52 | 6 | 3 |
| Cape Breton (Eskasoni) | ..... | 10 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 30 | 20 | ..... | 120 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 95 | 4 | 1 |
| Cape Breton (Sydney) | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Colchester | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 2 | 20 | 60 | ..... | 1 |
| Cumberland | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 | 25 | 1 | ..... |
| Digby | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 11 | 200 | ..... | 6 |
| Halifax | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 10 | ..... | 80 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 15 | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Indian Brook) | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | 55 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Windsor) | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 20 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 80 | 3 | 1 |
| Inverness | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 10 | ..... | 45 | 2 | 13 | 38 | 350 | 5 | 1 |
| Kings | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 | ..... | 3 | 10 | 50 | 2 | 4 |
| Lunenburg | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 100 | ..... | 9 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 2 |
| Pictou | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 8 | 40 | 120 | ..... | 1 |
| Queens | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 4 | 11 | 61 | 2 | 2 |
| Richmond | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 14 | 10 | ..... | 35 | 3 | 10 | 25 | 75 | 4 | ..... |
| Shelburn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 2 | 10 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Victoria | ..... | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 14 | 7 | ..... | 52 | ..... | 6 | 18 | 148 | 1 | ..... |
| Yarmouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | ..... | 60 | ..... | 4 | 11 | 109 | 83 | 35 | 693 | 14 | 85 | 286 | 1,638 | 36 | 28 |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | ..... | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | 12 | 5 | 495 | 1 | 41 | 38 | 2,280 | ..... | 7 |
| Cape Croker | 3 | 130 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 117 | 175 | 100 | 600 | 7 | 26 | 30 | 75 | 100 | 6 |
| Caradoc | 1 | 372 | 43 | 8 | 255 | 260 | 180 | 555 | 4,300 | ..... | 5 | 180 | 700 | ..... | 9 |
| Chapleau | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 275 | 300 | 3,000 | 150 | 175 |
| Christian Island | 1 | 72 | 5 | ..... | 4 | 27 | 32 | 80 | 600 | 6 | 14 | 35 | 200 | 22 | 15 |
| Fort Frances | 7 | 86 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 13 | ..... | 250 | 14 | 17a | 193 | 3,858 | 464 | 88 |
| Fort William | ..... | 36 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 20 | 22 | ..... | 531 | 21 | 332 | 487 | 3,107 | 384 | 252 |
| Georgina Island | ..... | 45 | 9 | 1 | ..... | 28 | 40 | ..... | 325 | 5 | 20 | 15 | 150 | 15 | 10 |
| Golden Lake | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | ..... | 200 | 1 | 20 | 40 | 200 | ..... | 25 |
| Gore Bay | ..... | 96 | 2 | 9 | 59 | 40 | 175 | 418 | 12 | 11 | 56 | 229 | 44 | ..... | ..... |
| Kenora | 13 | 120 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 3 | ..... | 15 | 16 | 315 | 355 | 11,200 | 444 | 259 |
| Manitowaning | 3 | 386 | 43 | 4 | ..... | 158 | 101 | 209 | 1,239 | 96 | 119 | 324 | 2,635 | 199 | 88 |
| Moravian | ..... | 84 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 45 | 25 | 50 | 1,400 | ..... | 2 | 28 | 80 | 2 | 6 |
| New Credit | ..... | 121 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 126 | 41 | 86 | 632 | ..... | 1 | 15 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Parry Sound | 3 | 64 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 52 | 58 | 33 | 500 | 12 | 64 | 240 | 730 | 24 | 50 |
| Rama | 1 | 16 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 11 | ..... | 300 | ..... | 30 | 71 | 1,500 | ..... | 25 |
| Rice Lake | ..... | 42 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 78 | 135 | 70 | 1,[illegible]00 | 4 | 82 | 105 | 6,200 | ..... | 24 |
| Sarnia | 4 | 415 | 35 | 5 | 65 | 235 | 212 | 205 | 3,200 | 9 | 108 | 230 | 7,200 | 15 | 4 |
| Saugeen | ..... | 134 | 9 | ..... | 8 | 64 | 50 | 38 | 640 | ..... | 5 | 78 | 270 | 10 | 5 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | ..... | 142 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 101 | 40 | ..... | 1,350 | 31 | 90 | 148 | 2,800 | 160 | 40 |
| Savanne | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 54 | 15 | 327 | 469 | 22,900 | 460 | 286 |
| Scugog | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 100 | ..... | 11 | 10 | 800 | ..... | 6 |
| Six Nations | 8 | 860 | 230 | 30 | 650 | 1,390 | 1,980 | 2,700 | 46,000 | ..... | 28 | 216 | 400 | ..... | 5 |

## TABLE No. 4.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS—*Concluded*

| Agencies | Horses | | | Cattle | | | | | Poultry | General Effects | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stallions | Geldings and Mares | Foals | Bulls | Steers and Work Oxen | Milch Cows | Young Stock | Other Stock | | Motor and Sail Boats | Row Boats and Canoes | Rifles and Shot Guns | Steel Traps | Nets | Tents |
| Sturgeon Falls | 7 | 65 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 65 | 58 | 20 | 830 | 52 | 185 | 335 | 2,050 | 120 | 165 |
| Thessalon | 2 | 59 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 51 | 32 | 60 | 795 | 30 | 88 | 106 | 1,296 | 91 | 104 |
| Tyendinaga | ..... | 310 | 12 | 40 | 20 | 650 | 200 | 500 | 7,800 | 7 | 30 | 50 | 1,500 | 15 | 3 |
| Total | 53 | 3,720 | 437 | 143 | 1,123 | 3,590 | 3,597 | 5,130 | 73,268 | 363 | 2,448 | 4,327 | 75,275 | 2,675 | 1,657 |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND | ..... | 16 | 1 | ..... | 16 | 16 | 8 | ..... | 120 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 50 | 25 | ..... |
| QUEBEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bécancour | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | 4 | 2 | 30 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Bersimis | ..... | 14 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 19 | 7 | ..... | 170 | 11 | 165 | 130 | 2,850 | 14 | 195 |
| Cacouna | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | ..... | 8 | 20 | 243 | ..... | ..... |
| Caughnawaga | 3 | 245 | 80 | 160 | ..... | 1,100 | 160 | 825 | 7,000 | 18 | 40 | 200 | 150 | 6 | ..... |
| Jeune Lorette | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 315 | ..... | 22 | 57 | 765 | ..... | 9 |
| Maniwaki | 1 | 61 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 73 | 46 | 29 | 387 | ..... | 78 | 135 | 1,966 | 33 | 69 |
| Maria | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 10 | 4 | 2 | 50 | ..... | 6 | 18 | 320 | ..... | ..... |
| Mingan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 35 | 40 | 2,000 | ..... | 30 |
| Oka | ..... | 80 | 25 | 10 | ..... | 75 | 40 | 40 | 600 | ..... | 40 | 40 | 30 | ..... | 5 |
| Pierreville | ..... | 6 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 30 | 15 | 6 | 60 | ..... | 20 | 25 | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Pointe Bleue | 3 | 75 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 138 | 50 | 125 | 1,200 | 1 | 200 | 500 | 9,000 | 200 | 250 |
| Restigouche | ..... | 21 | ..... | 7 | 6 | 62 | 21 | 35 | 250 | ..... | 23 | 41 | 200 | ..... | 17 |
| Seven Islands | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 330 | 525 | 11,000 | 200 | 250 |
| St. Regis | 6 | 204 | 16 | 29 | 20 | 321 | 260 | 285 | 3,500 | 42 | 203 | 92 | 1,600 | 38 | 11 |
| Timiskaming | ..... | 22 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 16 | 18 | 15 | 250 | 3 | 150 | 300 | 3,000 | 150 | 145 |
| Total | 13 | 738 | 138 | 234 | 36 | 1,859 | 625 | 1,364 | 13,873 | 91 | 1,321 | 2,126 | 33,190 | 641 | 981 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | ..... | 309 | 33 | 2 | 10 | 75 | 76 | ..... | 490 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 275 | ..... | 33 |
| Battleford | 9 | 1,299 | 6 | 20 | 226 | 355 | 119 | 131 | 2,270 | ..... | 68 | 439 | 4,395 | 220 | 332 |
| Carlton | ..... | 595 | ..... | ..... | 302 | 663 | 634 | ..... | 727 | ..... | 44 | 203 | 2,315 | 90 | 173 |
| Crooked Lakes | ..... | 575 | ..... | 8 | 85 | 280 | 274 | 30 | 945 | ..... | ..... | 170 | 470 | 18 | 165 |
| Duck Lake | 1 | 469 | ..... | ..... | 94 | 360 | 477 | 31 | 624 | ..... | 6 | 187 | 2,212 | 12 | 97 |
| File Hills Agency | ..... | 138 | 11 | 3 | 21 | 16 | 44 | 64 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 80 | ..... | 30 |
| File Hills Colony | ..... | 244 | 22 | 2 | 55 | 40 | 100 | 164 | 600 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 30 | ..... | 10 |
| Isle à la Crosse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 378 | 492 | 8,900 | 578 | 326 |
| Moose Mountain | 1 | 184 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 57 | 180 | 21 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 600 | 6 | 60 |
| Moose Woods | 2 | 95 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 78 | 126 | 4 | 175 | ..... | 2 | 26 | 92 | 1 | 12 |
| Onion Lake | ..... | 717 | ..... | 11 | 144 | 403 | 364 | ..... | 1,200 | ..... | 82 | 330 | 9,500 | 143 | 158 |
| Pelly | ..... | 271 | ..... | 8 | 73 | 205 | 172 | ..... | 750 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 1,100 | ..... | 75 |
| Qu'Appelle | 4 | 580 | 36 | 8 | 44 | 292 | 409 | ..... | 500 | ..... | 5 | 122 | 550 | 20 | 150 |
| Touchwood | 1 | 360 | ..... | 9 | 86 | 271 | 248 | 90 | 1,025 | ..... | ..... | 240 | 5,450 | ..... | 185 |
| Wood Mountain Reserve | 2 | 100 | 45 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 25 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 20 | ..... | 12 |
| Total | 20 | 5,936 | 165 | 73 | 1,176 | 3,101 | 3,223 | 560 | 9,731 | ..... | 585 | 2,516 | 35,989 | 1,088 | 1,818 |

RECAPITULATION

| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 675 | 15,897 | 634 | 124 | 879 | 2,964 | 4,051 | 885 | 5,575 | ..... | 366 | 1,508 | 10,999 | 821 | 1,911 |
| British Columbia | 228 | 10,853 | 1,841 | 257 | 2,253 | 3,406 | 4,593 | 4,444 | 30,444 | 1,348 | 3,740 | 7,578 | 60,912 | 1,979 | 2,658 |
| Manitoba | 13 | 1,989 | 124 | 65 | 465 | 1,689 | 2,120 | 559 | 4,234 | 39 | 2,239 | 3,358 | 38,792 | 5,771 | 2,162 |
| New Brunswick | ..... | 35 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 29 | 23 | 6 | 408 | 41 | 157 | 317 | 1,187 | 184 | 72 |
| Northwest Territories | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,155 | 26 | 610 | 650 | 12,200 | 550 | 365 |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | 60 | ..... | 4 | 11 | 109 | 83 | 35 | 693 | 14 | 85 | 286 | 1.638 | 36 | 28 |
| Ontario | 53 | 3,720 | 437 | 143 | 1,123 | 3,590 | 3,597 | 5,130 | 73,268 | 363 | 2,448 | 4,327 | 75,275 | 2,675 | 1,675 |
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | 16 | 1 | ..... | 16 | 16 | 8 | ..... | 120 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 50 | 25 | ..... |
| Quebec | 13 | 738 | 138 | 234 | 36 | 1,859 | 625 | 1,364 | 13,873 | 91 | 1,321 | 2,126 | 33,190 | 641 | 981 |
| Saskatchewan | 20 | 5,936 | 165 | 73 | 1,176 | 3,101 | 3,223 | 560 | 9,731 | ..... | 585 | 2,516 | 35,989 | 1,088 | 1,818 |
| Total | 1,002 | 39,243 | 3,340 | 901 | 5,960 | 16,763 | 18,323 | 12,983 | 139,501 | 1,926 | 11,559 | 22,693 | 270,232 | 13,770 | 11,670 |

## TABLE No. 5.--VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

| Agencies | Total Value of Lands in Reserves | Value of Private Fencing | Value of Private Buildings | Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band | Value of Implements and Vehicles | Value of Live Stock and Poultry | Value of General Effects | Value of House-hold Effects | Total Value of Real and Personal Property | Progress During the Year 1924 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Value of New Land Improvements | Value of Buildings Erected | Total Increase in Value |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **ALBERTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | 2,640,000 | 23,500 | 292,000 | 57,000 | 100,000 | 125,000 | 7,500 | 27,300 | 3,272,300 | 1,500 | 5,500 | 7,000 |
| Blood | 7,081,720 | 27,000 | 85,000 | 30,000 | 160,000 | 250,000 | 40,000 | 37,500 | 7,711,220 | 4,000 | 21,000 | 25,000 |
| Edmonton | 1,183,483 | 16,750 | 87,425 | 9,575 | 32,125 | 34,588 | 6,000 | 12,400 | 1,382,346 | 4,352 | 6,025 | 10,377 |
| Hobbema | 1,528,480 | 29,325 | 38,000 | ..... | 72,959 | 62,059 | 11,425 | 10,528 | 1,752,776 | 12,150 | 840 | 12,990 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 2,393,302 | 14,200 | 53,650 | ..... | 18,700 | 63,600 | 42,100 | 26,400 | 2,611,952 | 780 | 300 | 1,080 |
| Peigan | 979,550 | 4,687 | 37,087 | 22,970 | 48,023 | 127,410 | 16,117 | 10,595 | 1,246,439 | 1,085 | 500 | 1,585 |
| Saddle Lake | 742,147 | 2,730 | 23,605 | ..... | 20,890 | 34,816 | 5,120 | 7,105 | 836,413 | 785 | ..... | 785 |
| Sarcee | 1,180,120 | 10,500 | 21,500 | 36,500 | 11,000 | 26,650 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,290,270 | 500 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Stony | 441,290 | 9,000 | 16,000 | 900 | 9,442 | 33,146 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 527,778 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 18,170,092 | 137,692 | 654,267 | 156,945 | 473,139 | 757,269 | 138,262 | 143,828 | 20,631,494 | 25,152 | 34,665 | 59,817 |
| **BRITISH COLUMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babine | 109,570 | 11,220 | 143,800 | 11,550 | 18,400 | 69,600 | 61,550 | 33,200 | 458,890 | 2,100 | 3,900 | 6,000 |
| Bella Coola | 352,600 | 2,500 | 117,000 | 12,500 | 18,000 | 17,325 | 130,000 | 62,000 | 711,925 | 200 | 10,000 | 10,200 |
| Cowichan | 1,757,300 | 118,900 | 184,850 | 7,500 | 90,550 | 51,900 | 66,350 | 70,800 | 2,348,150 | 2,100 | 5,650 | 7,750 |
| Kamloops | 3,475,293 | 52,641 | 116,130 | 44,238 | 101,525 | 236,993 | 15,350 | 17,645 | 4,059,815 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kootenay | 471,980 | 11,860 | 20,360 | 117,700 | 22,520 | 64,310 | 7,680 | 6,795 | 723,195 | 4,930 | ..... | 4,930 |
| Kwawkewlth | 271,134 | 1,880 | 156,215 | 4,400 | 73,500 | 383 | 63,800 | 73,000 | 644,312 | ..... | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Lytton | 940,666 | 19,925 | 74,915 | 23,330 | 33,779 | 74,225 | 10,385 | 19,735 | 1,196,960 | 6,950 | 2,700 | 9,650 |
| New Westminster | 771,583 | 17,645 | 68,800 | 20,100 | 18,925 | 35,085 | 27,530 | 27,975 | 987,643 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Okanagan | 1,919,260 | 25,500 | 131,500 | 39,750 | 37,500 | 167,750 | 9,700 | 18,500 | 2,349,460 | 17,500 | 3,825 | 21,325 |
| Queen Charlotte | 70,000 | 1,000 | 50,000 | 1,600 | 27,000 | 5,000 | 34,000 | 20,000 | 208,600 | ..... | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Skeena River | 1,066,321 | 14,350 | 312,060 | 108,500 | 8,500 | 5,970 | 166,000 | 49,500 | 1,731,201 | ..... | 25,500 | 25,500 |
| Stikine | 2,075 | 40 | 20,713 | ..... | 4,541 | 3,500 | 14,756 | 27,490 | 73,115 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stuart Lake | 258,316 | 14,515 | 92,000 | 25,200 | 14,245 | 34,335 | 22,370 | 26,540 | 487,551 | 500 | 3,100 | 3,600 |
| Vancouver | 1,895,495 | 4,600 | 87,200 | 39,100 | 3,020 | 6,300 | 23,435 | 24,800 | 2,083,950 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Coast | 112,500 | 3,535 | 102,770 | 3,650 | 1,398 | 3,584 | 60,150 | 30,675 | 318,262 | ..... | 1,750 | 1,750 |
| Williams Lake | 826,427 | 157,164 | 53,000 | 13,350 | 26,695 | 84,030 | 16,150 | 17,190 | 1,194,006 | ..... | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Total | 14,300,550 | 457,275 | 1,731,313 | 472,468 | 500,098 | 860,280 | 729,206 | 525,845 | 19,577,035 | 34,280 | 67,025 | 101,305 |
| **MANITOBA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | 497,911 | 1,925 | 25,275 | 2,850 | 19,110 | 29,875 | 3,605 | 3,475 | 584,026 | 800 | 1,395 | 2,195 |
| Clandeboye | 291,285 | 5,440 | 159,800 | 7,900 | 7,110 | 24,320 | 11,400 | 21,850 | 529,105 | 450 | 5,000 | 5,450 |
| Fisher River | 848,046 | 8,075 | 41,270 | 11,800 | 16,675 | 43,243 | 9,967 | 10,830 | 989,906 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Griswold | 216,636 | 1,135 | 16,730 | 6,150 | 29,600 | 24,200 | 2,660 | 5,645 | 302,756 | ..... | 175 | 175 |
| Manitowapah | 444,601 | 2,270 | 45,400 | 26,800 | 14,900 | 67,085 | 14,500 | 12,375 | 627,931 | ..... | 14,200 | 14,200 |
| Norway House | 129,420 | 605 | 44,700 | 7,800 | 1,530 | 15,000 | 50,400 | 14,600 | 264,055 | ..... | 5,300 | 5,300 |
| Pas | 266,050 | 4,180 | 43,600 | 13,600 | 5,050 | 20,320 | 68,300 | 20,500 | 441,600 | 3,520 | 3,500 | 7,020 |
| Portage la Prairie | 354,040 | 4,300 | 17,000 | 14,300 | 19,800 | 21,050 | 1,700 | 4,300 | 436,490 | 1,100 | 4,750 | 5,850 |
| Total | 3,047,989 | 27,930 | 393,775 | 91,200 | 113,775 | 245,093 | 162,532 | 93,575 | 4,175,869 | 5,870 | 34,320 | 40,190 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Brunswick** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Division | 19,060 | 130 | 11,500 | 31,200 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 525 | 3,750 | 69,465 | 150 | 500 | 650 |
| Northeastern Division | 45,048 | 2,328 | 28,911 | 35,682 | 5,244 | 4,310 | 6,000 | 16,490 | 144,013 | ..... | 512 | 512 |
| Southwestern Division | 6,600 | 470 | 11,430 | 16,000 | 500 | 400 | 1,240 | 1,675 | 38,315 | ..... | 975 | 975 |
| Total | 70,708 | 2,928 | 51,841 | 82,882 | 7,244 | 6,510 | 7,765 | 21,915 | 251,793 | 150 | 1,987 | 2,137 |
| **Northwest Territories** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Resolution | ..... | ..... | 20,000 | ..... | ..... | 57,750 | 13,000 | 12,750 | 103,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Nova Scotia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | 1,200 | 20 | 1,800 | ..... | 100 | 100 | 360 | 200 | 3,780 | 20 | 50 | 70 |
| Antigonish and Guysboro | 6,000 | 975 | 2,950 | 3,000 | 475 | 765 | 320 | 515 | 15,000 | ..... | 200 | 200 |
| Cape Breton (Eskasoni) | 14,000 | 640 | 8,000 | ..... | 1,500 | 1,700 | 1,200 | 700 | 27,740 | 150 | 75 | 225 |
| Cape Breton (Sydney) | 8,000 | ..... | 15,000 | 2,500 | 25 | 50 | 500 | 1,500 | 27,575 | 8,000 | 12,000 | 20,000 |
| Colchester | 3,000 | 200 | 6,400 | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 400 | 550 | 12,450 | ..... | 400 | 400 |
| Cumberland | 1,000 | 20 | 945 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 275 | 240 | 2,830 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Digby | 1,800 | 60 | 2,500 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 300 | 3,500 | 10,160 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | 3,900 | 1,095 | 4,050 | ..... | 710 | 1,750 | 1,550 | 2,250 | 15,305 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Indian Brook) | 5,550 | 140 | 890 | 2,800 | 130 | 500 | 156 | 380 | 10,546 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Windsor) | 10,500 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | 200 | 400 | 400 | 800 | 14,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inverness | 27,000 | 1,100 | 16,400 | 4,700 | 575 | 2,550 | 750 | 860 | 53,935 | 50 | 250 | 300 |
| Kings | 5,000 | 150 | 1,400 | ..... | 150 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 7,900 | ..... | 50 | 50 |
| Lunenburg | 3,000 | 320 | 2,500 | 200 | 130 | 400 | 500 | 1,000 | 8,050 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pictou | 1,500 | 50 | 9,600 | 8,450 | 400 | 130 | 785 | 1,800 | 22,715 | ..... | 150 | 150 |
| Queens | 3,500 | 100 | 2,250 | ..... | 140 | 260 | 100 | 1,000 | 7,350 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond | 7,000 | 250 | 3,500 | 12,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 800 | 27,550 | ..... | 800 | 800 |
| Shelburne | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... | 350 | 60 | 450 | 400 | 2,760 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Victoria | 7,960 | 230 | 2,100 | 2,210 | 450 | 1,200 | 750 | 400 | 15,300 | 25 | 65 | 90 |
| Yarmouth | 500 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 400 | 300 | 2,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 110,410 | 5,350 | 83,785 | 39,960 | 6,935 | 12,765 | 10,596 | 17,645 | 287,446 | 8,245 | 14,040 | 22,285 |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | 75,000 | 5,300 | 34,000 | 8,500 | 3,600 | 6,000 | 2,575 | 15,575 | 150,550 | 25 | 1,200 | 1,225 |
| Cape Croker | 150,000 | 7,750 | 69,000 | 35,250 | 15,400 | 30,500 | 8,000 | 9,500 | 325,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Caradoc | 150,350 | 13,850 | 118,300 | 35,000 | 28,000 | 37,375 | 2,575 | 34,500 | 419,950 | ..... | 5,650 | 5,650 |
| Chapleau | 18,400 | 350 | 30,000 | 800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 | 54,550 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Christian Island | 35,500 | 1,700 | 8,300 | 7,000 | 3,200 | 7,100 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 67,800 | 100 | 2,000 | 2,100 |
| Fort Frances | 216,602 | 1,200 | 28,400 | 8,300 | 16,740 | 6,700 | 7,480 | 9,420 | 294,842 | 4,000 | 1,200 | 5,200 |
| Fort William | 182,460 | 600 | 31,500 | 6,300 | 2,071 | 7,220 | 9,281 | 8,000 | 247,432 | ..... | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Georgina Island | 32,150 | 500 | 8,500 | 13,000 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 8,000 | 1,700 | 68,350 | ..... | 800 | 800 |
| Golden Lake | 3,000 | 700 | 4,000 | 3,100 | 800 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 19,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gore Bay | 80,000 | 15,200 | 30,000 | 22,700 | 8,750 | 17,175 | 7,200 | 16,200 | 197,225 | ..... | 260 | 260 |
| Kenora | 126,525 | 600 | 48,820 | 525 | 6,550 | 7,365 | 34,700 | 24,710 | 249,795 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Manitowaning | 247,000 | 21,545 | 69,225 | 33,100 | 43,650 | 35,597 | 18,295 | 42,785 | 511,197 | 305 | 650 | 955 |
| Moravian | 75,200 | 5,000 | 25,000 | 7,500 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 22,000 | 2,000 | 156,700 | 500 | ..... | 500 |
| New Credit | 225,000 | 11,400 | 50,300 | 9,000 | 13,100 | 19,860 | 1,000 | 15,000 | 344,660 | 520 | 425 | 945 |
| Parry Sound | 12,200 | 950 | 20,900 | 17,300 | 7,980 | 13,500 | 7,621 | 16,000 | 96,451 | ..... | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Rama | 50,000 | 4,100 | 28,250 | 13,200 | 2,500 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 7,500 | 111,050 | ..... | 2,250 | 2,250 |
| Rice Lake | 115,000 | 4,000 | 58,000 | 13,000 | 8,500 | 20,000 | 7,800 | 13,200 | 239,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sarnia | 630,450 | 15,500 | 105,500 | 43,500 | 26,300 | 26,000 | 6,400 | 31,000 | 884,650 | 125 | 7,400 | 7,525 |
| Saugeen | 80,000 | 2,200 | 25,900 | 30,000 | 5,500 | 18,300 | 3,050 | 4,500 | 169,450 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 2,400 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 54,900 | 2,825 | 27,000 | 33,000 | 7,175 | 17,100 | 10,875 | 13,900 | 166,775 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Savanne | 102,127 | 555 | 13,975 | 25 | 4,740 | 784 | 44,255 | 29,175 | 195,636 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Scugog | 60,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 500 | 400 | 600 | 300 | 950 | 66,750 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Six Nations | 1,092,400 | 436,960 | 676,000 | 62,000 | 290,200 | 269,000 | 4,600 | 75,400 | 2,906,560 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE No. 5.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR—*Concluded*

| Agencies | Total Value of Lands in Reserves | Value of Private Fencing | Value of Private Buildings | Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band | Value of Implements and Vehicles | Value of Live Stock and Poultry | Value of General Effects | Value of Household Effects | Total Value of Real and Personal Property | Progress During the Year 1924 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Value of New Land Improvements | Value of Buildings Erected | Total Increase in Value |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Sturgeon Falls | 242,290 | 2,350 | 51,200 | 12,500 | 5,300 | 17,600 | 23,000 | 43,000 | 397,240 | 100 | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| Thessalon | 129,064 | 9,705 | 14,500 | 10,000 | 5,625 | 10,900 | 12,633 | 8,463 | 200,890 | 100 | ..... | 100 |
| Tyendinaga | 645,300 | 134,825 | 105,000 | 44,800 | 42,800 | 80,000 | 2,645 | 55,800 | 1,111,170 | ..... | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total | 4,830,918 | 701,665 | 1,683,570 | 469,900 | 560,381 | 666,676 | 251,285 | 489,278 | 9,653,673 | 7,175 | 37,335 | 44,510 |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND | 20,000 | 1,750 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 1,100 | 2,300 | 3,115 | 3,200 | 51,465 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| QUEBEC | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bécancour | 5,600 | 460 | 1,500 | ..... | 180 | 768 | 200 | 300 | 9,008 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bersimis | 51,000 | 675 | 53,500 | 33,000 | 800 | 3,300 | 8,700 | 14,000 | 164,975 | ..... | 800 | 800 |
| Cacouna | 6,000 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | 700 | 399 | ..... | 1,515 | 11,614 | ..... | 474 | 474 |
| Caughnawaga | 750,000 | 8,000 | 450,000 | 75,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | 20,000 | 100,000 | 1,493,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Jeune Lorette | 30,000 | 500 | 51,000 | 31,000 | 3,600 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 18,000 | 137,100 | 650 | 6,000 | 6,650 |
| Maniwaki | 35,245 | 4,470 | 22,785 | 2,095 | 11,440 | 12,070 | 6,710 | 13,090 | 107,905 | 360 | 2,425 | 2,785 |
| Maria | 20,000 | 560 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 200 | 325 | 700 | 1,500 | 27,785 | 250 | 300 | 550 |
| Mingan | ..... | ..... | 3,000 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | 7,000 | 1,800 | 13,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oka | ..... | 3,000 | 20,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 9,000 | ..... | 5,000 | 44,000 | 400 | 3,000 | 3,400 |
| Pierreville | 35,000 | 1,000 | 61,500 | 2,500 | 1,200 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 16,000 | 122,200 | 250 | ..... | 250 |
| Pointe Bleue | 41,000 | 6,000 | 40,000 | 6,000 | 17,500 | 13,500 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 154,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| Restigouche | 173,000 | 12,100 | 56,000 | ..... | 15,000 | 10,000 | 18,000 | 17,000 | 301,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seven Islands | 1,500 | ..... | 8,800 | 4,000 | ..... | ..... | 6,000 | 12,000 | 32,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Regis | 256,000 | 2,000 | 110,000 | 15,000 | 13,950 | 38,000 | 10,000 | 39,000 | 483,950 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Timiskaming | 35,000 | 1,670 | 8,500 | 1,750 | 2,500 | 4,600 | 8,500 | 3,500 | 66,020 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,439,345 | 40,435 | 892,085 | 176,845 | 101,070 | 156,462 | 104,310 | 257,705 | 3,168,257 | 3,410 | 18,999 | 22,409 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | 427,533 | 5,188 | 20,264 | 3,923 | 22,493 | 37,606 | 743 | 10,080 | 527,830 | 75 | 1,900 | 1,975 |
| Battleford | 3,234,793 | 32,900 | 75,700 | 4,900 | 82,400 | 74,300 | 17,600 | 19,800 | 3,542,393 | 4,000 | 4,400 | 8,400 |
| Carlton | 1,545,224 | 12,907 | 67,796 | 32,650 | 29,496 | 73,820 | 7,300 | 9,411 | 1,778,604 | 2,180 | 978 | 3,158 |
| Crooked Lakes | 1,086,662 | 34,200 | 56,200 | ..... | 57,900 | 39,055 | 4,850 | 14,350 | 1,293,217 | 1,252 | 245 | 1,497 |
| Duck Lake | 1,769,725 | 21,400 | 35,870 | 18,000 | 33,900 | 86,990 | 7,050 | 24,550 | 1,997,485 | 4,830 | 1,700 | 6,530 |
| File Hills Agency | 525,000 | 4,000 | 9,000 | 300 | 5,300 | 12,500 | 1,150 | 3,200 | 560,450 | 225 | ..... | 225 |
| File Hills Colony | 400,000 | 600 | 50,000 | 12,000 | 21,000 | 26,500 | 700 | 9,000 | 519,800 | 70 | ..... | 70 |
| Isle à la Crosse | 150,460 | 330 | 14,852 | 300 | 373 | ..... | 29,986 | 4,465 | 200,766 | ..... | 400 | 400 |
| Moose Mountain | 250,800 | 2,500 | 9,500 | 3,500 | 9,500 | 15,000 | 2,200 | 1,500 | 294,500 | 250 | 600 | 850 |
| Moose Woods | 62,495 | 6,990 | 5,850 | 2,500 | 6,000 | 24,450 | 2,500 | 10,250 | 121,035 | 110 | 150 | 260 |
| Onion Lake | 2,191,740 | 13,700 | 46,980 | 4,200 | 31,405 | 75,670 | 9,810 | 15,500 | 2,389,005 | 880 | 1,200 | 2,080 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pelly | 669,824 | 4,300 | 27,000 | 3,900 | 22,700 | 42,945 | 5,500 | 13,000 | 789,169 | 1,350 | ..... | 1,350 |
| Qu'Appelle | 952,605 | 13,140 | 42,225 | 30,400 | 46,685 | 55,825 | 4,595 | 11,800 | 1,157,275 | 2,765 | 4,625 | 7,390 |
| Touchwood | 1,254,318 | 18,400 | 32,360 | ..... | 18,300 | 58,300 | 18,200 | 17,500 | 1,417,378 | 1,705 | 2,475 | 4,180 |
| Wood Mountain Reserve | 15,840 | 25 | 1,200 | 100 | 1,200 | 3,600 | 350 | 875 | 23,190 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 14,537,019 | 170,580 | 494,797 | 116,673 | 388,652 | 626,561 | 112,534 | 165,281 | 16,612,097 | 19,692 | 18,673 | 38,365 |

RECAPITULATION

| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 18,170,092 | 137,692 | 654,267 | 156,945 | 473,139 | 757,269 | 138,262 | 143,828 | 20,631,494 | 25,152 | 34,665 | 59,817 |
| British Columbia | 14,300,550 | 457,275 | 1,731,313 | 472,468 | 500,098 | 860,280 | 729,206 | 525,845 | 19,577,035 | 34,280 | 67,025 | 101,305 |
| Manitoba | 3,047,989 | 27,930 | 393,775 | 91,200 | 113,775 | 245,093 | 162,532 | 93,575 | 4,175,869 | 5,870 | 34,320 | 40,190 |
| New Brunswick | 70,708 | 2,928 | 51,841 | 82,882 | 7,244 | 6,510 | 7,765 | 21,915 | 251,793 | 150 | 1,987 | 2,137 |
| Northwest Territories | ..... | ..... | 20,000 | ..... | ..... | 57,750 | 13,000 | 12,750 | 103,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | 110,410 | 5,350 | 83,785 | 39,960 | 6,935 | 12,765 | 10,596 | 17,645 | 287,446 | 8,245 | 14,040 | 22,285 |
| Ontario | 4,830,918 | 701,665 | 1,683,570 | 469,900 | 560,381 | 666,676 | 251,285 | 489,278 | 9,653,673 | 7,175 | 37,335 | 44,510 |
| Prince Edward Island | 20,000 | 1,750 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 1,100 | 2,300 | 3,115 | 3,200 | 51,465 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec | 1,439,345 | 40,435 | 892,085 | 176,845 | 101,070 | 156,462 | 104,310 | 257,705 | 3,168,257 | 3,410 | 18,999 | 22,409 |
| Saskatchewan | 14,537,019 | 170,580 | 494,797 | 116,673 | 388,652 | 626,561 | 112,534 | 165,281 | 16,612,097 | 19,692 | 18,673 | 38,365 |
| Total | 56,527,031 | 1,545,605 | 6,015,433 | 1,616,873 | 2,152,394 | 3,391,666 | 1,532,605 | 1,731,022 | 74,512,629 | 103,974 | 227,044 | 331,018 |

## TABLE No. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME

| Agencies | Value of Farm Products, including Hay | Value of Best sold also of that used for Food | Wages Earned | Received from Land Rentals | Received from Timber | Earned by Fishing | Earned by Hunting and Trapping | Earned by other Industries and Occupations | Annuities paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds | Total Income of Indians |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ | $ | $ | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| **ALBERTA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | 120,150 | 9,379 | 5,000 | 46,977 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,000 | 63,822 34 | 257,328 44 |
| Blood | 100,000 | 12,580 | 20,000 | 16,075 51 | ..... | ..... | 750 | 12,000 | 7,761 15 | 169,166 66 |
| Edmonton | 65,348 | 1,396 | 18,930 | 64 00 | ..... | 1,750 | 6,050 | 4,450 | 25,519 07 | 123,507 07 |
| Hobbema | 52,008 | 3,477 | 14,847 | 1,229 93 | ..... | 3,286 | 4,232 | 12,784 | 13,553 47 | 105,417 40 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 20,700 | 1,310 | 33,585 | ..... | ..... | 8,075 | 337,155 | ..... | 17,215 45 | 418,040 45 |
| Peigan | 19,994 | 14,474 | 9,000 | 2,540 60 | ..... | ..... | 442 | ..... | 7,343 47 | 53,794 07 |
| Saddle Lake | 37,581 | ..... | 10,760 | ..... | 31 00 | 1,830 | 8,200 | 5,305 | 4,386 68 | 68,093 68 |
| Sarcee | 12,825 | 1,738 | 2,600 | 4,762 50 | ..... | ..... | 400 | 4,000 | 822 59 | 27,148 09 |
| Stony | 9,725 | 961 | 34,522 | 3,186 40 | ..... | ..... | 8,312 | 8,990 | 4,340 22 | 70,036 62 |
| Total | 438,331 | 45,315 | 149,244 | 74,836 04 | 31 00 | 14,941 | 365,541 | 59,529 | 144,764 44 | 1,292,532 48 |
| **BRITISH COLUMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babine | 32,450 | 6,500 | 47,600 | ..... | ..... | 16,100 | 75,300 | 25,400 | 288 57 | 203,638 57 |
| Bella Coola | 6,350 | 2,200 | 22,000 | ..... | 1,455 08 | 93,000 | 31,500 | 47,000 | 449 36 | 203,954 44 |
| Cowichan | 50,200 | 3,350 | 127,500 | 2,026 57 | 12,449 31 | 24,450 | 1,025 | 7,250 | 3,830 60 | 232,081 48 |
| Kamloops | 242,211 | ..... | ..... | 1,628 20 | 11,564 85 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | 2,650 97 | 261,055 02 |
| Kootenay | 43,617 | 9,175 | 28,800 | ..... | 1,810 40 | 1,140 | 2,425 | 4,350 | 130 49 | 91,447 89 |
| Kwawkewlth | ..... | ..... | 21,700 | 590 00 | 415 01 | 85,800 | 5,600 | 18,550 | 1,309 30 | 133,964 31 |
| Lytton | 48,800 | 12,005 | 91,700 | ..... | 3,275 23 | 1,100 | 5,080 | 13,700 | 4,310 97 | 179,971 20 |
| New Westminster | 28,735 | 6,965 | 50,600 | 4,626 99 | 16,932 48 | 16,350 | 7,650 | 2,000 | 2,192 28 | 136,051 75 |
| Okanagan | 74,500 | 15,750 | 32,500 | ..... | 707 35 | 400 | ..... | 2,550 | 943 08 | 127,350 43 |
| Queen Charlotte | 8,000 | 2,800 | 27,000 | ..... | ..... | 26,000 | 700 | 9,000 | 118 51 | 73,618 51 |
| Skeena River | 32,550 | 550 | 60,000 | ..... | 738 27 | 145,000 | 64,500 | 52,000 | 3,362 89 | 358,701 16 |
| Stikine | 3,125 | ..... | 39,980 | ..... | ..... | 13,508 | 111,101 | 39,778 | ..... | 207,492 00 |
| Stuart Lake | 26,623 | 7,500 | 26,020 | ..... | 36 39 | 17,620 | 32,160 | 4,490 | 2,113 38 | 116,562 77 |
| Vancouver | 3,500 | 200 | 31,000 | 9,089 35 | 22,524 94 | 27,250 | 8,100 | 22,700 | 12,545 96 | 136,910 25 |
| West Coast | 408 | ..... | 8,300 | 12 00 | 190 89 | 43,944 | 30,835 | 37,615 | 89 44 | 121,394 33 |
| Williams Lake | 51,860 | 5,250 | 38,500 | ..... | 146 00 | ..... | 22,550 | ..... | 65 24 | 118,371 24 |
| Total | 652,929 | 72,245 | 653,200 | 17,973 11 | 72,246 20 | 511,662 | 401,526 | 286,383 | 34,401 04 | 2,702,565 35 |
| **MANITOBA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | 24,931 | 625 | 7,400 | 173 20 | 16 30 | 870 | 1,991 | 3,519 | 3,837 19 | 43,362 69 |
| Clandeboye | 22,850 | 1,650 | 17,100 | 3,152 00 | 311 00 | 12,500 | 24,550 | 6,800 | 13,237 63 | 102,150 63 |
| Fisher River | 36,597 | 4,196 | 25,850 | 150 00 | ..... | 11,550 | 7,315 | 19,730 | 8,818 05 | 114,206 05 |
| Griswold | 27,690 | 85 | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | 1,340 | 3 33 | 35,718 33 |
| Manitowapah | 31,070 | 3,625 | 15,950 | ..... | ..... | 9,000 | 10,555 | 8,450 | 10,489 16 | 89,139 16 |
| Norway House | 5,600 | 350 | 21,000 | 25 00 | ..... | 17,000 | 145,000 | 14,200 | 13,170 00 | 216,345 00 |
| Pas | 11,520 | 2,280 | 46,000 | 155 00 | 647 80 | 21,500 | 120,000 | ..... | 13,789 18 | 215,891 98 |
| Portage la Prairie | 46,000 | 300 | 1,150 | 446 70 | ..... | ..... | 1,250 | 1,650 | 8,927 91 | 59,724 61 |
| Total | 206,258 | 13,111 | 139,450 | 4,101 90 | 975 10 | 72,420 | 312,261 | 55,689 | 72,272 45 | 876,538 45 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Brunswick** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Division | 2,000 | ..... | 13,500 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 2,500 | ..... | 960 75 | 19,460 75 |
| Northeastern Division | 7,210 | 135 | 9,300 | 100 00 | 292 13 | 4,425 | 455 | 2,300 | 733 25 | 24,950 38 |
| Southwestern Division | 1,005 | ..... | 12,800 | ..... | 42 50 | 150 | 1,200 | 2,575 | 54 83 | 17,827 33 |
| Total | 10,215 | 135 | 35,600 | 100 00 | 334 63 | 5,075 | 4,155 | 4,875 | 1,748 83 | 62,238 46 |
| **Nova Scotia** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | 250 | ..... | 575 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 150 | 780 | 768 45 | 2,563 45 |
| Antigonish and Guysboro | 850 | 70 | 2,100 | 75 50 | ..... | 455 | 470 | 2,050 | 26 11 | 6,096 61 |
| Cape Breton (Eskasoni) | 2,200 | 350 | 950 | ..... | ..... | 200 | 150 | 900 | 16 31 | 4,766 31 |
| Cape Breton (Sydney) | ..... | ..... | 12,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... | ..... | 12,300 00 |
| Colchester | 325 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | 3,000 | 172,34 | 5,747 34 |
| Cumberland | 200 | ..... | 2,050 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130 | 875 | 83 37 | 3,338 37 |
| Digby | 300 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | 12 00 | 200 | 600 | 1,000 | 5 85 | 4,217 85 |
| Halifax | 2,055 | 2,025 | 8,600 | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | 5,100 | 363 61 | 18,343 61 |
| Hants (Indian Brook) | 351 | 15 | 190 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 320 | 240 | 59 63 | 1,175 63 |
| Hants (Windsor) | 300 | ..... | 4,000 | ..... | 174 36 | 200 | 2,000 | 400 | | 7,074 36 |
| Inverness | 1,700 | 230 | 3,500 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 2,300 | ..... | 10,130 00 |
| Kings | 300 | 40 | 2,700 | ..... | 91 56 | 75 | 400 | 350 | ..... | 3,956 56 |
| Lunenburg | 900 | 100 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | 1,200 | 3 98 | 3,603 98 |
| Pictou | 347 | ..... | 2,300 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 800 | 4,300 | ..... | 7,847 00 |
| Queens | 140 | ..... | 2,400 | 100 00 | ..... | 200 | 200 | ..... | 153 36 | 3,193 36 |
| Richmond | 1,590 | 50 | 650 | ..... | ..... | 200 | 20 | 80 | 1 06 | 2,591 06 |
| Shelburne | 100 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | 500 | ..... | 2,450 00 |
| Victoria | 1,640 | 50 | 3,385 | ..... | ..... | 360 | 275 | 1,550 | 26 62 | 7,286 62 |
| Yarmouth | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 1,000 | ..... | 1,450 00 |
| Total | 13,548 | 2,930 | 52,400 | 175 50 | 277 92 | 3,730 | 7,765 | 25,625 | 1,680 69 | 108,132 11 |
| **Northwest Territories** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Resolution | ..... | ..... | 6,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115,000 | ..... | ..... | 121,500 00 |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | 7,465 | 565 | 12,200 | 1,782 25 | ..... | 220 | 4,840 | 985 | 11,865 67 | 39,922 92 |
| Cape Croker | 11,937 | 2,250 | 8,500 | 200 00 | ..... | 6,730 | 255 | 2,000 | 21,788 32 | 53,660 32 |
| Caradoc | 68,250 | 4,850 | 79,000 | 1,761 50 | 83 40 | ..... | 550 | 3,850 | 3,477 23 | 161,822 13 |
| Chapleau | 1,000 | ..... | 6,000 | ..... | 1,608 50 | ..... | 35,000 | ..... | 13,004 00 | 56,612 50 |
| Christian Island | 5,109 | 400 | 4,000 | ..... | 4,158 08 | 250 | 250 | 500 | 13,502 00 | 28,169 08 |
| Fort Frances | 8,625 | 242 | 35,500 | 1,370 00 | 8,600 05 | 36,775 | 46,300 | 4,650 | 8,594 81 | 150,656 86 |
| Fort William | 1,650 | 1,500 | 38,000 | 675 00 | 16,006 11 | 16,000 | 45,000 | ..... | 11,307 53 | 130,138 64 |
| Georgina Island | 1,400 | 700 | 7,000 | 161 75 | ..... | 250 | 150 | 900 | 3,926 27 | 14,488 02 |
| Golden Lake | 700 | ..... | 2,500 | 109 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | 14 54 | 4,323 54 |
| Gore Bay | 10,670 | 490 | 25,000 | 42 16 | 1,223 85 | 300 | 300 | ..... | 9,914 10 | 47,940 11 |
| Kenora | 7,312 | ..... | 57,425 | 130 00 | 4,855 90 | 60,205 | 56,630 | 61,110 | 17,635 56 | 265,303 46 |
| Manitowaning | 26,690 | 9,865 | 88,150 | 155 00 | 8,596 31 | 7,265 | 6,760 | 16,350 | 22,593 81 | 186,425 12 |
| Moravian | 9,000 | 1,500 | 10,000 | 155 00 | ..... | 100 | 300 | 500 | 5,602 44 | 27,157 44 |
| New Credit | 14,638 | 3,250 | 22,400 | 2,730 00 | ..... | ..... | 325 | 2,500 | 5,024 88 | 50,867 88 |
| Parry Sound | 7,450 | 1,375 | 3,600 | 300 00 | 26,415 18 | ..... | 1,125 | ..... | 15,738 69 | 56,003 87 |
| Rama | 3,160 | ..... | 18,800 | 65 00 | 6 45 | 500 | 3,500 | 5,000 | 8,299 48 | 39,330 93 |
| Rice Lake | 17,150 | 4,500 | 20,500 | 40 00 | ..... | 1,500 | 10,000 | 14,000 | 9,051 44 | 76,741 44 |
| Sarnia | 31,700 | 2,300 | 40,250 | 1,392 00 | 299 67 | 750 | 525 | 7,200 | 18,368 04 | 102,784 71 |
| Saugeen | 7,800 | 775 | 16,000 | 40 00 | 388 63 | 500 | 1,400 | 4,300 | 16,628 57 | 47,832 20 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 18,000 | 3,500 | 20,000 | 400 00 | 2,749 23 | 16,000 | 16,500 | 12,000 | 12,567 38 | 101,716 61 |
| Savanne | 3,712 | 54,950 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66,940 | 97,315 | 49,010 | 6,070 00 | 277,997 00 |
| Scugog | 200 | 200 | 1,000 | 1,615 75 | ..... | 60 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,136 32 | 6,012 07 |
| Six Nations | 356,000 | ..... | 142,000 | 2,216 00 | 23 85 | ..... | 1,200 | 41,000 | 41,325 87 | 583,765 72 |

## TABLE No. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Concluded*

| Agencies | Value of Farm Products, including Hay | Value of Best sold also of that used for Food | Wages Earned | Received from Land Rentals | Received from Timber | Earned by Fishing | Earned by Hunting and Trapping | Earned by other Industries and Occupations | Annuities paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds | Total Income of Indians |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ | $ | $ | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Sturgeon Falls | 11,000 | 600 | 41,000 | ..... | 142 97 | 2,300 | 30,000 | 15,000 | 60,969 57 | 161,012 54 |
| Thessalon | 9,550 | ..... | 38,000 | 20 00 | 2,999 78 | 1,300 | 18,600 | 2,590 | 6,488 73 | 79,548 51 |
| Lyendinaga | 90,000 | 3,000 | 45,000 | 7,873 12 | ..... | 3,000 | 350 | 1,000 | 6,034 01 | 156,257 13 |
| Total | 730,168 | 96,812 | 781,825 | 23,233 53 | 78,157 96 | 220,945 | 378,975 | 245,445 | 350,929 26 | 2,906,490 75 |
| **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND** | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND | 2,150 | 310 | 890 | ..... | ..... | 750 | 50 | 4,750 | ..... | 8,900 00 |
| **QUEBEC** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bécancour | 160 | 120 | 250 | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 375 | 381 10 | 1,306 10 |
| Bersimis | 1,200 | 500 | 5,000 | 810 00 | 15,690 96 | ..... | 108,000 | 3,500 | 4,830 70 | 139,531 66 |
| Cacouna | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | ..... | 253 26 | 100 | 350 | 2,000 | 467 20 | 5,670 46 |
| Caughnawaga | 30,000 | 3,000 | 140,000 | 9,310 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000 | 150 04 | 207,460 12 |
| Jeune Lorette | ..... | ..... | 32,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,600 | 29,400 | 1,003 38 | 65,003 38 |
| Maniwaki | 8,292 | 340 | 33,004 | 430 00 | 4,445 84 | 148 | 31,190 | 1,884 | 3,429 12 | 83,162 96 |
| Maria | 280 | 175 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | 200 | 450 | 800 | ..... | 3,105 00 |
| Mingan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | 8,100 00 |
| Oka | 7,500 | 2,000 | 15,000 | 16 00 | 362 11 | 100 | 200 | 1,000 | 410 63 | 26,588 74 |
| Pierreville | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 491 00 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 5,000 | 307 62 | 10,798 62 |
| Pointe Bleue | 19,000 | 3,000 | 20,000 | 401 00 | 1,076 00 | 1,500 | 65,000 | 5,000 | 638 57 | 115,615 57 |
| Restigouche | 11,500 | 700 | 8,000 | 210 00 | 654 76 | 150 | 125 | 300 | 273 48 | 21,913 24 |
| Seven Islands | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000 | 1,500 | ..... | 28,000 00 |
| St. Régis | 6,500 | 13,000 | 133,000 | 161 06 | ..... | 4,100 | 4,250 | 23,900 | 3,243 38 | 188,154 44 |
| Timiskaming | 6,300 | 120 | 8,000 | 97 00 | ..... | 300 | 30,000 | 1,000 | 2,178 14 | 47,995 14 |
| Total | 92,732 | 24,455 | 400,454 | 11,926 14 | 22,482 93 | 6,718 | 275,665 | 100,659 | 17,313 36 | 952,405 43 |
| **SASKATCHEWAN** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | 17,369 | 414 | 1,768 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,842 | 11,708 | 1,852 74 | 34,953 74 |
| Battleford | 56,900 | 5,150 | 47,600 | 2,958 00 | ..... | 4,950 | 22,100 | 4,950 | 13,488 49 | 158,096 49 |
| Carlton | 74,933 | 8,289 | 9,353 | 61 00 | ..... | 625 | 15,375 | 11,135 | 21,910 22 | 141,681 22 |
| Crooked Lakes | 51,240 | 2,459 | 5,250 | 1,212 09 | 5 00 | ..... | 3,350 | 400 | 29,074 79 | 92,990 88 |
| Duck Lake | 79,015 | 5,550 | 11,200 | ..... | ..... | 800 | 12,840 | 15,700 | 8,515 42 | 133,620 42 |
| File Hills Agency | 9,100 | 1,400 | 900 | ..... | 20 00 | ..... | 3,000 | 3,200 | 1,892 02 | 19,512 02 |
| File Hills Colony | 30,000 | 1,400 | 3,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 4,000 | | 39,400 00 |
| Isle à la Crosse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,000 | 51,500 | ..... | 12,386 46 | 66,886 46 |
| Moose Mountain | 16,720 | 960 | 2,318 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 2,668 12 | 26,666 12 |
| Moose Woods | 7,832 | 1,785 | 2,500 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 500 | 2,500 | ..... | 15,217 00 |
| Onion Lake | 43,776 | 11,400 | 16,650 | ..... | ..... | 12,400 | 36,100 | 8,600 | 5,355 96 | 134,281 96 |
| Pelly | 42,358 | 1,500 | 11,100 | 3,125 35 | 260 00 | ..... | 7,000 | ..... | 17,304 13 | 82,647 48 |
| Qu'Appelle | 85,663 | 1,691 | 5,871 | 344 00 | ..... | 800 | 1,100 | 4,700 | 24,696 48 | 124,865 48 |
| Touchwood | 44,379 | 2,500 | 6,800 | 25 00 | ..... | ..... | 8,650 | 6,600 | 11,617 84 | 80,571 84 |
| Wood Mountain Reserve | 3,200 | 2,800 | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | 1 88 | 7,001 88 |
| Total | 562,485 | 47,298 | 125,410 | 7,725 44 | 285 00 | 22,675 | 166,757 | 74,993 | 150,764 55 | 1,158,392 99 |

RECAPITULATION

| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 438,331 | 45,315 | 149,244 | 74,836 04 | 31 00 | 14,941 | 365,541 | 59,529 | 144,764 44 | 1,292,532 48 |
| British Columbia | 652,929 | 72,245 | 653,200 | 17,973 11 | 72,246 20 | 511,662 | 401,526 | 286,383 | 34,401 04 | 2,702,565 35 |
| Manitoba | 206,258 | 13,111 | 139,450 | 4,101 90 | 975 10 | 72,420 | 312,261 | 55,689 | 72,272 45 | 876,538 45 |
| New Brunswick | 10,215 | 135 | 35,600 | 100 00 | 334 63 | 5,075 | 4,155 | 4,875 | 1,748 83 | 62,238 46 |
| Northwest Territories | ..... | ..... | 6,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115,000 | ..... | ..... | 121,500 00 |
| Nova Scotia | 13,548 | 2,930 | 52,400 | 175 50 | 277 92 | 3,730 | 7,765 | 25,625 | 1,680 69 | 108,132 11 |
| Ontario | 730,168 | 96,812 | 781,825 | 23,233 53 | 78,157 96 | 220,945 | 378,975 | 245,445 | 350,929 26 | 2,906,490 75 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,150 | 10 | 890 | ..... | ..... | 750 | 50 | 4,750 | ..... | 8,900 00 |
| Quebec | 92,732 | 24,455 | 400,454 | 11,926 14 | 22,482 93 | 6,718 | 275,665 | 100,659 | 17,313 36 | 952,405 43 |
| Saskatchewan | 562,485 | 47,298 | 125,410 | 7,725 44 | 285 00 | 22,675 | 166,757 | 74,993 | 150,764 55 | 1,158,392 99 |
| Total | 2,708,816 | 302,611 | 2,344,973 | 140,071 66 | 174,790 74 | 858,916 | 2,027,695 | 857,948 | 773,874 62 | 10,189,696 02 |

# SCHOOL STATEMENT

## STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

NOTE.—The "Standard" indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used and therefore shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the curriculum, thus:—

Standard I.....First Reader, Part I.
Standard II.....First Reader, Part II.
Standard III.....Second Reader.
Standard IV.....Third Reader.
Standard V.....Fourth Reader.
Standard VI.....Fifth Reader.

| School | Reserve | Agency | Teacher | Number on Roll | | | Average Attendance | Standard | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lennox Island | Lennox Island | P.E.I. Superintendency | John J. Sark | 10 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| **NOVA SCOTIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afton | Afton | Antigonish County | Wm. J. Rogers | 12 | 12 | 24 | 10 | 9 | ..... | 7 | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Eskasoni | Eskasoni | Cape Breton " | Miss Mary McNeil | 19 | 24 | 43 | 22 | 27 | 11 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Sydney | Sydney | " | Miss Catherine Gallagher | 16 | 10 | 26 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Millbrook | Millbrook | Colchester " | Mrs. E. Smith | 9 | 15 | 24 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Bear River | Bear River | Digby " | Mrs. R. L. Ford | 7 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Shubenacadie | Indian Brook | Hants " | Mrs. Andrew King | 9 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| Whycocomagh | Whycocomagh | Inverness " | Alex. MacDonald | 21 | 23 | 44 | 24 | 26 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Malagawatch | Malagawatch | " | Miss Mary Kennedy | 9 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Germany | New Germany | Lunenburg " | Mrs. E. B. Penny | 5 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Indian Cove | Fisher's Cove | Pictou " | Miss Gertrude McGirr | 10 | 12 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Salmon River | Salmon River | Richmond " | Miss A. L. Coffey | 11 | 26 | 37 | 13 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| Middle River | Middle River | Victoria " | John A. MacRae | 14 | 13 | 27 | 14 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Total, Nova Scotia | | | | 142 | 165 | 307 | 162 | 159 | 42 | 58 | 27 | 15 | 6 |
| **NEW BRUNSWICK** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Big Cove | Big Cove | Eastern | Edward Whelan<br>Mrs. E. Whelan | 16 | 14 | 30 | 18 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Burnt Church | Burnt Church | " | Miss Mary S. Bransfield<br>Miss M. Bransfield | 20 | 20 | 40 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Eel Ground | Eel Ground | " | Miss Marion Cahoon | 16 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eel River | Eel River | " | Miss Alice Tremblay | 9 | 13 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ..... |
| Red Bank | Red Bank | " | Mrs. Stella M. Kehoe | 9 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... |
| Kingsclear | Kingsclear | Western | Miss E. Toner | 9 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Oromocto | Oromocto | " | Miss Aileen Delaney | 7 | 11 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's | St. Mary's | " | Miss Mary T. Hughes | 8 | 14 | 22 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Woodstock | Woodstock | " | Sr. Mary Agnetis<br>Sr. Mary Faustina | 10 | 13 | 23 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| Tobique | Tobique | Northern | Sr. M. Francois de Sales<br>Sr. M. Isidore<br>Sr. M. Rita du Sacre Coeur | 28 | 29 | 57 | 37 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, New Brunswick | | | | 132 | 142 | 274 | 178 | 118 | 60 | 45 | 44 | 7 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Quebec** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bersimis | Bersimis | Bersimis | Sr. St. Raphael<br>Sr. St. Eugene<br>Sr. Mary Rose Alma (Prin)<br>Sr. Mary Louise Ida<br>Sr. Mary Oswald<br>Sr. Mary Zita<br>Sr. Mary Albertus | 51 | 39 | 90 | 45 | 32 | 52 | 6 | | | |
| Caughnawaga, R.C. | Caughnawaga | Caughnawaga | Sr. Mary Lawrence<br>Sr. Mary Elmira<br>Sr. Mary Gertrude<br>Sr. Mary Claudine<br>Sr. Mary Veronica<br>Sr. Mary Rita<br>Sr. Mary Frances Theresa<br>Miss Mary Steacy<br>Miss Annie Phillips<br>Miss Margaret Snow | 167 | 184 | 351 | 285 | 118 | 63 | 59 | 35 | 32 | 44 |
| Caughnawaga, Push | Caughnawaga | Caughnawaga | Mrs. A. Beauvais | 18 | 12 | 30 | 25 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 5 | | |
| Caughnawaga, St. Isidore | " | " | Miss Margaret Regis | 6 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Caughnawaga, Protestant | " | " | Lorenzo Big Canoe | 16 | 18 | 34 | 24 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | |
| Lorette | Lorette | Lorette | Sr. St. Agnes of Jesus<br>Sr. St. Theophile | 45 | 29 | 74 | 64 | 26 | 30 | 11 | 7 | | |
| Maria | Maria | Maria | Miss Dora Gideon | 11 | 12 | 23 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Congo Bridge | Maniwaki | Maniwaki | Miss Helen J. White | 8 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Maniwaki | " | " | Miss Margaret McCaffrey | 12 | 10 | 22 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | |
| Oka Country | Oka | Oka | H. E. Ebarne | 16 | 19 | 35 | 16 | 22 | 3 | 6 | | 4 | |
| Oka Village | " | " | Miss Helen Earl | 13 | 19 | 32 | 16 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | |
| St. Frances, C.E. | Pierreville | Pierreville | Henry L. Masta | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | |
| St. Frances R.C. | Pierreville | Pierreville | Sr. Mary Josephine<br>Sr. Mary Mercy<br>Sr. Mary Donatus | 24 | 23 | 47 | 40 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| Pointe Bleue | Pointe Bleue | Poiate Bleue | Sr. St. Anne<br>Sr. St. Aime of Jesus | 53 | 45 | 98 | 60 | 48 | 19 | 19 | 7 | 5 | |
| Restigouche | Restigouche | Restigouche | Sr. Mary of St. Joseph<br>Sr. Mary of St. Luc<br>Sr. Mary of St. Vinteur | 51 | 63 | 114 | 78 | 33 | 37 | 21 | 15 | 8 | |
| Chenail | St. Regis | St. Regis | Miss Angela Robillard | 18 | 7 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 3 | | |
| Chetlain | " | " | Miss Eileen Prudhomme | 15 | 5 | 20 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Cornwall Island | " | " | Miss Geneva Legarde | 9 | 9 | 18 | 7 | 16 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| St. Regis Island | " | " | Miss Kathleen Murphy | 7 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 6 | | 2 | | |
| St. Regis Village | " | " | Miss Gertie Legarde<br>Miss Margaret Robillard | 17 | 28 | 45 | 21 | 20 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 4 | |
| Brennan Lake | At Brennan's Lake | Timiskaming | Miss Mary Sauve | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hunter's Point | At Hunter's Point | " | Miss Mildred Toner | 7 | 14 | 21 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 2 | |
| Long Point | At Long Point | " | Mrs. Alfred Amesse | 13 | 13 | 26 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | |
| Timiskaming | Timiskaming | " | Miss Catherine Honan | 28 | 23 | 51 | 20 | 18 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 5 | |
| Waswanipi | Waswanipi | " | Harry Cartlidge | 20 | 27 | 47 | 28 | 44 | 3 | | | | |
| Fort George | At Fort George | Treaty No. 9 | Fred Marks | 24 | 16 | 40 | 14 | 33 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Rupert's House | At Rupert's House | Treaty No. 9 | Rev. C. C. Brett | 46 | 42 | 88 | 20 | 88 | | | | | |
| Grand Lake Victoria | At Grand Lake Victoria | Outside Treaty | Miss Mary Sullivan<br>Miss Mary Downey | 5 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 18 | | | | | |
| Lake Simon | At Lake Simon | " " | Mrs. W. T. Burns<br>Miss Claire Gravelle | 9 | 17 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 9 | | | | |
| Mistassini | At Lake Mistassini | " " | Chas. Iserhoff | 25 | 29 | 54 | 50 | 38 | 16 | | | | |

# SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.—*Continued*

| School | Reserve | Agency | Teacher | Number on Roll | | | Average Attendance | Standard | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| QUEBEC—*Concluded* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Obedjiwan | At Obedjiwan | Outside Treaty | Miss Alexandra Bibeau<br>Miss Elida Brosseau | 26 | 19 | 45 | 23 | 45 | | | | | |
| Weymontaching | Weymontaching | " " | Miss Geraldine St. Denis<br>Mrs. B. St. Denis | 29 | 12 | 41 | 37 | 41 | | | | | |
| Total, Quebec | | | | 791 | 775 | 1,566 | 1,019 | 796 | 325 | 211 | 107 | 80 | 47 |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | Alnwick | Alnwick | Rev. H. Wilding | 24 | 26 | 50 | 27 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| Cape Croker | Cape Croker | Cape Croker | Miss Mary Moffitt | 17 | 9 | 26 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 8 | |
| Port Elgin | " | " | Miss Cecile E. Lett | 7 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Sidney Bay | " | " | Miss Mary McGarvey | 6 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 5 | | | |
| Back Settlement | Caradoc | Caradoc | Miss Helen M. Dingman | 17 | 11 | 28 | 17 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 5 | | |
| Bear Creek | " | " | Miss M. Dowding | 10 | 9 | 19 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | |
| Muncey | " | " | Miss Mary McArthur | 10 | 8 | 18 | 11 | 5 | | 6 | 4 | 3 | |
| Oneida No. 2 | Oneida | " | Miss Catherine C. MacDonald | 31 | 15 | 46 | 22 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 1 | |
| Oneida No. 3 | " | " | Miss Edith Lowry | 20 | 16 | 36 | 23 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 2 | |
| River Settlement | Caradoc | " | Miss Lilian G. Radford | 12 | 9 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 6 | | |
| Christian Island | Christian Island | Christian Island | Robert Cowling | 18 | 22 | 40 | 19 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 3 | | |
| Manitou Rapids | Manitou Rapids | Fort Frances | Miss O. Hayes | 11 | 12 | 23 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Lake Helen | At Lake Helen | Fort William | Miss E. Leusch | 10 | 14 | 24 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 1 | | |
| Mission Bay | Fort William | " | Miss C. M. Lavallee | 8 | 15 | 23 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | |
| Batchawana | Batchawana Bay | Garden River | Miss E. M. Robicheau | 7 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | |
| Garden River, C.E. | Garden River | " | Miss Jane Johnston | 12 | 13 | 25 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 1 | | |
| Garden River, R.C. | " | " | Miss R. Chaput<br>Miss A. Bush | 39 | 28 | 67 | 36 | 25 | 16 | 17 | 4 | 5 | |
| Goulais Bay | Goulais Bay | " | Miss Isabella Pelletier | 15 | 14 | 29 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Georgina Island | Georgina Island | Georgina Island | Rev. J. A. Ward | 13 | 11 | 24 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Golden Lake | Golden Lake | Golden Lake | Miss A. L. Costello | 26 | 19 | 45 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 6 | |
| Sheshegwaning, C.E. | Sheshegwaning | Gore Bay | Edwin Weeks | 6 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sheshegwaning, R.C. | " | " | Miss Marcella Hickey | 7 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | |
| West Bay | West Bay | " | Miss Priscilla Lavallee | 19 | 29 | 48 | 31 | 32 | 6 | 2 | 8 | | |
| Whitefish Bay | Whitefish Pay | Kenora | D. Ducharme | 16 | 11 | 27 | 19 | 26 | 1 | | | | |
| Birch Island | Whitefish Lake | Manitowaning | Miss A. L. Douglas | 12 | 16 | 28 | 20 | 18 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Buzwah | Buzwah | " | Miss Florence Kelly | 18 | 12 | 30 | 18 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | |
| Kaboni | Kaboni | " | Miss Alma Sloan | 21 | 21 | 42 | 21 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 6 | | |
| Sheguindah | Sheguindah | " | Mrs. A. J. Abbot | 7 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Sucker Creek | Sucker Creek | " | J. C. Richards | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 1 |
| Whitefish Lake | Whitefish Lake | " | Miss Angela Toner | 8 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 6 | | |
| Wikwemikong | Wikwemikong | " | Miss Susan A. Fex<br>Miss Josephine Charlebois | 37 | 45 | 82 | 51 | 34 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 12 | |
| Moraviantown | Moravian | Moravian | E. A. Knechtel | 18 | 22 | 40 | 29 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 5 | | 3 |
| New Credit | New Credit | New Credit | R. L. McConnell | 16 | 7 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Dokis | Dokis | Nipissing | Mrs. J. Jalbert | 15 | 11 | 26 | 17 | 22 | 3 | 1 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garden Village | Nipissing | " | Miss M. A. McDermott | 21 | 12 | 33 | 24 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 9 | |
| Timagimi | Bear Island | " | Miss Mary Honan | 10 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 3 | |
| Gibson | Watha | Parry Sound | F. J. Joblin | 18 | 22 | 40 | 18 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 5 | |
| Lower French River | Lower French River | " | Miss E. Q. Daly | 8 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | |
| Maganetawan | Maganetawan | " | Mrs. E. T. Taylor | 6 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Moose Deer Point | At Moose Deer Point | " | Bert Sullivan | 10 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | |
| Ryerson | Parry Island | " | Miss Edith H. Smiley | 32 | 17 | 49 | 29 | 22 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| Shawanaga | Shawanaga | " | Mrs. E. English | 18 | 26 | 44 | 27 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Rama | Rama | Rama | Miss Wanda Bowman<br>Mrs. Ida Corman | 25 | 23 | 48 | 36 | 18 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| Mud Lake | Mud Lake | Rice Lake | Arthur Smith | 30 | 28 | 58 | 36 | 18 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 7 |
| Kettle Point | Kettle Point | Sarnia | H. D. Watts | 22 | 11 | 33 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| St. Clair | Sarnia | " | W. E. Windover | 22 | 20 | 42 | 24 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Stony Point | Stony Point | " | Mrs. Robt. McKinnon | 9 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | | |
| French Bay | Saugeen | Saugeen | P. H. Gentleman | 5 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Saugeen | " | " | Malcolm McIvor | 17 | 21 | 38 | 24 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Scotch Settlement | " | " | Mrs. B. Robb | 13 | 14 | 27 | 19 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Six Nations No. 1 | Six Nations | Six Nations | Miss Julia Jamieson | 22 | 23 | 45 | 30 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| " No. 2 | " " | " | Milton Seim<br>Ronald Fluhrer | 47 | 51 | 98 | 66 | 23 | 20 | 11 | 21 | 23 |
| " No. 3 | " | " | Miss Ruby Smith | 26 | 29 | 55 | 36 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| " No. 4 | " | " | Willis Wright | 20 | 18 | 38 | 22 | 4 | 15 | | | 13 | 6 |
| " No. 5 | " | " | Harry Morgan | 20 | 18 | 38 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 5 |
| " No. 6 | " | " | Ewart Peters | 25 | 15 | 40 | 23 | 24 | 5 | 9 | 2 | |
| " No. 7 | " | " | Daniel Green | 24 | 28 | 52 | 31 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 7 |
| " No. 8 | " | " | Miss Wilma Smith | 15 | 15 | 30 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| " No. 9 | " | " | Roy Miller | 14 | 21 | 35 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 8 | |
| " No. 10 | " | " | J. Wilkinson | 35 | 32 | 67 | 43 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 2 |
| " No. 11 | " | " | Mrs. H. Keiffer<br>Miss Edna McLaughlin | 47 | 37 | 84 | 51 | 46 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Mississauga River | Mississauga | Thessalon | Miss Lillian Addey | 14 | 11 | 25 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Sagamook | Spanish River | " | Miss Laura Sloan | 5 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 3 | | |
| Serpent River | Serpent River | " | Miss Jean McDermott | 10 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 10 | | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Abitibi | At Abitibi | Treaty No. 9 | Mrs. J. D. MacLaren | 15 | 22 | 37 | 21 | 29 | 8 | | | |
| Albany River | At Albany River | " | Andrew Wesley | 35 | 30 | 65 | 30 | 15 | 9 | 20 | 17 | 4 |
| English River | At English River | " | R. F. Dawson | 14 | 13 | 27 | 17 | 20 | 5 | 2 | | |
| Fort Hope | At Fort Hope | " | Rev. D. McDonald | 7 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 2 | | | |
| French Post | At French Post | " | | 9 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Moose Fort | At Moose Fort | " | Sam Wailer | 36 | 27 | 63 | 36 | 46 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Tyendinaga (Central) | Tyendinaga | Tyendinaga | Mrs. Celia Fyle | 14 | 14 | 28 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| " (Eastern) | " | " | Miss Nora Stoddart | 27 | 24 | 51 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| " (Mission) | " | " | Miss Lena M. Bell | 17 | 16 | 33 | 18 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| " (Western) | " | " | Miss Muriel M. Stone | 12 | 9 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Walpole Island No. 1 | Walpole Island | Walpole Island | Mrs. H. MacPherson<br>Mrs. E. MacDougall | 43 | 35 | 78 | 50 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Walpole Island No. 2 | " | " | Mrs. Angus George | 24 | 23 | 47 | 24 | 32 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Total, Ontario | | | | 1,361 | 1,278 | 2,639 | 1,577 | 1,128 | 498 | 425 | 341 | 216 | 31 |

MANITOBA

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berens River, Meth | Berens River | Clandeboye | C. D. Street | 28 | 10 | 38 | 23 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Berens River, R.C | " " | " | Rev. F. Leach, O.M.I | 14 | 8 | 22 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| Black River | Black River | " | Geo. Slater | 6 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Bloodvein | Bloodvein | " | Miss Patricia Fuller | 9 | 14 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| Brokenhead | Brokenhead | " | Rev. T. D. Conlin | 15 | 12 | 27 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 3 | | |
| Fort Alexander (Upper) | Fort Alexander | " | Rev. Chas. H. Fryer | 14 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 2 | | | |

# SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.—*Continued*

| School | Reserve | Agency | Teacher | Number on Roll | | | Average Attendance | Standard | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| MANITOBA—*Concluded* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Rapids | Grand Rapids | Clandeboye | Chas. Wyatt | 9 | 12 | 21 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Hollowater River | Hollowater River | " | Peter Harper | 8 | 16 | 24 | 10 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Little Grand Rapids | Little Grand Rapids | " | J. J. Everett | 10 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 18 | 1 | | | | |
| Poplar River | Poplar River | " | Wm. Lee | 19 | 15 | 34 | 7 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| [1]St. Peter's North | St. Peter's | " | T. C. Wetton | 5 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | |
| Fisher River | Fisher River | Fisher River | W. G. Tong<br>Mrs. W. G. Tong | 50 | 39 | 89 | 58 | 27 | 23 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 3 |
| Peguis Centre | Peguis | " | Miss Winnifred Stapleton | 12 | 10 | 22 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Peguis North | " | " | Chas. R. Harbord | 9 | 14 | 23 | 8 | 15 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Peguis South | " | " | A. H. Packer | 14 | 12 | 26 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Oak River Sioux | Oak River | Griswold | Augustus Hyson | 11 | 11 | 22 | 13 | 15 | 6 | | 1 | | |
| Ebb and Flow Lake | Ebb and Flow Lake | Manitowapah | Miss Mary Gorman | 15 | 12 | 27 | 21 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 1 | | |
| Fairford | Fairford | " | Miss Olive Thomas<br>Miss Catherine McCabe | 30 | 34 | 64 | 48 | 38 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 3 | |
| Lake Manitoba | Lake Manitoba | " | Maxime Goulet | 5 | 14 | 19 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Lake St. Martin | Lake St. Martin | " | Cecil Garwood | 26 | 19 | 45 | 28 | 30 | 13 | 2 | | | |
| Little Saskatchewan | Little Saskatchewan | " | Albert Wheadon | 14 | 15 | 29 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 5 | | |
| Pine Creek | Pine Creek | " | Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I. | 7 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 16 | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Shoal River | Shoal River | " | Chas. E. Cooke<br>Mrs. Chas. E. Cooke | 13 | 20 | 33 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | |
| Waterhen River | Waterhen | " | Anatole D'Aoust | 11 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 1 | | |
| Cross Lake | Cross Lake | Norway House | Miss Agnes Menzies | 8 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 7 | | | | |
| God's Lake | God's Lake | " | P. J. Lake | 19 | 22 | 41 | 11 | 41 | | | | | |
| Island Lake | Island Lake | " | Chas. Clay | 33 | 18 | 51 | 19 | 51 | | | | | |
| Jackhead | Jackhead | " | Joseph Everett | 11 | 16 | 27 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 1 | |
| Jack River, C.E. | Jack River | " | Miss Elva M. Ross | 21 | 14 | 35 | 16 | 19 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| [2]Jack River, R.C. | " | " | Miss M. A. Langlais | 10 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Oxford House | Oxford Lake | " | Miss Edith Atkinson | 8 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 1 | | 6 | | |
| Rossville | Norway House | " | Miss Verna Blackford | 8 | 11 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 4 | | |
| York Factory | At York Factory | " | A. J. Dewdney | 26 | 18 | 44 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 4 | | |
| Big Eddy | Big Eddy | Pas | Miss Lillian Millen | 17 | 16 | 33 | 25 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 2 | | |
| Chemahawin | Chemahawin | " | Donald Banks | 9 | 8 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 6 | | | | |
| Nelson House, Meth. | Nelson House | " | Miss J. E. Hall | 12 | 14 | 26 | 10 | 21 | 5 | | | | |
| [3]Nelson House, R.C. | " | " | Paul Sicotte | 6 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| [4]Pas | Pas | " | John P. Humberstone | 23 | 9 | 32 | 24 | 32 | | | | | |
| Pine Bluff | Pine Bluff | " | Miss I. Gauthier | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Red Earth | Red Earth | " | John Ash | 15 | 9 | 24 | 15 | 17 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Shoal Lake | Shoal Lake | " | F. J. Daniels | 11 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| Split Lake | Split Lake | " | Rev. W. H. J. Walter | 26 | 17 | 43 | 25 | 36 | 7 | | | | |
| Swan Lake | Swan Lake | Portage la Prairie | Rev. James A. Donaghy | 16 | 15 | 31 | 22 | 22 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Total, Manitoba | | | | 638 | 576 | 1,214 | 682 | 719 | 249 | 135 | 69 | 27 | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Saskatchewan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | Assiniboine | Assiniboine | Rev. Wm. Miller | 14 | 10 | 24 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 7 | | |
| Little Pines | Little Pines | Battleford | Miss A. L. Cunningham | 20 | 16 | 36 | 32 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 3 | | |
| | | | Miss V. Cruikshank | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Red Pheasant | Red Pheasant | " | N. S. Roberts | 13 | 15 | 28 | 16 | 23 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Thunderchild | Thunderchild | " | Miss A. D. Wrigley | 19 | 15 | 34 | 30 | 21 | 13 | | | | |
| Ahtahkakoops | Ahtahkakoops | Carlton | H. Hutchinson | 13 | 10 | 23 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 2 | | |
| Big River | Big River | " | John R. Settee | 12 | 14 | 26 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 4 | | | |
| Mistawasis | Mistawasis | " | Mrs. Kate LeClair | 4 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 8 | | 1 | | | |
| Montreal Lake | Montreal Lake | " | F. J. Pereira | 24 | 20 | 44 | 33 | 26 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| Sturgeon Lake | Wm. Twatts | " | Henry W. Shaw | 9 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | |
| [5]Ft. a la Corne-South | James Smith | Duck Lake | Mrs. M. Burbridge | 12 | 14 | 26 | 19 | 25 | 1 | | | | |
| James Smith | " | " | E. B. Goodman | 7 | 12 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | |
| John Smith | John Smith | " | J. L. Lowe | 8 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | |
| White Bear's | White Bear's | Moose Mountain | Rev. G. A. Hackney | 18 | 7 | 25 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 2 | | |
| White Cap Sioux | Moose Woods | Moose Woods | G. M. Churchill | 5 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 4 | | 3 | | |
| | | | Mrs. G. M. Churchill | | | | | | | | | | 1 1 1 |
| Cold Lake | Cold Lake | Onion Lake | Chas. Hebert | 13 | 16 | 29 | 15 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 3 | | |
| | | | Mrs. Chas. Hebert | | | | | | | | | | 1 1 1 |
| Frog Lake | Frog Lake | " | A. E. Peterson | 15 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 22 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Long Lake | Keeheewin's | " | J. F. Dion | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| | | | Mrs. J. F. Dion | | | | | | | | | | 1 1 1 |
| Cote's | Cote's | Pelly | Mrs. D. R. Fraser | 24 | 8 | 32 | 20 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 3 | | 1 2 |
| | | | Miss Christine Templeton | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keeseekouse | Keeseekouse | " | Geo. Barton | 11 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Keys | Keys | " | W. J. D. Kerley | 6 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Day Star's | Day Star's | Touchwood Hills | Mrs. L. M. Jolly | 10 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Fishing Lake | Fishing Lake | " " | Rev. A. J. Lawes | 14 | 12 | 26 | 18 | 15 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Pelican Narrows | Pelican Narrows | Treaty No. 10 | Frank C. Dey | 23 | 17 | 40 | 24 | 40 | | | | | |
| Stanley | Stanley | " | Francis J. Taylor | 20 | 19 | 39 | 11 | 39 | | | | | |
| Total, Saskatchewan | | | | 321 | 270 | 591 | 363 | 375 | 109 | 68 | 32 | 4 | 3 |
| **Alberta** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samson's | Samson's | Hobbema | Miss Mildred Logan | 12 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| [6]Goodfish Lake | Goodfish Lake | Saddle Lake | Miss E. B. Ryckman | 9 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Sarcee | Sarcee | Sarcee | Miss Winnifred Sims | 7 | 20 | 27 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| Morley | Stony | Stony | Miss Dorinda Sturdy | 22 | 17 | 39 | 16 | 28 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | Miss Mildred E. Herbert | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, Alberta | | | | 50 | 53 | 103 | 54 | 61 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| **Northwest Territories** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aklavik | At Aklavik | Fort Simpson | Rev. E. Hester | 7 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Fort McPherson | At Fort McPherson | " | Rev. S. C. Deacon | 12 | 23 | 35 | 8 | 32 | 3 | | | | |
| Fort Simpson | At Fort Simpson | " | Rev. J. A. Turcotte, O.M.I. | 13 | 10 | 23 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | 5 |
| St. David's Mission | At St. David's Mission | " | Rev. F. C. Clarke | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fort Smith | At Fort Smith | Fort Smith | Sister Gadbois | 8 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Total, Northwest Territories | | | | 42 | 45 | 87 | 45 | 49 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 5 |

Notes:
[1] Closed April 30, 1925.
[2] New School opened on September 1, 1925.
[3] New School opened on October 1, 1925.
[4] Reopened October 15, 1925.
[5] Reopened—Oct. 1st. 1925.
[6] Closed—June 30th. 1925.

# SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.—*Concluded*

| School | Reserve | Agency | Teacher | Number on Roll | | | Average Attendance | Standard | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Babine | Fort Babine | Babine | Jos. F. Morrissey | 18 | 25 | 43 | 18 | 23 | 10 | 5 | 5 | | |
| Glen Vowell | Secedach | " | Miss L. Bryenton | 10 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 | | 1 | |
| Hazelton | Hazelton | " | Mrs. E. Dungate | 15 | 14 | 29 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Kispiox | Kispiox | " | J. L. Sansum | 18 | 21 | 39 | 8 | 26 | 6 | | 7 | | |
| Kitsegukla | Kitsegukla | " | Miss M. B. Wright | 15 | 15 | 30 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Kitwanga | Kitwanga | " | Samuel Kinley | 24 | 20 | 44 | 10 | 33 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Roche Deboule | Hagwilget | " | S. Browning | 13 | 8 | 21 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | | |
| Bella Bella | Bella Bella | Bella Coola | Miss Aimee MacKay | 19 | 22 | 41 | 9 | 27 | 6 | 5 | 3 | | |
| Bella Coola | Bella Coola | " | Mrs. I. Snodgrass | 10 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| Kitamat | Kitamat | " | Miss L. Empey | 21 | 27 | 48 | 30 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 4 | | |
| Klemtu | Klemtu | " | Miss C. E. Anderson | 12 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 5 | | |
| Cowichan | Cowichan | Cowichan | Jos. P. P. LeJeune | 14 | 13 | 27 | 10 | 22 | 5 | | | | |
| Koksilah | Koksilah | " | Miss M. K. Dockstader | 7 | 18 | 25 | 9 | 21 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Nanaimo | Nanaimo | " | Miss E. S. Klippert | 33 | 14 | 47 | 29 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 10 | | 3 |
| Songhees | Somenos | " | Miss J. Hindle | 6 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | |
| Shulus | Nicola Mameet | Kamloops | A. E. Fyall | 8 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| Alert Bay | Nimkish | Kwawkewlth | Geo. M. Luther | 14 | 16 | 30 | 18 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| Cape Mudge | Cape Mudge | " | Mrs. F. Howard | 14 | 15 | 29 | 14 | 13 | 4 | | 8 | 4 | |
| Boothroyd | Boothroyd | Lytton | Miss L. Blachford | 6 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Seabird Island | Seabird Island | " | Miss M. E. Carpentier | 8 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 5 | | 2 | | |
| Seton Lake | Seton Lake | " | S. T. Finnegan | 5 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Chehalis | Chehalis | New Westminster | J. W. Burns | 12 | 15 | 27 | 20 | 14 | | 10 | 3 | | |
| Katzie | Katzie | " | Miss M. Boeur | 5 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Skwah | Skwah | " | J. J. Maroney | 15 | 12 | 27 | 21 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 6 | | |
| Okanagan | Okanagan | Okanagan | Wm. Marsden | 13 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 2 | | |
| Osoyoos | Osoyoos | " | Miss Mary Wadel | 8 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Penticton | Penticton | " | Miss H. Coughlan | 8 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Massett | Massett | Queen Charlotte | L. Hamilton Baillie<br>Peter Hill | 52 | 38 | 90 | 46 | 77 | 7 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Skidegate | Skidegate | " | Miss Ruth Young | 24 | 16 | 40 | 21 | 20 | 9 | | 11 | | |
| Gitladamicks | Kitladamax | Skeena | Miss H. Winstone | 26 | 16 | 42 | 17 | 26 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| Hartley Bay | Hartley Bay | " | James Oliver, M.A. | 9 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Kincolith | Kincolith | " | Miss S. Shopland | 27 | 26 | 53 | 22 | 38 | 11 | 4 | | | |
| Kitkatla | Kitkatla | " | Edgar Hooper | 30 | 26 | 56 | 28 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 7 | |
| Kitselas | Kitselas | " | Chas. M. McKinnon | 7 | 16 | 23 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 5 | | |
| Lakalsap | Lachkaltsap | " | Miss A. E. Hannum | 16 | 20 | 36 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 1 | |
| Metlakatla | Metlakatla | " | T. A. Bryant | 16 | 16 | 32 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Port Essington | Port Essington | " | Miss A. H. Roode | 9 | 21 | 30 | 15 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | |
| Port Simpson | Port Simpson | " | Miss Ethel MacKay<br>Miss E. Nightingale | 32 | 52 | 84 | 49 | 23 | 30 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 2 |
| [1]Homalco | Homalco | Vancouver | Alex Burke | 13 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Sliammon | Sliammon | " | B. Nicholson | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |

[1] Closed Dec. 31, 1925.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Squamish | Squamish | Vancouver | Sister Mary Amy | 10 | 19 | 29 | 21 | 23 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| [2]Ucluelet | Itedse | West Coast | Miss G. Lawrence | 11 | 15 | 26 | 14 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Total, British Columbia | | | | 638 | 671 | 1,309 | 668 | 693 | 265 | 170 | 138 | 36 | 7 |
| YUKON | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Champagne Landing | At Champagne Landing | Yukon | F. H. Stringer | 16 | 11 | 27 | 10 | 22 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moosehide | At Moosehide | " | Rev. B. Totty | 11 | 19 | 30 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rampart House | At Rampart House | " | J. Henry Wood | 9 | 13 | 22 | 19 | ..... | 16 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ross River | At Ross River | " | J. H. Byrne | 19 | 6 | 25 | 7 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Selkirk | At Selkirk | " | Miss Kathleen Martin | 10 | 12 | 22 | 8 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Yukon | | | | 65 | 61 | 126 | 54 | 81 | 35 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[2] Closed June 30, 1925.

## STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| School | Post Office Address | Agency | Principal | Denomination | Number on Roll | | | Average Attendance | Standard | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mount Elgin | Muncey | Caradoc | Rev. S. R. McVitty | Methodist | 71 | 72 | 143 | 132 | 24 | 39 | 28 | 44 | 8 | ..... |
| Chapleau | Chapleau | Chapleau | Rev. J. H. Gibson | Church of England | 63 | 44 | 107 | 89 | 58 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Fort Frances | Fort Frances | Fort Frances | Rev. S. Perreault, O.M.I | Roman Catholic | 36 | 54 | 90 | 82 | 30 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 17 |
| Fort William | Fort William | Fort William | Sister Veronica | " | 24 | 20 | 44 | 36 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | ..... |
| Cecilia Jeffrey | Indian Bay, Man. | Kenora | Rev. A. D. Menzies | Presbyterian | 31 | 42 | 73 | 60 | 27 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 6 |
| Kenora | Kenora | " | Rev. J. Baillargeon, O.M.I | Roman Catholic | 32 | 38 | 70 | 64 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Shingwauk | Sault Ste. Marie | Sault Ste. Marie | Rev. B. P. Fuller | Church of England | 30 | 48 | 78 | 68 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 26 | 6 |
| [1]McIntosh | McIntosh | Savanne | Rev. C. Perreault, O.M.I | Roman Catholic | 21 | 29 | 50 | 39 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Mission | Fort Albany | Treaty No. 9 | Rev. A. Bilodeau, O.M.I | " | 10 | 20 | 30 | 29 | 16 | 11 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Fort | Moose Fort | " | Rev. J. T. Griffin | Church of England | 15 | 17 | 32 | 29 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | ..... |
| Mohawk | Brantford | Six Nations | Sydney Rogers | " | 49 | 93 | 142 | 122 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 31 |
| Spanish | Spanish | " | Rev. Chas. Belanger, S.J | Roman Catholic | 118 | 117 | 235 | 226 | 54 | 72 | 46 | 41 | 22 | ..... |
| Total, Ontario | | | | | 500 | 594 | 1,094 | 976 | 351 | 218 | 181 | 174 | 102 | 68 |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | Birtle | Birtle | Rev. F. E. Pitts | Presbyterian | 31 | 58 | 89 | 79 | 19 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 20 |
| Brandon | Brandon | | Rev. T. Ferrier | Methodist | 79 | 54 | 133 | 123 | 25 | 9 | 38 | 34 | 8 | 19 |
| Elkhorn | Elkhorn | | Rev. F. Eley | Church of England | 70 | 59 | 129 | 112 | 70 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 3 |

[1] New School—opened May 27th, 1925.

# SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926.—*Concluded*

| School | Post Office Address | Agency | Principal | Denomination | Number on Roll | | | Average Attendance | Standard | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| MANITOBA—*Concluded* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Alexander | Fort Alexander | Clandeboye | Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 36 | 51 | 87 | 83 | 20 | 28 | 11 | 15 | 4 | 9 |
| Pine Creek | Camperville | Manitowapah | Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I. | " | 34 | 51 | 85 | 80 | 39 | 17 | 19 | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| Sandy Bay | Marius | " | Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I | " | 44 | 35 | 79 | 72 | 32 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 11 | ..... |
| Cross Lake | Cross Lake | Norway House | Rev. H. Boissin, O.M.I. | " | 70 | 59 | 129 | 98 | 70 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 3 |
| Norway House | Norway House | " | James T. Blackford | Methodist | 47 | 63 | 110 | 105 | 26 | 18 | 32 | 14 | 11 | 9 |
| MacKay | The Pas | Pas | Rev. E. V. Bird | Church of England | 41 | 45 | 86 | 81 | 41 | 16 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 5 |
| Portage la Prairie | Portage la Prairie | Portage la Prairie | Rev. W. A. Hendry | Presbyterian | 44 | 53 | 97 | 91 | 23 | 8 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 19 |
| Total, Manitoba | | | | | 496 | 528 | 1,024 | 924 | 365 | 155 | 177 | 152 | 83 | 92 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thunderchild | Delmas | Battleford | Rev. J. Portier, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 54 | 55 | 109 | 98 | 22 | 21 | 41 | 12 | 8 | 5 |
| Cowessess | Marieval | Crooked Lakes | Rev. J. Carriere, O.M.I. | " | 40 | 41 | 81 | 73 | 30 | 18 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 6 |
| Round Lake | Stockholm | " | Rev. R. J. Ross | Presbyterian | 38 | 43 | 81 | 73 | 29 | 16 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 15 |
| Duck Lake | Duck Lake | Duck Lake | Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 83 | 72 | 155 | 141 | 79 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 13 |
| File Hills | Balcarres | File Hills | Frank Rhodes | Presbyterian | 38 | 52 | 90 | 84 | 24 | 8 | 25 | 14 | 7 | 12 |
| Onion Lake, C.E. | Onion Lake | Onion Lake | Rev. Henry Ellis | Church of England | 41 | 39 | 80 | 72 | 33 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Onion Lake, R.C. | " | " | Rev. J. A. Therien, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 36 | 23 | 59 | 53 | 26 | ..... | 15 | 3 | 10 | 5 |
| Gordon's | Punnichy | Touchwood | | Church of England | 55 | 56 | 111 | 105 | 40 | 18 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 13 |
| Muscowequan | Lestock | " | Rev. J. Poulet, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 31 | 36 | 67 | 61 | 29 | 25 | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Qu'Appelle | Lebret | | Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I. | " | 130 | 144 | 274 | 228 | 100 | 41 | 45 | 43 | 17 | 28 |
| Beauval | Beauval | Treaty No. 10 | Rev. M. Lajeunesse, O.M.I. | " | 33 | 34 | 67 | 66 | ..... | 21 | 26 | 10 | 10 | ..... |
| Lac la Ronge | Lac la Ronge | " | Rev. C. F. Hives | Church of England | 46 | 70 | 116 | 95 | 49 | 29 | 20 | 15 | 3 | ..... |
| Total, Saskatchewan | | | | | 625 | 665 | 1,290 | 1,149 | 461 | 226 | 241 | 154 | 106 | 102 |
| ALBERTA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crowfoot | Cluny | Blackfoot | Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 32 | 40 | 72 | 65 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 13 | ..... | ..... |
| Old Sun's | Gleichen | " | Rev. F. M. Ross Gibney | Church of England | 39 | 31 | 70 | 64 | 31 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Blood | Cardston | Blood | Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 46 | 42 | 88 | 77 | 52 | ..... | 19 | 17 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Paul's | " | " | Rev. S. Middleton | Church of England | 48 | 56 | 104 | 94 | 33 | 38 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 15 |
| Edmonton | Edmonton | Edmonton | Rev. J. F. Woodsworth | Methodist | 55 | 53 | 108 | 94 | 52 | 12 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| St. Albert | St. Albert | " | Sister Gosselin | Roman Catholic | 46 | 62 | 108 | 93 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 14 |
| Holy Angels | Fort Chipewyan | Fort Smith | Sr. M. Z. Dufault | " | 17 | 22 | 39 | 36 | 28 | 7 | 2 | ..... | 2 | .... |
| Ermineskins | Hobbema | Hobbema | Rev. P. P. Moulin, O.M.I. | " | 55 | 58 | 113 | 106 | 48 | 28 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| Peigan, C.E. | Brocket | Peigan | Rev. W. Barlow | Church of England | 18 | 17 | 35 | 33 | 15 | 5 | ..... | 6 | 7 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peigan, R.C. | " | " | Rev. J. J. Levern, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 23 | 18 | 41 | 38 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Blue Quills | Sacred Heart | Saddle Lake | Rev. V. Gabillon, O.M.I. | " | 34 | 32 | 66 | 62 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | Grouard | Treaty No. 8 | Rev. W. J. Kent | Church of England | 6 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| St. Bernard's | " | " | Rev. Y. M. Floch, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 23 | 26 | 49 | 41 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| St. Bruno's | " | " | Rev. J. B. H. Giroux, O.M.I. | " | 53 | 45 | 98 | 84 | 39 | 22 | 18 | 12 | 7 | ..... |
| Sturgeon Lake | Calais | " | Rev. H. Hautin, O.M.I. | " | 31 | 33 | 64 | 60 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 4 | 11 |
| Vermilion | Fort Vermilion | " | Rev. Jos. Habey, O.M.I. | " | 14 | 13 | 27 | 20 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | ..... |
| Wabasca, C.E. | Wabasca | " | Rev. F. Longmore | Church of England | 11 | 8 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Wabasca, R.C. | " | " | Rev. A. Roulet, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 18 | 17 | 35 | 31 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Whitefish Lake | Grouard | " | Rev. C. D. White | Church of England | 12 | 15 | 27 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Alberta | | | | | 581 | 599 | 1,180 | 1,056 | 454 | 230 | 227 | 135 | 76 | 58 |
| **Northwest Territories** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Resolution | Fort Resolution | Fort Resolution | Sr. J. Dussault | Roman Catholic | 18 | 43 | 61 | 59 | 35 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Hay River | Hay River | " | Rev. A. J. Vale | Church of England | 17 | 31 | 48 | 40 | 6 | 19 | 19 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Providence Mission | Fort Providence | " | Sr. St. Rose of Lima | Roman Catholic | 32 | 26 | 58 | 52 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 6 | ..... |
| Total, Northwest Territories | | | | | 67 | 100 | 167 | 151 | 63 | 40 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 3 |
| **British Columbia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kitamat | Kitamat | Bella Coola | Miss T. B. Anderson | Methodist | 14 | 21 | 35 | 30 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 4 | ..... |
| Kuper Island | Kuper Island | Cowichan | Rev A. Murphy | Roman Catholic | 47 | 43 | 90 | 84 | 11 | 24 | 36 | 13 | 4 | 2 |
| Kamloops | Kamloops | Kamloops | Rev. J. McGuire, O.M.I. | " | 68 | 72 | 140 | 113 | 55 | 17 | 37 | 13 | 16 | 2 |
| Kootenay | Cranbrook | Kootenay | Rev. M. Lepine, O.M.I. | " | 33 | 49 | 82 | 69 | 38 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| Alert Bay | Alert Bay | Kwawkwelth | Rev. F. S. Spackman | Church of England | 42 | 38 | 80 | 73 | 20 | 24 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Lytton | Lytton | Lytton | Rev. A. R. Lett | " | 57 | 44 | 101 | 96 | 18 | 14 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| Coqualeetza | Sardis | New Westminster | Rev. G. H. Raley | Methodist | 130 | 117 | 247 | 213 | 112 | 46 | 31 | 18 | 13 | 27 |
| St. Mary's Mission | Mission City | " | Rev. J. Duplanil, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 65 | 61 | 126 | 114 | 77 | 22 | 16 | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Port Simpson | Port Simpson | Skeena | Miss L. M. Deacon | Methodist | ..... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Fraser Lake | Fraser Lake | Stuart Lake | Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I. | Roman Catholic | 68 | 83 | 151 | 140 | 42 | 31 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 23 |
| Sechelt | Sechelt | Vancouver | Rev. A. J. Swenceski | " | 37 | 40 | 77 | 66 | 32 | 23 | 8 | 9 | 5 | ..... |
| Squamish | North Vancouver | " | Sr. Mary Amy | " | 26 | 25 | 51 | 50 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 18 |
| Ahousaht | Ahousaht | West Coast | Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A. | Presbyterian | 22 | 20 | 42 | 39 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 4 | ..... |
| Alberni | Alberni | " | Rev. H. B. Currie | " | 46 | 53 | 99 | 90 | 29 | 15 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 8 |
| Christie | Kakawis | " | Rev. I. Calmus, O.S.B. | Roman Catholic | 43 | 42 | 85 | 75 | 35 | 14 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 4 |
| Cariboo | 150 Mile House | Williams Lake | Rev. H. J. Barney | " | 38 | 44 | 82 | 77 | 32 | 25 | 11 | 13 | 1 | ..... |
| Total, British Columbia | | | | | 736 | 770 | 1,506 | 1,347 | 533 | 292 | 282 | 180 | 113 | 106 |
| **Yukon** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carcross | Carcross | Yukon | Rev. G. A. Bagshaw | Church of England | 18 | 23 | 41 | 33 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | ..... |
| St. Paul's Hostel | Dawson | " | C. F. Johnson | Church of England | 10 | 15 | 25 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Total, Yukon | | | | | 28 | 38 | 66 | 55 | 31 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 2 |

## SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Combined Public and Indian Day Schools in the Dominion, at which Indian children attend, for the Fiscal Year ended March, 31, 1926

| School | Reserve | Agency | Number on Roll | | | Average Attendance | Standard | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| **NOVA SCOTIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heatherton | At Heatherton | Antigonish County | 5 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| **QUEBEC** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kippewa | At Kippewa | Timiskaming | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moisie | At Moisie River | Seven Islands | 5 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hunter's Point | At Hunter's Point | Timiskaming | 4 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 3 | 5 | ..... |
| Total, Quebec | | | 12 | 20 | 32 | 22 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | ..... |
| **ONTARIO** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calabogie S. S. No. 5 | At Calabogie | Golden Lake | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Little Current | At Little Current | Manitowaning | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Mattawa | At Mattawa | Nipissing | 30 | 27 | 57 | 45 | 20 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 2 | ..... |
| Hiawatha | Near Keene | Rice Lake | 8 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Scugog | At Scugog | Scugog | 6 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mattice | At Mattice | Treaty No. 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Ontario | | | 50 | 47 | 97 | 64 | 41 | 11 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 3 |
| **MANITOBA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patapun | At Patapun | Clandeboye | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Peguis | Peguis | Fisher River | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Moose Lake | At Moose Lake | Pas | 4 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Manitoba | | | 13 | 12 | 25 | 13 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **SASKATCHEWAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round Plain | Near Prince Albert | Carlton | 2 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **BRITISH COLUMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Westbank | At Westbank | Okanagan | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| Telegraph Creek | At Telegraph Creek | Stikine | 8 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Total, British Columbia | | | 13 | 24 | 37 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

# SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the enrolment by Provinces in the different Classes of Schools for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

## RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

| Province | Number of Schools | Denomination | | | | Number on Roll | | | Average attendance | Percentage of attendance | Standard | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Roman Catholic | Church of England | Methodist | Presbyterian | Boys | Girls | Total | | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| Ontario | 12 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 500 | 594 | 1,094 | 976 | 89·21 | 351 | 218 | 181 | 174 | 102 | 68 |
| Manitoba | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 496 | 528 | 1,024 | 924 | 90·23 | 365 | 155 | 177 | 152 | 83 | 92 |
| Saskatchewan | 12 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 625 | 665 | 1,290 | 1,149 | 89·07 | 461 | 226 | 241 | 154 | 106 | 102 |
| Alberta | 19 | 12 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 581 | 599 | 1,180 | 1,056 | 89·49 | 454 | 230 | 227 | 135 | 76 | 58 |
| Northwest Territories | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 67 | 100 | 167 | 151 | 90·41 | 63 | 40 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 3 |
| British Columbia | 16 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 736 | 770 | 1,506 | 1,347 | 89·44 | 533 | 292 | 282 | 180 | 113 | 106 |
| Yukon | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 38 | 66 | 55 | 83·33 | 31 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 2 |
| Total, Residential Schools | 74 | 40 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 3,033 | 3,294 | 6,327 | 5,658 | 89·42 | 2,258 | 1,167 | 1,147 | 820 | 504 | 431 |

## DAY SCHOOLS

| Province | Number of Schools | Number on Roll | | | Average attendance | Percentage of attendance | Standard | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| Prince Edward Island | 1 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 53·84 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 12 | 142 | 165 | 307 | 162 | 52·76 | 159 | 42 | 58 | 27 | 15 | 6 |
| New Brunswick | 10 | 132 | 142 | 274 | 178 | 64·96 | 118 | 60 | 45 | 44 | 7 | ..... |
| Quebec | 32 | 791 | 775 | 1,566 | 1,019 | 65·07 | 796 | 325 | 211 | 107 | 80 | 47 |
| Ontario | 76 | 1,361 | 1,278 | 2,639 | 1,577 | 59·75 | 1,128 | 498 | 425 | 341 | 216 | 31 |
| Manitoba | 43 | 638 | 576 | 1,214 | 682 | 56·17 | 719 | 249 | 135 | 69 | 27 | 15 |
| Saskatchewan | 24 | 321 | 270 | 591 | 363 | 61·42 | 375 | 109 | 68 | 32 | 4 | 3 |
| Alberta | 4 | 50 | 53 | 103 | 54 | 52·42 | 61 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| Northwest Territories | 5 | 42 | 45 | 87 | 45 | 51·72 | 49 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 5 |
| British Columbia | 42 | 638 | 671 | 1,309 | 668 | 51·03 | 693 | 265 | 170 | 138 | 36 | 7 |
| Yukon | 5 | 65 | 61 | 126 | 54 | 42·85 | 81 | 35 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Day Schools | 254 | 4,190 | 4,052 | 8,242 | 4,816 | 58·43 | 4,183 | 1,624 | 1,140 | 782 | 395 | 118 |

## COMBINED PUBLIC AND INDIAN SCHOOLS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia | 1 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 27·27 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec | 3 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 22 | 68·81 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | ..... |
| Ontario | 6 | 50 | 47 | 97 | 64 | 65·98 | 41 | 11 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 3 |
| Manitoba | 3 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 13 | 52·00 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 63·63 | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British Columbia | 2 | 13 | 24 | 37 | 15 | 40·54 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 16 | 95 | 118 | 213 | 124 | 58·21 | 101 | 33 | 34 | 25 | 13 | 7 |

## SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

| Province | Class of Schools | | | Total Number of Schools | Number on Roll | | | Average attendance | Percentage of attendance | Standards | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Day | Residential | Combined | | Boys | Girls | Total | | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| Prince Edward Island | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 53·84 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 12 | ..... | 1 | 13 | 147 | 171 | 318 | 165 | 58·17 | 165 | 43 | 60 | 29 | 15 | 6 |
| New Brunswick | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 132 | 142 | 274 | 178 | 64·96 | 118 | 60 | 45 | 44 | 7 | ..... |
| Quebec | 32 | ..... | 3 | 35 | 803 | 795 | 1,598 | 1,041 | 65·41 | 810 | 330 | 216 | 110 | 85 | 47 |
| Ontario | 76 | 12 | 6 | 94 | 1,911 | 1,919 | 3,830 | 2,617 | 68·32 | 1,520 | 727 | 626 | 532 | 323 | 102 |
| Manitoba | 43 | 10 | 3 | 56 | 1,147 | 1,116 | 2,263 | 1,619 | 71·54 | 1,102 | 405 | 314 | 223 | 111 | 108 |
| Saskatchewan | 24 | 12 | 1 | 37 | 948 | 944 | 1,892 | 1,519 | 80·28 | 841 | 341 | 309 | 186 | 110 | 105 |
| Alberta | 4 | 19 | ..... | 23 | 631 | 652 | 1,283 | 1,110 | 86·51 | 515 | 248 | 233 | 143 | 83 | 61 |
| Northwest Territories | 5 | 3 | ..... | 8 | 109 | 145 | 254 | 196 | 77·16 | 112 | 55 | 40 | 24 | 15 | 8 |
| British Columbia | 42 | 16 | 2 | 60 | 1,387 | 1,465 | 2,852 | 2,030 | 71·17 | 1,243 | 566 | 457 | 319 | 151 | 116 |
| Yukon | 5 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 93 | 99 | 192 | 109 | 56·77 | 112 | 41 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 2 |
| Total | 254 | 74 | 16 | 344 | 7,318 | 7,464 | 14,782 | 10,598 | 71·69 | 6,542 | 2,824 | 2,321 | 1,627 | 912 | 556 |

# INDIAN LAND SETTLEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1926, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

## ONTARIO

| Town or Township | County or District | Number of Acres Sold | Amount of Sale | Number of Acres Unsold | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | | |
| Alnwick | Northumberland | 2·01 | 300 00 | | |
| Albemarle | Bruce | | | 88·00 | |
| Eastnor | " | | | 358·00 | |
| Lindsay | " | | | 489·00 | Some of these lands |
| St. Edmund | " | | | 206·00 | were resumed by |
| Bury (Townplot) | " | 10·70 | 60 00 | 145·80 | the department |
| Oliphant | " | | | 40·00 | the conditions of |
| Southampton (Townplot) | " | | | 2·00 | sale not having |
| Wiarton | " | | | 8·05 | been complied |
| Islands off Saugeen Peninsula | " | | | 160·05 | with, so that in |
| White Cloud Island | Grey | | | 7·00 | certain cases there |
| Thessalon | Algoma | | | 117·79 | appears to have |
| Thessalon (Townplot) | " | | | 11·80 | been more land re- |
| Havilland | " | | | 718·00 | maining unsold at |
| Apaquash (Townplot) | " | | | 11·23 | the close of the |
| Laird | " | 12·98 | 2,776 00 | 2,047·00 | past fiscal year |
| Vankoughnet | " | | | 426·00 | than remained un- |
| Kehoe | " | | | 14,337·00 | sold according to |
| Fenwick | " | | | 174·00 | the previous year's |
| Fisher | " | 189·72 | 512 60 | | report. |
| Pennefather | " | 158·00 | 47 40 | | |
| Campbell | Manitoulin | 100·00 | 20 00 | 275·00 | |
| Carnarvon | " | | | 744·00 | |
| Howland | " | | | 750·00 | |
| Sheguiandah (Townplot) | " | | | 23·80 | |
| Manitowaning (Townplot) | " | | | 14·33 | |
| Tehkummah | " | 181·00 | 61 75 | 1,632·00 | |
| Sandfield | " | | | 83·00 | |
| Shaftesbury (Townplot) | " | 0·50 | 15 00 | 3·00 | |
| Tolsmaville (Townplot) | " | | | 1,002·00 | |
| Allan | " | | | 288·00 | |
| West Bay | " | | | 8,244·07 | |
| Billings | " | | | 112·00 | |
| Assiginack | " | 53·00 | 15 90 | | |
| Barrie Island | " | | | 2·00 | |
| Gordon | " | | | 53·00 | |
| Gore Bay (Townplot) | " | 7·50 | 90 00 | | |
| Mills | " | | | 13·00 | |
| Dawson | " | 5,109·00 | 1,450 01 | 4,178·00 | |
| Robinson | " | 1,304·00 | 485 00 | 2,202·00 | |
| South Baymouth (Townplot) | " | | | 133·00 | |
| Meldrum (Townplot) | " | | | 76·80 | |
| Cayuga (Townplot) | Haldimand | | | 33·36 | |
| Caledonia (Townplot) | " | | | 50·00 | |
| Shannonville (Townplot) | Hastings | | | 0·39 | |
| Thurlow | " | | | 130·00 | |
| Deseronto (Townplot) | " | | | 4·40 | |
| Tyendinaga | " | | | 380·00 | |
| Bedford | Frontenac | | | 208·00 | |
| Islands in River St. Lawrence | Prov. of Ontario | 2·01 | 300 00 | 5·67 | |
| Wild Lands | Rainy River | | | 4,461·76 | |
| Long Sault | " | | | 412·69 | |
| Little Forks | " | 169·00 | 410 38 | 82·43 | |
| Georgian Bay Islands | Prov. of Ontario | 3·00 | 350 00 | | |
| Islands in Otonabee Waters | Peterborough | 0·30 | 100 00 | | |
| Beaucage | Nipissing | | | 12,922·42 | |
| Commanda | " | | | 20,193·58 | |
| Pedley | " | 313·00 | 939 00 | 4,005·30 | |
| | | 8,900·77 | 7,933 04 | 82,065·72 | |

## INDIAN LAND SETTLEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1926, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.—*Continued*

### QUEBEC

| Town or Township | County or District | Number of Acres Sold | Amount of Sale | Number of Acres Unsold | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | | |
| Ouiatchouan | Lake St. John | | | 3,917·14 | |
| Dundee | Huntingdon | | | 4,057·74 | |
| Maniwaki (Townplot) | Ottawa | | | 39·61 | |
| Temiscamingue | Timiskaming | | | 1,728·59 | |
| Quarante Arpents | Quebec | | | 19·00 | |
| | | | | 9,762·08 | |

### NEW BRUNSWICK

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tabusintac | Northumberland | | | 1,058·00 | |
| Tobique | Victoria | | | 283·00 | |
| | | | | 1,341·00 | |

### MANITOBA

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pas | | | | 729·00 | |

### SASKATCHEWAN

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Mountain Lake No. 80a. | Assiniboia | | | 1,207·50 | |
| Lakeview (Townplot) | " | | | 98·98 | |
| Assiniboine | " | | | 318·50 | |
| Pasqua | " | 320·00 | 6,400·00 | 333·85 | |
| Muscowpetung | Humbolt | 132·06 | 1,057 30 | 1,403·00 | |
| Crooked Lakes | " | 2·13 | 42 60 | 3,840·00 | |
| Kylemore | " | | | 19·39 | |
| Fishing Lake | " | | | 618·30 | |
| Moosomin and Thunderchild | West Sask | 4,694·90 | 58,344 25 | 5,080·00 | |
| Grizzly Bear and Lean Man | Humbolt | 2,226·90 | 8,211 76 | 320·10 | |
| Muscowequan | " | 620·30 | 6,410 70 | 6,134·93 | |
| Coté | " | | | 480·00 | |
| Lestock | " | | | 8·06 | |
| Keeseekoose | " | | | 571·00 | |
| Key | " | 2,008·00 | 15,444 00 | 60·00 | |
| Kamsack | " | | | 3·11 | |
| Little Bone | " | | | 4,096·28 | |
| | | 10,004·29 | 95,910 61 | 24,593·00 | |

### ALBERTA

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wabaman | North Alberta | 306·00 | 2,490 00 | 1,486·00 | |
| Wabaman (Townplot) | " | | | 456·13 | |
| Samson | " | | | 480·00 | |
| Bobtail | " | 165·00 | 2,805 00 | 343·00 | |
| Louis Bull | " | 546·90 | 12,402 70 | 689·00 | |
| Duffield (Townplot) | " | 7·32 | 465 00 | 105·49 | |
| Michel | " | 160·00 | 1,920 00 | 2,584·00 | |
| Stony Plain | " | 320·60 | 3,927 30 | 0·02 | |
| Ma-Me-O-Beach | " | | 350 00 | | |
| Peigan | South Alberta | | | 13,694·00 | |
| Sarcee | " | | | 6,650·00 | |
| Blackfoot | " | 3,956·18 | 89,781 00 | 7,867·82 | |
| | | 5,462·00 | 114,141 00 | 34,355·46 | |

## INDIAN LAND SETTLEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1926, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.—*Concluded*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

| Town or Township | County or District | Number of Acres Sold | Amount of Sale | Number of Acres Unsold | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | | |
| Scowlitz No. 1 | New Westminster | 53·590 | 2,835 00 | ..... | |
| Lukseetsissum No. 9 | Yale | 0·45 | 45 00 | ..... | |
| Zacht No. 5 | " | 0·08 | 1 60 | ..... | |
| Okanagan No. 1 | " | 3·55 | 355 00 | ..... | |
| Kispiox No. 1 | Cassian | 12·86 | 192 90 | ..... | |
| Sackum No. 3 | Kamloops | 7·80 | 156 00 | ..... | |
| Slosh No. 1 | Lillooet | 125·71 | 3,142 75 | ..... | |
| | | 204·040 | 6,728 25 | ..... | |

### GENERAL REMARKS

The land sold during the year amounted to 24,571.10 acres, which realized $224,712.90. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 151,141.62 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to $1,704,666.02, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

STATEMENT showing principal outstanding on account of Indian Lands on March 31, 1926, by agencies and at headquarters.

ONTARIO

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency, Alex. D. Moore, Cape Croker | $ 324 37 |
| " R. J. Lewis, Manitowaning | 3,069 26 |
| " J. R. McGregor, Gore Bay | 1,576 62 |
| " C. F. Rothera, Thessalon | 3,458 12 |
| " G. M. Campbell, Deseronto | 1,140 69 |
| " A. D. McNabb, Sault Ste. Marie | 2,310 85 |
| " A. Spencer, Fort Frances | 31,795 64 |
| " Geo. P. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls | 18,347 49 |

QUEBEC

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency, E. S. Gauthier, Maniwaki | 319 24 |
| " A. Tessier, Ouiatchouan | 1,773 57 |
| " W. H. Lewis, Timiskaming | 415 68 |

NEW BRUNSWICK

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency, Chas. Hudson, Richibucto | 688 75 |
| Ottawa Headquarters | 1,639,445 74 |
| | $1,704,666 02 |

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT, 1925-26

| Vote | Grant | Expenditure | Grant not used | Grant exceeded |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Salaries | 70 70<br>149,570 00 | 149,640 70 | ..... | ..... |
| Contingencies | 18,000 00 | 17,207 37 | 792 63 | ..... |
| Unexpended Balance | ..... | ..... | ..... | 792 63 |
| | 167,640 70 | 166,848 07 | 792 63 | 792 63 |

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1925-26

| Vote | Grant | Expenditure | Grant not used | Grant exceeded |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Civil Government | 167,640 70 | 166,848 07 | 792 63 | ..... |
| Annuities | 205,290 00 | 217,031 00 | ..... | 11,741 00 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,935 00 | 4,930 31 | 4 69 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | 76,840 00 | 76,834 33 | 5 67 | ..... |
| New Brunswick | 35,814 00 | 35,810 82 | 3 18 | ..... |
| Ontario and Quebec | 287,380 02 | 287,372 54 | 7 48 | ..... |
| Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories | 695,827 00 | 695,261 74 | 565 26 | ..... |
| British Columbia | 310,490 00 | 309,753 05 | 736 95 | ..... |
| Yukon | 19,000 00 | 17,233 44 | 1,766 56 | ..... |
| General | 161,500 00 | 161,482 95 | 17 05 | ..... |
| Indian Education | 1,918,521 25 | 1,918,441 53 | 79 72 | ..... |
| Total | 3,883,237 97 | 3,890,999 78 | 3,979 19 | 11,741 00 |
| Special Open Account with Finance Department | 79,029 03 | 41,131 54 | 37,897 49 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous Gratuities | ..... | 570 01 | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous Vote 492 | ..... | 41,267 16 | ..... | ..... |
| *Annuities—* | | | | |
| Treaty 9 | | 568 00 | | |
| Robinson Treaty | 205,290 00 | 6,000 00 | ..... | 11,741 00 |
| Man., Sask., Alta. and N.W.T. | | 210,463 00 | | |
| Amount over expended | ..... | ..... | 11,741 00 | |
| | 205,290 00 | 217,031 00 | 11,741 00 | 11,741 00 |
| *Prince Edward Island—* | | | | |
| Salaries | 960 00 | 840 00 | 120 00 | ..... |
| Relief and seed | 1,875 00 | 2,128 34 | ..... | 253 34 |
| Medical | 1,550 00 | 1,810 72 | ..... | 260 72 |
| Miscellaneous | 250 00 | 151 25 | 98 75 | ..... |
| Roads | 300 00 | ..... | 300 00 | ..... |
| Amount unexpended | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 69 |
| | 4,935 00 | 4,930 31 | 518 75 | 518 75 |
| *Nova Scotia—* | | | | |
| Salaries | 6,240 00 | 5,955 00 | 285 00 | ..... |
| Relief | 25,000 00 | 25,380 23 | ..... | 380 23 |
| Medical | 12,200 00 | 17,358 37 | ..... | 5,158 37 |
| Miscellaneous | 26,400 00 | 20,944 01 | 5,455 99 | ..... |
| Seed | 1,500 00 | 1,601 32 | ..... | 101 32 |
| Roads | 5,500 00 | 5,595 40 | ..... | 95 40 |
| Amount unexpended | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 67 |
| | 76,840 00 | 76,834 33 | 5,740 99 | 5,740 99 |
| *New Brunswick—* | | | | |
| Salaries | 3,264 00 | 3,092 50 | 171 50 | ..... |
| Relief | 24,000 00 | 22,292 21 | 1,707 79 | ..... |
| Medical | 5,700 00 | 7,919 69 | ..... | 2,219 69 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,400 00 | 1,532 88 | ..... | 132 88 |
| Seed | 1,000 00 | 973,54 | 26 46 | ..... |
| Roads | 450 00 | ..... | 450 00 | ..... |
| Amount unexpended | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 18 |
| | 35,814 00 | 35,810 82 | 2,355 75 | 2,355 75 |
| *Ontario and Quebec—* | | | | |
| Relief | 112,568 00 | 122,271 49 | ..... | 9,703 49 |
| General expenses | 100,037 00 | 118,241 83 | ..... | 18,204 83 |
| Roads | 73,775 02 | 46 700 37 | 27,074 65 | ..... |
| Clearing land | 1,000 00 | 158 85 | 841 15 | ..... |
| Amount unexpended | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 48 |
| | 287,380 02 | 287,372 54 | 27,915 80 | 27,915 80 |

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1925-26—*Concluded*

| Vote | Grant | Expenditure | Grant not used | Grant exceeded |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories—* | | | | |
| Implements, tools, etc. | 7,612 00 | 5,982 63 | 1,629 37 | ..... |
| Field and garden seeds | 2,013 00 | 3,966 13 | ..... | 1,953,13 |
| Live stock | 2,150 00 | 1,640 83 | 509 17 | ..... |
| Supplies for destitute | 153,450 00 | 160,480 57 | ..... | 7,030 57 |
| Medical attendance, hospitals, etc. | 180 00 | 180,596 67 | ..... | 1,656 67 |
| | 178,760 00 | | | |
| Triennial clothing | 4,710 00 | 5,458 17 | ..... | 748 17 |
| Surveys | 8,000 00 | 3,840 50 | 4,159 50 | ..... |
| Sioux | 8,145 00 | 11,458 01 | ..... | 3,313 01 |
| Mills | 1,194 00 | ..... | 1,194 00 | ..... |
| | 3,990 00 | | | |
| General expenses | 325,623 00 | 321,838 23 | 7,774 77 | ..... |
| Unexpended balance | ..... | ..... | ..... | 565 26 |
| | 695,827 00 | 695,261 74 | 15,266 81 | 15,266 81 |
| *British Columbia—* | | | | |
| Relief | 35,000 00 | 37,963 61 | ..... | 2,963 61 |
| Medical | 95,200 00 | 102,375 48 | ..... | 7,175 48 |
| Farming | 9,950 00 | 8,348 36 | 1,601 64 | ..... |
| General expenses | 116,090 00 | 118,217 54 | ..... | 2,127 54 |
| Surveys and irrigation | 54,250 00 | 42,848 06 | 11,401 94 | ..... |
| Amount unexpended | ..... | ..... | ..... | 736 95 |
| | 310,490 00 | 309,753,05 | 13,003 58 | 13,003 58 |
| *Yukon—* | | | | |
| Relief, medical attendance and medicines | 15,000 00 | 13,456 69 | 1,543 31 | ..... |
| General expenses | 4,000 00 | 3,776 75 | 223 25 | ..... |
| Unexpended balance | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,766 56 |
| | 19,000 00 | 17,233 44 | 1,766 56 | 1,766 56 |
| *General vote—* | | | | |
| Surrender of land | 50,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 00 | ..... |
| Relief to Eskimos | ..... | 23,532 53 | ..... | 23,532 53 |
| Relief to Indians | 50,000 00 | 51,267 60 | ..... | 1,267 60 |
| Tuberculosis | 30,000 00 | 61,209 42 | ..... | 31,209 42 |
| Printing and stationery | 5,000 00 | 5,882 28 | ..... | 882 28 |
| Assistance to Trust Fund account 310 | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Surveys | 6,000 00 | 4,533 80 | 1,466 20 | ..... |
| Smallpox and other diseases | 10,000 00 | 2,298 89 | 7,701 11 | ..... |
| Registration fees | 500 00 | 232 75 | 267 25 | ..... |
| Legal expenses | 7,000 00 | 9,525 68 | ..... | 2,525 68 |
| Amount unexpended | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 05 |
| | 161,500 00 | 161,482 95 | 59,434 56 | 59,434 56 |
| *Indian education—* | 35,031 25 | | | |
| | 1,883,490 00 | 1,918,441 53 | 79 72 | ..... |

## INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1926

| Service | Debit | Credit |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Balance March 31, 1925 | ..... | 12,124,389 17 |
| Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees | ..... | 801,739 77 |
| Interest for the year ending March 31, 1926 | ..... | 617,117 90 |
| Legislative grants to supplement the funds | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Outstanding cheques 1923-24 | ..... | 262 01 |
| Credit transfers during the year | ..... | 49,890 57 |
| Debit transfers during the year | 30,540 00 | ..... |
| Expenditure during the year | 1,150,398 65 | ..... |
| Balance March 31, 1926 | 12,418,460 77 | |
| | $13,599,399 42 | $13,599,399 42 |

DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF MINES

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

No. 2116

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency, in compliance with 6-7 Edward VII, chapter 29, section 18, the report of the work of the Department of Mines for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926.

CHARLES STEWART,
*Minister of Mines.*



28108—1½

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# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF MINES

## FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926

To the Hon. CHARLES STEWART,
Minister of Mines,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Mines for the year ending March 31, 1926.

Statements covering the work performed by the various branches of the department indicate that in spite of the growth of the mining industry and the consequent increased demands upon the department, the staff has been able to fulfil all necessary requirements and to satisfy all the urgent needs of the industry. As time goes on, however, new avenues of service open up, not only in the technology of mineral development, but in the field of mineral trade and commerce, which cannot be satisfactorily entered upon without additional staff.

In all, about seventy-two parties conducted field investigations throughout Canada, except in Prince Edward Island, carrying out investigations in geology, mineral resources, ethnology, archæology, botany, and biology. Routine and research investigations were also carried out in the laboratories of the department in metallurgy, ore dressing, fuel testing, ceramics, road materials, chemistry, and mineralogy.

In all its activities the department has followed a policy of co-operation, both in field and laboratory work, with all other bodies, whether federal or provincial, public or private, whose duties touch upon those of the department. The program of field investigations is finally settled only after consultation with the provincial organizations concerned with mineral resources and with officers of the Canadian National railways, and in the carrying out of this program employment is given during the summer months to sixty to ninety university students who are taking courses in geology or mining engineering, thus supplementing the value of the training given by the universities.

In the laboratory work the type of investigations carried out by the department has been distinctly different from that hitherto undertaken by provincial government organizations, so that there has been little or no danger of overlapping. Some of the universities and the Governments of Ontario and Alberta, however, do undertake certain work similar to that of the Mines Branch, and studied effort is made to co-ordinate our work with that of these organizations.

Active co-operation is maintained with the Industrial Development organization of the Canadian railways in the exchange of information and the provision of laboratory facilities. Advantage was taken of this arrangement last year by the Canadian Pacific railway, and an engineer from that organization was given the facilities of our ceramic laboratory for the purpose of testing a number of samples of clays from the province of Saskatchewan.

Of British and foreign organizations, the department is in active co-operation with the Imperial Institute and the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; with the Bureau of Mines in Washington, and certain technical societies in the United States.

Since the Deputy Minister became a member of the National Research Council of Canada, the department is in close touch with that organization, and a number of investigations of a joint character have been undertaken, notably, one in connexion with the magnesite industry.

The results of all major investigations, whether in the field or the laboratory, are finally embodied in reports, and these are issued both as annual statements or as special bulletins or memoirs. In addition to this method of publishing the results of investigations, the policy of disseminating information by papers to the public and technical press and by addresses has become firmly established. The following list of papers and addresses by members of the staff indicates the extent to which this policy is being carried out:

## List of Papers and Addresses

Influence of Minerals on Human History, by Charles Camsell. Arts and Letters Club, Ottawa, January, 1926.

The Future of Canada's Mineral Development as Reflected on Her Mineral Trade, by Charles Camsell. Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Winnipeg, November, 1925.

The Influence of Minerals on Canadian History and Development, by Charles Camsell. Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Montreal, March, 1926.

The Dominion Fuel Board, Its Formation, Functions, and Work, by C. P. Hotchkiss. Canadian Mining Journal, March 26, 1926.

Lead and Zinc in Eastern Canada, by F. J. Alcock. Mining and Metallurgy, February, 1926.

Volcanoes, Old and New, by F. J. Alcock. Lecture, Victoria Memorial Museum, January 9 and 13, 1926.

The New Glasgow Conglomerate Member of Pictou County, Nova Scotia, by W. A. Bell. Transactions Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, vol. 28.

The Topographical Work of the Geological Survey, by W. H. Boyd. Canadian Defence Quarterly, vol. 11, No. 4, July, 1925.

The Heritage of Nova Scotia, by W. H. Collins. Halifax Chronicle, January 1, 1926.

Field Work of the Geological Survey, 1925, by W. H. Collins. Canadian Mining Journal, June 19, 1925, and in other publications.

Progress of Structural Determinations in the Archæan Rocks of Ontario and Quebec, by H. C. Cooke. Royal Society of Canada, Transactions, vol. 19, 1925.

The Place of Fossils in Earth History, by W. S. Dyer. Lecture, Victoria Memorial Museum, March 13 and 17, 1926.

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In addition, the usual course of lectures on the natural resources of Canada were delivered in the Lecture Hall of the Museum by officers of the department, assisted by officers from the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, and Trade and Commerce. Some 14,650 persons attended the lectures during the winter.

In addition to his departmental duties, the Deputy Minister acts in the capacity of chairman or member of the following committees, namely: Council

of the North West Territories, Dominion Fuel Board, Lignite Utilization Board, Canadian Committee of the World Power Conference, Committee on Mining Regulations, National Research Council, Advisory Committee on Minerals of the Imperial Institute. Meetings of each of these committees were held throughout the year, though participation in the last mentioned was by correspondence only.

The Act of the British Parliament reorganizing the Imperial Institute received the Royal Assent on May 28, 1925, and the amalgamation of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau and the Imperial Institute became effective on July 1 of the same year. A Board of Governors has been set up in accordance with the Act and a Managing Committee and Laboratory Committee appointed. Canada is represented on the Board of Governors by the Canadian High Commissioner. Two main departments have been set up within the Institute, one dealing with mineral resources and the other with plant and animal products, and each of these departments functions under the direction of Advisory Councils. The Deputy Minister of Mines is the Canadian representative on the Advisory Council on Minerals. In addition, the institute maintains exhibition galleries, in which are displayed specimens of raw materials and finished articles secured from all parts of the British Empire. For its maintenance the institute depends mainly upon annual grants made by Great Britain, the Dominions, India, and the Colonies.

Canada's mining industry in the year 1925 enjoyed the best year of its whole history. Though production figures as issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a larger value in the year 1920, yet if computation for 1925 were made on the same basis as for 1920, the values for 1925 would have been shown to be greater. As far as quantities are concerned, the figures for 1925 show an increase in the great majority of products over any previous year.

In the treatment and reduction of ores progress was also made corresponding to that in the field of production.

Not only is progress made from year to year in the development of minerals from known fields, but as time goes on new fields are being discovered which, though they take years to come to the stage of actual production, all tend not only to strengthen the mining industry in the general industrial life of the country, but to open up our great northern region to settlement for agricultural purposes. One has only to read our past history to appreciate the fact that time and again Canadian development has received incalculable impetus from mineral discoveries, and the colonizing and civilizing influence of such discoveries may be seen in the history of British Columbia, Yukon territory, northern Ontario, and more recently western Quebec.

To gauge the national value of our mineral industry merely in terms of the number of millions of dollars' worth of metals produced is to present only one side of the picture. It ignores perhaps the greatest lesson of mining history, namely, that mining contributes to national development a vital and indispensable service which reaches far beyond the mining industry itself. Our northern country might lie dormant for generations were it not for the fact that the exploitation of mineral deposits acts just as a catalyser in a chemical reaction. It causes the surrounding region to spring to life and encourages and even compels the development of agriculture and other permanent industries. So that while the mineral wealth does ultimately become exhausted, there is left behind a legacy of permanent development, in some cases vastly surpassing in importance the mining development itself. In this way the mining industry operates as one of the chief factors in spreading development across and over the Dominion.

## Dominion Fuel Board

During the year, the Dominion Fuel Board continued its work of investigation and collection of data relating to the many phases of the fuel problems of Canada.

Following publication of the reports, "Coke as a Household Fuel in Central Canada," and "Central and District Heating, Possibilities of Application in Canada," published in 1925 and 1924, many thousands of copies of both the English and French editions were distributed to interested parties. The Fuel Board is convinced of the advantages to be derived from erection of coke plants in central Canada, and, through the distribution of the report on coke and of over 120,000 cards explaining how it should be burned, has assisted in developing a market for that product, which appears to warrant the erection of other plants to supply this market.

Further investigations of the use of wood as an auxiliary fuel in Ontario have been added to the information collected by the survey made last year, and a report covering this subject will be published in the near future.

The Board co-operated with the Fuel Testing Division of the Mines Branch in conducting an investigation on the coking properties of the coals of the Maritime Provinces. In view of the growing importance and development of the coking industry in central Canada, this investigation is of more than passing interest. A report has been published which indicates that coals of the Maritime Provinces are highly suitable for making a domestic coke.

"House Construction and Insulation" is the subject to be covered by a series of popular pamphlets now being prepared for the information of the public. The Board proposes to give these pamphlets a wide distribution, for it is felt that great economies in fuel consumption can be effected by giving proper consideration to the simpler phases of this subject.

In order to determine the relative heating efficiency of the various Canadian coals, the Board, in conjunction with the Fuel Testing Division of the Mines Branch, conducted a series of tests in domestic heaters. It has been considered advisable to extend this work to include British coals and coke. A report is now being compiled by officers of the Fuel Testing Division which will show the results of these tests.

The Secretary of the Board visited western Canada and made a survey of the various coal fields being operated, mining methods employed, and market conditions. From the information thus obtained he has been able to outline a series of needed investigations dealing with the problems of the coal industry in western Canada.

In connexion with the investigation of coal transportation costs by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, the Minister of Mines arranged that the Board be granted a hearing before the commission and a memorandum has been submitted to the commission upon the importance from a national point of view of establishing the lowest possible freight rates on coal. It is expected that further information will be submitted in the form of evidence when the inquiry is resumed.

The secretary's office carried out the annual survey of fuels used to replace anthracite in the Central Provinces, and a report showing the amount of these fuels used in the Acute Fuel Area was compiled.

During the early days of the strike in the American anthracite coal fields the board made a survey in the Acute Fuel Area of the stocks of domestic fuel in the dealers' yards and of future shipments of assured delivery, and advised the Government that there would be no danger of serious shortage until the early part of the month of February, but if the strike were to continue much beyond that date it would become necessary to take action toward bringing a considerable quantity of Alberta coal to eastern Canada. About 75,000 tons

of Alberta coal was marketed in Ontario during the latter period of the strike, which proved a factor in steadying domestic coal prices at a time when they showed a tendency to soar in a very decided manner.

The secretary's office has established connexions with the coal trade and industry, which enables the Board to keep in constant and close touch with the fuel situation in both Canada and the United States, and it continues to investigate problems which have to be thoroughly studied before any national fuel policy can be outlined. A number of important points have been covered during the past year by these investigations and the information has been placed before the Government.

The co-operation of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, the Geological Survey, and the Mines Branch was freely given throughout the year.

In conclusion, it is gratifying again to be able to report progress in the campaign to free central Canada from her dependence on a single source of supply of domestic fuel. Importations of British anthracites in 1925 amounted to 549,247 tons, and other competitive domestic fuels became firmly established in our markets, all of which tended to reduce our importation of American anthracite.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CAMSELL,
*Deputy Minister.*

OTTAWA, September 30, 1926.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

*W. H. Collins, Director*

### CHANGES IN STAFF

Changes in the personnel of the staff of the Geological Survey were unusually few. L. J. Weeks was appointed assistant geologist, S. M. Steeves junior topographical engineer, and Miss Alice McCain assistant photographer in place of Miss Eleanor James, who resigned.

By the death of D. B. Dowling, on May 26, 1925, the Survey lost one of its ablest and most experienced geologists. During the earlier part of his period of service, which lasted continuously from 1884, he was engaged chiefly in exploratory work in the Hudson Bay region and western Canada, and in later years he became a recognized authority on coal, petroleum, and natural gas.

### FIELD WORK

The total number of geologists, topographers, palæontologists, and mineralogists permanently employed and available for field duty in 1925 was only forty-two and the net amount of money available for field operations about $160,000, yet fifty-four parties were placed in the field. This was rendered possible by obtaining for the field-season period, from May until October, the services of geologists who are regularly employed for the rest of each year in Canadian and, to a less extent, in foreign universities. Employment as student assistants was also afforded to about ninety university students, who obtained in addition a valuable practical training.

One of these fifty-four parties was sent to Yukon, thirteen to British Columbia, five to Alberta, three to Saskatchewan, three to Manitoba, eleven to Ontario, seven to Quebec, five to New Brunswick, five to Nova Scotia, and one to the Arctic regions. Ten were engaged wholly in mapping and studying ore deposits; twenty-two in the geological study and mapping of areas containing mineral deposits or of prospective interest for their minerals; eight in geographical and geological exploration of remote parts of the country; ten in making topographic surveys, mostly in mineralized areas and for use in geological work that will follow, but made also to produce maps of standard quality and general utility, contributory to the systematic primary survey of Canada. Three parties were engaged in purely scientific investigations, and one in collecting for the Victoria Memorial Museum. A fuller explanation of the work of each party is given below.

Probably never before has so much interest been taken both by Canadians and by people of other countries in the investments in and development of Canadian mineral deposits and in the search for new deposits. The causes need not be considered here further than to note that they afford ground to believe that the present activity and enthusiasm will be sustained. There seems to be an enduring supply of money seeking investment, especially from other countries, and the rapidly accumulating knowledge of geological conditions in Canada affords a reasonable and promising outlook for the discovery and development of fresh mineral wealth. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for example, it is now reasonably certain that the marine Carboniferous measures (Windsor series), which are of great extent, contain valuable deposits of gypsum and salt, utilization of which is only in an early stage. Only within recent years has it been realized how closely deposits of gold, copper, and certain other

metals in the Precambrian Shield of northern Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the North West Territories are related to irregularities in the surface of the great granitic masses intrusive in the older "Keewatin" schists. The discoveries of copper-gold-zinc ores in Rouyn district of western Quebec and of gold at Red lake in Patricia district, Ontario, are attributable partly at least to recognition of the accumulating experience that the larger a "Keewatin" area is and the more these Keewatin rocks are penetrated by porphyries and other granitic protuberances from beneath, the more richly mineralized is it likely to be. Attention is consequently being directed more than ever to mapping and prospecting the numerous large "Keewatin" areas of the Precambrian region. In Alberta and Saskatchewan a great impetus has been given to drilling exploration for petroleum and natural gas by the discoveries in the Turner valley and at Wainwright, and by the location at other places, of structures favourable for accumulation of these minerals. In this case enthusiasm is necessarily tempered by realization that these fuels so valuable to industrial life are by their nature susceptible to rapid and wasteful exhaustion. The geological study of British Columbia and Yukon is now advanced far enough to indicate that the deposits of copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, and some other metals are chiefly distributed along the edges of the Coast Range batholith, a backbone of granite that extends the length of the western mountain system, and that these mineral deposits came from the granite. Extremely valuable ore-bodies have been found, and geologists and prospectors are now exploring with satisfactory success the eastern margin of the batholith, that is as yet little or not at all known.

This acceleration of activity in the mineral industry has increased the demands upon the Geological Survey. In the field the demand has been met, as explained above, by supplementing the permanent staff of field officers with geologists from the universities. This, however, has resulted in more work for the office staff, which cannot be so easily reinforced. The need for help is being felt, especially in the preparation of maps, and it is hoped that provision will be made for employment of a few more draughtsmen and engravers.

## GEOLOGICAL DIVISION

G. A. Young, Chief Geologist, reports:

Thirty-nine geological field parties carried on field work in various parts of Canada during the summer of 1925.

### *Yukon*

C. H. Stockwell, under the direction of W. E. Cockfield, made a detailed survey of the geology and silver-lead deposits of Galena hill, northeast of Mayo. A full account of these important deposits, accompanied by a detailed map, is presented in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

### *British Columbia*

W. E. Cockfield geologically and geographically explored the region extending for 120 miles southeast from Atlin lake to Telegraph Creek on Stikine river. Very little was known of the geology, mineral resources, or geography of this very extensive district, which lies along the eastern margin of the Coast Range batholith. A report giving the results of the exploration and accompanied by a geological and topographical map is incorporated in the Summary Report, 1925, part A. Mr. Cockfield also examined certain silver-lead deposits in the vicinity of Atlin. A detailed description of these deposits appears in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

W. A. Johnston examined the gold placers of Dease Lake area, Cassiar district. The placer field is an old one, but a new discovery caused about two hundred prospectors to enter the area in the spring of 1925. The results of the field examination, accompanied by detailed plans of some of the more important placer deposits, are incorporated in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

F. A. Kerr geologically and topographically mapped a large area in the vicinity of Dease lake and river, Cassiar district. The interest aroused by the reported discoveries in this district of gold placer deposits rendered it probable that many prospectors would enter the field and that some would extend their search to other than placer mineral deposits. A report on the geology and mineral resources of the district, accompanied by a geological and topographical map, appears in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

George Hanson made a geological reconnaissance of the area between Smithers and Usk, on the Canadian National railways, Coast district. The area includes part of the border of the Coast Range batholith along which valuable mineral deposits have been found in other localities. The geology and mineral deposits of the area are described in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

R. H. B. Jones, under the direction of G. Hanson, made a detailed study of the geology and mineral deposits of Hudson Bay mountain a few miles east of Smithers, Coast district. A full report on this work appears in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

J. R. Marshall conducted a geological reconnaissance of an area of approximately 1,000 square miles in the vicinity of Eutsuk Lake basin and east to the forks of Nechako river, Coast district. The area is adjacent to the eastern border of the Coast Range batholith, elsewhere characterized by the presence of valuable mineral deposits. The work is a continuation of that commenced in 1924 in the vicinity of Whitesail lake, and an account of the results obtained, accompanied by a geological map, is given in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

Victor Dolmage spent the greater part of the field season geographically and geologically mapping a narrow strip of territory about 100 miles long and extending from Tatlayoko lake to Bella Coola, Coast district. The work was a continuation of that done by Mr. Dolmage in 1924 in the vicinity of Taseko, Chilko, and Tatlayoko lakes and is a part of a general exploration of the eastern contact of the Coast Range batholith which is considered to be a locality favourable for the occurrence of mineral deposits. A report upon the area covered in 1925, accompanied by a map, is included in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

H. T. James, under the supervision of V. Dolmage, and with the generous permission and assistance of the Britannia Mining Company, made a detailed survey of the Britannia copper ore deposit and of the geology of the surrounding district. A full report, accompanied by a geological map, is being prepared.

B. R. MacKay, in addition to work in the Alberta coal fields, examined the lignite deposits on Hat creek, Kamloops district. A detailed report covering this work is included in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

C. E. Cairnes began a resurvey of the geology and mineral deposits of Slocan mining area, Kootenay district. Until recent years Slocan area has been the chief producer of silver-lead and zinc ores in the province. It comprises over one hundred distinct, mostly small, mining properties, and study of the camp was undertaken largely for the purpose of comparing geological conditions in these numerous ore deposits and arriving at an understanding and solution of some of the physical problems that confront mine operators. The necessary field work was not completed in 1925 and the final report cannot yet be prepared, but a report which includes brief descriptions of many of the properties is presented in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

J. F. Walker carried out a reconnaissance of the eastern slopes of the Purcell range from Windermere area northwest to Spillimacheen river. A brief account of the results of this work and a description of various silver-lead deposits will be found in the Summary Report, 1925, part A. Mr. Walker also made a brief examination of a titanium-bearing deposit on Moose creek, southeast from Leanchoil. The occurrence is described in the Summary Report, 1925, part A.

C. S. Evans, under the direction of J. F. Walker, made a detailed geological survey of Columbia River valley and the western part of the Beaverfoot-Brisco range, between Windermere area and the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The results of this work will be the subject of a memoir.

B. Rose investigated the geology and mineral resources of the hitherto unstudied parts of a large area extending from British Columbia into Alberta, with a width of 45 miles and extending north from the International Boundary for 70 miles. The area includes important coal fields. A memoir treating of the geology, mineral deposits, and other features of the area, and accompanied by a geological and topographical map, is in course of preparation.

### *Alberta and Saskatchewan*

G. S. Hume continued the detailed study of a large area extending from the Viking natural gas field, Alberta, eastward into Saskatchewan. Petroleum has been found within this area in the vicinity of Wainwright. The field work resulted in the discovery of a structure favouring the presence of an important oil field. An account of the results obtained is given in the Summary Report, 1925, part B. Advance copies of the report have been widely distributed.

B. R. MacKay continued the detailed geological survey of the coal measures and associated strata in the general vicinity of Mountain park, Alberta. Publication of a final report and maps is being withheld until the investigation has progressed further.

B. Rose worked in a field extending along the International Boundary, and from Alberta into British Columbia. (For a further notice see under British Columbia.)

W. S. Dyer and M. Y. Williams, working separately, continued the resurvey of the geology and mineral resources of an area in southern Alberta and adjacent parts of Saskatchewan and British Columbia, extending from the International Boundary north to latitude 52° and from longitude 109° to 115°30′. This work was commenced in 1923 and, it is expected, will be concluded in 1926. As one important result of this work it is contemplated to publish a map of the area showing the areal distribution, succession, and fold-structure of the rock formations, which should be of much service in the development of supplies of natural gas, coal, petroleum, water, etc.

P. S. Warren commenced an investigation of the geology and mineral resources of the southern part of Saskatchewan between latitudes 49° and 52° and longitudes 102° and 109°.

### *Manitoba*

J. F. Wright made a geological and geographical reconnaissance of the basin of Oxford lake, east-central Manitoba. A report and map setting forth the results obtained are incorporated in the Summary Report, 1925, part B.

C. H. Merritt, under the direction of J. F. Wright, conducted a geological and geographical exploration along Bigstone and Fox rivers, northeastern Manitoba. The results of this work are given in the Summary Report, 1925, part B.

### *Ontario*

T. L. Tanton commenced the detailed geological and geographical survey of an area of 400 square miles in the vicinity of Steeeprock lake, Rainy River district. The area is important for the general understanding of Precambrian geology in the Lake Superior region and contains several types of mineral deposits. An account of various mineral deposits is given in the Summary Report, 1925, part C.

E. Thomson, in addition to restudying certain parts of a quadrangle in the vicinity of Woman river, Sudbury district, commenced a detailed geological and geographical survey of an adjoining area of about 400 square miles. These are parts of a large area of Precambrian schists similar in general character to other large schist areas in which gold, copper, and other metals occur. Mr. Thomson also examined the Sakatawi zinc deposits; the results of the latter work will be incorporated in a report upon the lead and zinc resources of Canada.

R. C. Emmons continued the detailed geographical and geological investigation of an area north of Thessalon, Algoma district. Mr. Emmons also made a detailed examination of the Victoria and Cascade lead mines. An account of these mines will be incorporated in a report upon the lead and zinc resources of Canada.

W. H. Collins began geological mapping of the Espanola quadrangle, an area of about 400 square miles lying immediately west of the Sudbury nickel basin. The area is important for the general understanding of Precambrian geology in northeastern Ontario and also for the solution of various geological problems encountered in the nickel basin, particularly respecting the faults which are believed to cross the nickel basin and to have had an influence on ore deposition. He also re-examined the anthraxolite deposits near Larchwood, in which interest as a possible fuel supply has been revived by the increasing cost and scarcity of anthracite coal in Ontario.

T. T. Quirke completed a detailed geological and geographical survey of an area of about 400 square miles in Sudbury district, north of lower French river, and commenced a similar investigation of an adjoining area to the south. This area contains various non-metallic deposits close enough to water transportation on the Great Lakes to be of prospective importance. It is also of great scientific interest because it seems to afford a means of correlating the Precambrian successions in the Huronian and Grenville geological sub-provinces.

M. E. Wilson completed the systematic geological and geographical survey of Madoc and Marmora map-areas, Hastings county. Various valuable mineral deposits occur within this area.

F. J. Alcock, in the course of a systematic investigation of the lead and zinc ore deposits of eastern Canada, examined a number of such deposits in Ontario. The information obtained is to be embodied in a report upon the lead and zinc resources of Canada.

### *Quebec*

H. C. Cooke re-examined the Argonaut mine and the Canadian Associated Goldfields property near Larder Lake, Ontario. His main work was the examination of the newer gold and copper discoveries in western Quebec and the revision of the geology of the Opasatika map-area. An account of the various properties visited is given in the Summary Report, 1925, part C.

W. F. James and J. B. Mawdsley continued the detailed geological and geographical examination of the eastern extension of the "Rouyn" mineral belt, western Quebec. The study of the La Motte and Fournière map-areas was completed and a report accompanied by two geological maps is incorporated in the Summary Report, 1925, part C.

B. S. W. Buffam, under the direction of Mr. Mawdsley, completed the examination and mapping of an area of 200 square miles, including Duparquet and Destor townships, and situated immediately north of the "Rouyn" mineral belt. Results of this work are presented in the Summary Report, 1925, part C.

R. A. Pelletier, under the direction of M. E. Wilson, investigated and mapped the geology and mineral resources of an area extending northward from Thurso, Papineau county, along the railway newly constructed by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

J. W. Goldthwait commenced the study of the physical features and geological history of the lowland areas extending from the foot of lake Ontario and Pembroke on the Ottawa river, eastward past Quebec city.

W. V. Howard, under the direction of F. J. Alcock, commenced the study and mapping of the geology of an area near Carleton, Bonaventure county, Quebec, and including the neighbourhood of Dalhousie in New Brunswick. The field is of considerable geological interest and the work, when completed, should prove of service in the development of the mineral resources of the Maritime region.

F. J. Alcock examined a number of lead and zinc properties in Quebec. The information obtained is to be embodied in a report on the lead and zinc resources of Canada.

*New Brunswick*

W. L. Uglow made a detailed examination of all known occurrences of manganese ore in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The information obtained is to be incorporated in a report upon the manganese resources of Canada. Mr. Uglow also examined a body of limestone at L'Etang, Charlotte county, N.B. An account of this deposit is given in the Summary Report, 1925, part C.

H. D. Squires geologically surveyed a district which includes L'Etang peninsula, Charlotte county, N.B.

A. O. Hayes commenced the geological examination of an area of 400 square miles extending east and northeast of St. John, N.B.

A. Anrep surveyed and sampled in detail various peat bogs in Gloucester and Northumberland counties, N.B. A full report, accompanied by plans of the various bogs, is incorporated in the Summary Report, 1925, part C.

F. J. Alcock examined a number of zinc and lead properties in New Brunswick. The information obtained is to be embodied in a report upon the lead and zinc resources of Canada.

*Nova Scotia*

E. R. Faribault continued the systematic geological survey of Nova Scotia which has been in progress for many years and has resulted in the issuance of a series of map-sheets, on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, that represent all the province except the southwestern part. The area mapped in 1925 completes part of the Digby sheet (area 425 square miles) and includes the Clementsvale iron ore deposits.

F. J. Alcock made a systematic examination of zinc and lead properties in Nova Scotia. The information obtained is for a report upon the lead and zinc resources of Canada.

*North West Territories*

L. J. Weeks accompanied the C.G.S. *Arctic* on her annual cruise to the Arctic islands. Brief stops were made at several places on Baffin, North Devon, and Ellesmere islands. An examination was made of the coal deposit near Ponds inlet, Baffin island. An account of the work accomplished is included in the Summary Report, 1925, part C.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL DIVISION

W. H. Boyd, Chief Topographical Engineer, reports:

### FIELD WORK

During the year a change has been made in the system of Geological Survey 1-mile map-sheet names. Hitherto, a unit 1-mile map-sheet embraced an even 15 minutes of latitude and longitude and had a distinctive name; under the present system a unit 1-mile map-sheet embraces 15 minutes of latitude and 30 minutes of longitude. This unit sheet or full sheet is given a distinctive name and the two halves, 15 minutes of latitude and longitude, comprising the full sheet, are called the east half and west half respectively. The system now conforms with the sheet outlines adopted by the Military Surveys, Department of National Defence, for their 1-mile maps.

In the following report the names of sheets refer to the full sheets 15 minutes and 30 minutes of latitude and longitude.

Topographical and geographical surveys, for the requirements of the Geological Survey, were carried on in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

#### *British Columbia*

A. C. T. Sheppard carried out the topographical mapping of the west half of the Cranbrook sheet. This half sheet lies between latitudes 49° 30′ and 49° 45′, and longitudes 115° 45′ and 116° 00′. This area, which was mapped by photo-topographical and plane-table methods, includes the town of Cranbrook and the Sullivan, North Star, and Stemwinder mines. The field scale was 1 inch to ½ mile, with a contour interval of 100 feet. S. M. Steeves, junior topographical engineer, was attached to Mr. Sheppard's party.

J. A. Macdonald carried out photo-topographical and plane-table surveys in Portland Canal district. The area was mapped on the scale of 1 inch to ½ mile, with a contour interval of 250 feet, and two half sheets will be published as follows: west half of Stewart sheet, latitudes 55°45′ to 56°00′ and longitudes 129° 45′ to 130° 00′; and the west half of American Creek sheet, latitudes 56° to 56° 15′ and longitudes 129° 45′ to 130°00′.

#### *Alberta*

J. W. Spence continued the topographical mapping of the coal basins south and southeast of Mountain park. The west half of the Cardinal River sheet was completed. This half sheet lies between latitudes 52° 45′ and 53° 00′ and longitudes 116° 45′ and 117° 00′; about one-half of the half sheet lying directly to the north of this was completed.

#### *Manitoba*

R. C. McDonald continued geographical control surveys for geographical and geological work. The route surveyed included Gods lake, the rivers to Island lake, and Island lake itself. One hundred and twenty-nine permanent reference posts were established along the route at conspicuous places, such as entrances to deep bays and the mouths of tributary rivers. A permanent reference post was also established at the east end of Island lake. The positions of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts at Gods and Island lakes were established in latitude and longitude, using a radio receiving set for time signals. The total length of traverse run was 550 miles. Eleven hundred miles of shore-line was mapped.

Mr. McDonald also surveyed a new route located by Indians in the winter of 1922-23 from Hayes river to Gods lake. This route shortens the canoe route from Norway House to Gods lake by about 50 miles.

### *Ontario*

D. A. Nichols carried out the primary traverse for the control of the Key Harbour geographical sheet. This sheet lies between latitudes 45°45′ and 46° 00′, and longitudes 80° 30′ and 81° 00′. The traverse was carried along the Canadian Pacific railway from Pickerel river south to Naiscoot station, and along the Canadian National railway from Pickerel river to Mowat station, including the spur line to Key Harbour. Connexion was made to the astronomical station at Pickerel. Permanent monuments were established about every 2 or 3 miles along the routes. The positions of these in latitude and longitude, based on the position of the astronomical station at Pickerel, have been computed and are available for future reference.

A. G. Haultain carried out geographical surveys to complete the French River sheet, latitudes 46° 00′ to 46° 15′ and longitudes 80° 30′ to 81° 00′; and the Panache sheet, latitudes 46° 00′ to 46° 15′ and longitudes 81° 00′ to 81° 30′. All of the work in this region is being carried out in connexion with geological investigations in the area. Mr. Haultain also carried a transit and tape traverse along the Nipissing Central railway from Swastika to the interprovincial boundary. This traverse is for the control of geographic surveys in the area.

### *New Brunswick*

R. Bartlett commenced work on the Loch Lomond sheet. This sheet lies between latitudes 45° 15′ and 45° 30′ and longitudes 65° 30′ and 66° 00′. The work is being carried out in connexion with geological investigations in the area. Very bad weather and heavy fogs greatly retarded the progress of the work.

S. C. McLean carried out the triangulation control for the Loch Lomond sheet. In order that information concerning the relief of the ground may be had from the map, spot elevations showing the height above sea-level will be shown at many places.

### *Nova Scotia*

K. G. Chipman completed the topographical surveys for the Margaretville sheet, latitudes 45° 00′ to 45° 15′ and longitudes 65° 00′ to 65° 30′; for the Bridgetown sheet, latitudes 44° 45′ to 45° 00′ and longitudes 65° 00′ to 65° 30′; and also for the Granville Ferry sheet, latitudes 44° 45′ to 45° 00′ and longitudes 65° 30′ to 66° 00′. About one-half of the Digby sheet, latitudes 44° 30′ to 44° 45′ and longitudes 65° 30′ to 66° 00′ was also completed.

J. V. Butterworth, junior topographical engineer, was attached to this party.

W. H. Miller completed the topographical surveys for the west half of the Springhill sheet. The area embraced in this half-sheet is between latitudes 45° 30′ and 45° 45′, longitudes 64° 00′ and 64° 15′. The coal deposits around Joggins are included in this area.

S. C. McLean completed the triangulation of about 422 square miles of territory for the control of the Springhill and Oxford sheets. A monumented traverse also was run from Joggins to Westchester via River Hebert, Southampton, and Springhill. Permanent reference posts were set about every 2 or 3 miles along the routes followed.

The primary traverse in the southwest was continued from Meteghan to Yarmouth. This work is the same as that carried on for the last two years.

H. N. Spence, junior topographical engineer, was attached to this party.

## OFFICE WORK

The regular office work of the division consists of the computation of various data, of the compilation, assembling, drawing up and inking in of the various map-sheets of the territory surveyed. This work is carried on entirely by the chiefs of parties on their return from the field.

In addition to the preparation of the finished maps of the areas surveyed by the division, geographical maps, for the use of the geological division, were compiled and drawn up. These maps are made up of control surveys by the Topographical Division, surveys by the Geological Division, and surveys by other Federal and Provincial Government departments.

D. A. Nichols, during the winter months, concluded his special studies in physiography at Columbia University, New York.

The following map work was completed during the year:

| Province | Map-sheet | Latitude and longitude | Scale |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Columbia | Slocan, east half | 49° 45′ to 55° 00′<br>117° 00′ to 117° 15′ | 1 inch to 1 mile. |
| British Columbia | Kamloops, west half | 50° 30′ to 50° 45′<br>120° 15′ to 120° 30′ | 1 inch to 1 mile. |
| Alberta | Mountain park, east half | 52° 45′ to 53° 00′<br>117° 00′ to 117° 15′ | 1 inch to 1 mile. |
| Quebec | Kinojevis | 48° 00′ to 48° 15′<br>78° 30′ to 79° 00′ | 1 inch to 1 mile. |
| Quebec | Cléricy | 48° 15′ to 48° 30′<br>78° 30′ to 79° 00′ | 1 inch to 1 mile. |
| Quebec | Eastmain river | | 1 inch to 8,000 ft. |
| Quebec | Fournière | 48° 00′ to 48° 15′<br>78° 00′ to 78° 30′ | 1 inch to 1 mile. |
| New Brunswick | Chipman, west half | 46° 00′ to 46° 15′<br>65° 45′ to 66° 00′ | 1 inch to 1 mile. |
| Nova Scotia | Berwick, west half | 45° 00′ to 45° 15′<br>64° 45′ to 65° 00′ | 1 inch to 1 mile. |

Computations of the geographical positions, based on the Geodetic Survey of Canada, of the permanent marks established in Nova Scotia, have been completed.

These permanent marks consist of a 2-inch pipe with brass cap or 2-inch brass plug bearing the inscription "Geological Survey, Ottawa, Canada, No. ". The pipe is used for marking points in soil and the plug for marking points in solid rock.

Permanent marks in Nova Scotia have been set at intervals of about 3 miles along the following routes:

Dominion Atlantic railway, from Aylesford to Yarmouth.

Canadian National railway, from Middleton to Bridgewater and along the Caledonia branch line.

Liverpool-Annapolis highway, from Caledonia to Annapolis Royal.

Road from Cherryfield, Lunenburg county, to Aylesford, Kings county, via Dalhousie Settlement.

Boar's Back road (river Hebert) from Joggins to the Springhill-Parrsboro road, thence along this road to Westbrook; thence along the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company's line to East Southampton, thence along the road to Springhill, thence along the road to River Philip station on the main line of the Canadian National railway, and along this railway to Westchester.

Lists of these monuments with descriptions of their location and geographical position are available on request to the Director.

## MINERALOGICAL DIVISION

Eugene Poitevin, Chief of the Division, reports:

### FIELD WORK

H. V. Ellsworth examined areas of granite and pegmatite at Cutler, Webbwood, Sudbury, and other localities north of lake Huron, in continuation of the systematic investigation of radioactive and rare-earth minerals upon which he has been engaged since 1923. A report upon occurrences of these minerals through Canada is being prepared.

### LABORATORY AND OFFICE WORK

The number of minerals and rocks sent in, for free examination, by prospectors, mine owners, and others interested in the mining industry was more than 50 per cent greater than last year. A total of 1,068 samples received from different parts of Canada were examined and reported upon by H. V. Ellsworth and Eugene Poitevin. One of these reports was sent to Prince Edward Island, sixty-one to Nova Scotia, twenty-nine to New Brunswick, two hundred and seventy-seven to Quebec, five hundred and twenty-five to Ontario, fifty-four to Manitoba, twenty-three to Saskatchewan, thirteen to Alberta, and eighty-five to British Columbia. In addition to the above a large number of minerals were determined for members of the staff of the Geological Survey and Mines Branch.

H. V. Ellsworth also continued his chemical investigations of Canadian rare minerals.

Up to February 14, 1926, when he retired on leave preliminary to his resignation, M. F. Connor completed a number of chemical analyses.

### MUSEUM WORK

The work of arranging the systematic collection of Canadian and foreign minerals, which was commenced last year by Dr. W. F. Ferrier, was continued this year and considerable progress was made. Particular attention was paid to the economic series of ores and other minerals of commercial value. Owing to the fact that these collections have been moved twice since 1910 and are still in temporary quarters, these collections have suffered considerable loss, damage, and confusion. Additional material, as detailed below, was added to the collections.

The first of a new type of exhibition case for the systematic collection of minerals was built by D. A. Esdale, chief mechanic.

#### Accessions

*Donations*

Fairlie, M. F., Manager, Mining Corporation of Canada, Ltd. Millerite, Frontier mine, Cobalt, Ont.

Tanton, T. L. Clinozoisite, one mile north of Overflow station, Canadian National railway, Rainy River, Ont.

Hume, G. S. Dolomite, Pincer Co. mine, Okla., U.S.A.

Hanson, Geo. Large specimen of collinsite, quercyite, and wurtzilite.

Ferrier, W. F. Series of specimens.

Ellsworth, H. V. Series of rare earths.

Faribault, E. R. Large series of zeolite specimens from ile Haute, bay of Fundy, N.S.

Wright, W. J. One specimen lepidolite ore from Bear mining claim, lot 20, range 16, tp. 16, Manitoba; spodumene ore from Bear mining claim, lot 20, range 16, tp. 16; montebrasite ore from Bear mining claim, lot 20, range 16, tp. 16, Manitoba.

Cole, L. H. One specimen of spodumene and one specimen of lepidolite from Bear mining claim, lot 20, range 16, tp. 16, Manitoba.

Dandurand, Senator R. Two beautiful rock salt crystals from Wieliczke, Poland.

*Exchange*

Vonsen, M., Petaluma, Cal. Camsellite, Marin county, Cal.

*Purchase*

Kennedy, M. D., Bestel, Ont. Two specimens ruby silver, Castle mine, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS

The demand for collections Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which are supplied to educational institutions, continued steady. There was a greater demand than last year for prospectors' collections.

Mr. A. T. McKinnon, who is in charge of this work, reports that about 4,000 specimens, arranged in 130 collections, were distributed this year, as follows:

| Province | Standard | Grade II | Grade III | Miscellaneous | Chips | Boy Scouts | Kegs | Prospectors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Columbia | | | | 3 | | | | 22 |
| Alberta | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 3 |
| Ontario | 2 | | 17 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 19 |
| Quebec | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | | 2 | 10 |
| New Brunswick | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Foreign | | | | 7 | | | | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 1 | 22 | 36 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 57 |

A charge of $35 is made for Grade I collection, which consists of 144 mineral and rock specimens in a seven-drawer oak cabinet. Twelve dollars is charged for the Grade II collection of 44 specimens in a flat oak cabinet, and $6 for the Grade III collection of rocks, minerals, and fossils in two plain deal trays. Prospectors' collections, which are not charged for, are composed of small specimens made from the trimmings from large specimens.

## PALÆONTOLOGICAL DIVISION

E. M. Kindle, Chief of the Division, reports:

FIELD WORK

W. A. Bell was engaged in the field from May to October upon the Carboniferous rocks in Nova Scotia, preparatory to a new edition of the geological map-sheet of Nova Scotia. The Carboniferous system is being subdivided into three parts corresponding to the mineral contents as well as to the geological history of these rocks. The new map, which is now in course of publication, will distinguish a marine Carboniferous division (Windsor series) that contains salt, gypsum, and limestone, the coal-bearing measures, and a third non-productive division.

E. M. Kindle was engaged during the early part of the summer in working out the geological succession of the Palæozoic rocks on the north side of Chaleur bay along Scaumenac bay and Nouvelle river. The section studied includes the remarkable fish faunas found at Maguacha and an early Devonian fauna. The latter part of the season was devoted to a study of the Devonian and associated sediments in Bear River district in southwestern Nova Scotia. Good collections of fossils were secured both in Gaspe peninsula and in Nova Scotia.

Brief studies were made en route to and from the Nova Scotia field of the Devonian section of St. George, Beauce county, Que., and of the unique sand-bars in the estuary of Avon river trending across the channel and known locally as " split bars."

A short trip was made in October at the request of the Department of Railways and Canals to the New Welland Canal section which was traversed from the Lake Ontario to the Lake Erie terminus.

Miss A. E. Wilson spent about six weeks in the area of the Cornwall map-sheet, Ontario, mapping parts of it and collecting Ordovician fossils.

C. M. Sternberg was in the field from June 1 to September 30, collecting dinosaurian and other vertebrate fossils of the Edmonton formation along Red Deer river above Drumheller, Alberta. The most important specimens secured were a nearly complete skeleton of *Thescelosaurus*, tracks representing a new dinosaur genus, and a nearly complete skeleton of horned-dinosaur. This is the first record of the genus *Thescelosaurus* from rocks of other than Lance age. The dinosaur tracks are the first to be reported from the rich dinosaur beds along Red Deer river. The horned-dinosaur skeleton secured is the only good skeleton of this family thus far collected from the Edmonton formation. Several other less important species were found in the Edmonton for the first time.

### OFFICE WORK

A large share of the office work of the division has been devoted, as in preceding years, to the preparation of reports for other members of the staff on collections made by them in their several fields of work. Dr. C. D. Walcott and Dr. Chas. Resser have generously furnished reports on certain Cambrian collections from British Columbia.

Preparation of a special report on certain features of the Welland canal, for the Department of Railways and Canals, and a general report on the Welland Canal section, have been prepared by E. M. Kindle (*See* list elsewhere of papers published).

The office work of W. A. Bell comprised a revision of a number of the published mile to inch geological map-sheets of Nova Scotia, a report on fossil collections from the vicinity of Sussex, N.B., a report on a collection of fossils from Markhamville, N.B., and preparation of material for a forthcoming memoir dealing with the fauna of the Windsor Mississippian series of the Maritime Provinces (*See* list elsewhere of papers published).

Miss A. E. Wilson has given a large share of her time to a continuation of the catalogue of type fossils of the Geological Survey, Canada, which is nearing completion. She has also prepared twenty-five sets of the Grade III educational collections of fossils and minerals sold to schools (*See* report of Division of Mineralogy) and has furnished reports on a number of collections of Ordovician fossils.

F. H. McLearn has been engaged thoughout the year with the description of Mesozoic faunas.

Miss M. A. Fritz was occupied during the summer in re-arranging the older reference collections of the Survey.

### MUSEUM EXHIBITS

A case of Jurassic fossils is the most important addition made to the invertebrate collections in the Victoria Memorial Museum during the year. The stump of one of the Upper Devonian fern trees from Gilboa, N.Y., has been placed with the palæobotanical exhibits, so that the Museum now possesses representatives of Devonian, Carboniferous, and Cretaceous forests. For this specimen the Geological Survey is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Jos. A. Guttridge, of the

New York Aqueduct Engineers. Additions to the vertebrate collections include a camel and two open mounts of complete skeletons of *Chasmosaurus belli*. These three specimens have been prepared and mounted by C. M. Sternberg and Jos. Skillen.

*Collections of Fossils Received During the Fiscal Year 1925-1926*

Ami, H. M. Numulites of Eocene age from Ghizeh pyramid, Egypt. Accession No. 630.
Bell, W. A. A large collection of Carboniferous fossils from the Maritime Provinces. Accession No. 594.
Cairnes, C. E. Fossils from Slocan district, B.C. Accession No. 598.
Two lots of fossils, fossiliferous limestone, Schroeder peak, Slocan area, B.C. Accession No. 611.
Cheney, H. W. Ordovician fossils from quarry north of road just over bridge at Hogsback, Ottawa. Accession No. 623.
Cornwall, Ira E. Some barnacles from glacial deposits of Vancouver island, B.C. Accession No. 592.
Crickmay, C. H. A collection of Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous fossils from Harrison lake, collected by C. H. Crickmay, 1924. Accession No. 628.
Dolmage, V. Mesozoic fossils from British Columbia. Accession No. 599.
Fossil plants from the Mesozoic rocks of Taseko district, British Columbia. Accession No. 610.
Dyer, W. S. A collection of freshwater Mesozoic fossils from southern Alberta. Accession No. 631.
Ells, S. C. A large slab of tar sand fossils from Athabaska River valley, Alberta. Accession No. 618.
Evans, C. S. A large collection of Palæozoic fossils from Golden, B.C. Accession No. 595.
Faribault, E. R. A collection of Devonian fossils from Bear River district. Accession No. 626.
Guttridge, Jos. A. Devonian tree stump from Ithaca beds, Gilboa Dam, Gilboa, N.Y. Donation. Accession No. 607.
Hanson, G. Mesozoic and Palæozoic fossils from Hazelton district, B.C. Accession No. 600.
Cretaceous and Palæozoic fossils from Hazelton series of Hudson Bay mountain and other localities in Hazelton district. Accession No. 609.
Hayes, A. O. A small collection of Palæozoic fossils from St. John, New Brunswick. Accession No. 614.
Houldsworth, Edgar. A donation of fossils from Pierre shale, Fox Hill sandstone, and Devonian, collected from glacial boulders in southern Saskatchewan near Brooking and Ceylon. Accession No. 593.
Howard, W. V. A collection of Devonian fossils from south side Gaspe peninsula, Que. Accession No. 606.
Hume, G. S. A collection of Ordovician fossils from lake Timiskaming, Ontario. Accession No. 602.
Some Cretaceous fossils from east-central Saskatchewan. Accession No. 601.
Johnston, Mary A. A donation of "mud-balls" from beach at Weston-super-Mare, England. Accession No. 596.
Johnston, R. A. A. Recent corals, sea fans, and sponges, Bermuda islands. Donation. Accession No. 615.
Kelly, W. A. Devonian and Mississippian fossils from the Cadomin and Mountain Park areas. Accession No. 605.
Kerr, F. A. A small collection of fossils from Cassiar district, northern British Columbia. Accession No. 612.
Kindle, E. M. A large collection of Devonian fossils from the north side Chaleur bay, Que., Dalhousie, N.B., Bear River, N.S., St. George, Que.
Lepage, Athanase. A *Stricklandinia* from the Silurian. Accession No. 597.
Maddox, D. C. A small collection of *Exogyra arietina* (Cretaceous) from Del Rio shale, Austin, Texas. Accession No. 603.
Pelletier, R. A. A collection of Ordovician fossils from the region around Thurso, Que. Accession No. 613.
Reinhard, E. Fossils from Ridgeway, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y. Accession No. 620. (Purchased.)
Fossils from Welland Canal vicinity and western New York. Accession No. 619. (Purchased.)
Fossils from Humberstone, New Welland canal (Onondaga limestone). Accession No. 621.

Rogers Imperial Well (through Borings Division). Some minute Jurassic gastropods, from range 11, tp. 1, southern Alberta. Accession No. 627.

Smith, Mr. Supt. Buffalo park. Fossilized wood with worm borings from the Battle River valley on west side Buffalo National park. Accession No. 608.

Sternberg, C. M. A large collection of vertebrate fossils including a horned dinosaur, dinosaur tracks, etc.

Weeks, L. J. A small collection of Ordovician fossils from Ellesmere land, Devon and Baffin islands. Accession No. 616.

Wilson, M. E. A large collection of Black River fossils from Madoc region. Accession No. 617.

Wilson, A. E. A collection of Ordovician fossils from Cornwall region, Ont. Accession No. 629.

## BORINGS DIVISION

E. D. Ingall, Chief of the Division, reports:

The Borings Division exists for the purpose of accumulating and studying records of borings made in any part of Canada, so that information of a general geological character thus rendered available may be utilized for the guidance of operators and in geological research leading to a fuller understanding of the strata in depth. It strives to obtain full sets of samples illustrative of the strata passed through, by the study of which in the laboratory the preliminary determinations given in the logs may be corroborated and amplified. These samples should come direct from the driller to the Borings Division without previous washing or other preparatory operations which might change the proportions of the different constituent materials or even result in the removal of minute fossils or mineral grains, such as foraminifera, glauconite, etc. Such selective change is inherent in rotary drill methods, but it is far less apt to be present where the samples come from the Standard or "Churn" drill rigs, and in examining samples from the latter allowances can be made. In view of the policy followed by some other Government organizations of requiring that all samples be washed by the driller previous to submitting them to the engineer, the need for securing *unaltered* material for intensive laboratory work may be further stressed.

### *British Columbia*

Considerable boring was doubtlessly done with the diamond drill in testing the ore-bodies of metal mines, but these being of value only to owners and giving no data of general geological value do not come within the scope of the Borings Division. Since the practical cessation of deep boring in the Fraser River delta about two years ago, what little deep boring was reported has been from two places, viz., the exploration in search of petroleum on Sage creek in Flathead valley and the experimental borings near Armstrong in Okanagan valley and near Kamloops.

The Sage Creek boring, begun about 1916, has been reported on to a depth of 3,000 feet in previous Summary Reports of the Geological Survey, where the geological conditions have been explained and the problems discussed. Only eighteen samples were received during the year from the Crow's Nest Oil Company, operating at this point, and these exhibited characteristics very similar to those received in 1924, so that at the last depth shown (3,191 feet) the well seemed to be still in the somewhat siliceous dolomites of the Altyn formation.

The only well reported as active in Fraser River Delta area was the Empire, but the only information available has been that appearing in the newspapers. This boring was rumoured to have attained a depth of about 5,700 feet early in the year.

Correspondence was entered into with the Okanagan Coal, Oil, and Gas Company, who were reported to contemplate boring near Armstrong, in Okanagan valley, B.C. This company was reorganized under the name of the Arm-

strong Oil and Gas Company. The latest news received—September 1—reported difficulty with water and caving at 250 feet. A report and log were received of a boring by the Kamloops Natural Gas, Oil, and Coal Company to a depth of 717 feet, located on L.S.D. 5, sec. 36, tp. 19, range XVIII, W. 6th mer., but no official reports have been received from this company. These borings being in a district where very little knowledge of the character of the strata in depth can be gained from surface geological surveys, should, if complete sets of samples be obtained, result in interesting additions to the knowledge of the geological conditions bearing on the possibility of encountering oil or gas.

### *Prairie Provinces and North West Territories*

Boring operations were prosecuted at various points, but especially in the Wainwright-Irma and in the Turner Valley fields, following the discoveries of oil in the British Petroleum and Royalite No. 4 wells.

As in past years, the Borings Division has co-operated with the officials of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior. Through their courtesy logs and sets of samples were received from most of the important wells, supplementing the information which was obtained by direct correspondence. With the appointment of Mr. S. J. Davies as petroleum engineer to this branch of the Interior Department, with headquarters at Calgary, the Borings Division was relieved of the necessity of assisting operators by preliminary work on the samples to meet the need for immediate, if approximate, determinations of horizons reached. As this work is now performed in the Calgary office of the Department of the Interior the Borings Division has concentrated on determining by chemical and microscopic laboratory methods the characteristics of the strata passed through by the borings.

Logs of a number of shallow wells put down in search of water were received from various points in the Prairie Provinces, through the courtesy of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, per Messrs. H. Tarry and Clem Brady, to whom thanks are due, as also to Messrs. Thos. Moore, A. N. Duff, Thos. Duncan, W. D. Martin, the Dominion Drilling Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Thanks are also due to Mr. E. Dougherty for samples and information relating to the W. E. Reid and the H. Johnson wells being put down by him, in search for oil, on the Cretaceous escarpment near Mafeking, in Manitoba.

### *Ontario*

As in the past few years, the aims of the Borings Division have been prosecuted in the province of Ontario largely in co-operation with Col. R. B. Harkness, the Provincial Government Commissioner of Natural Gas. Through him have been received, during the year, seventy-two original logs of borings made in the Interlake peninsula between 1923 and 1925.

Supplementing the records above mentioned there were received through the Commissioner of Natural Gas about seven hundred and fifty samples from the various wells. Copies of certain logs in the files of the Borings Division were furnished to Col. Harkness, which were needed by him in his studies of the geological conditions of the gas and oil districts of the Interlake peninsula, and laboratory work has been begun on sets of samples from several wells working out the horizontal extension of the Whirlpool, Grimsby, and Clinton horizons.

Detailed laboratory work was also done on the samples from the Coste No. 7 well and chemical determinations of gypsum and anhydrite in various wells were made for the assistance in working out the gypsum deposits under study by W. S. Dyer when acting as Col. Harkness' assistant early in the year.

During investigation of the St. Lawrence Waterways route the Department of Railways and Canals applied to the Director for assistance in inter-

preting the results of their borings near Lachine, Que. The matter was placed in the hands of G. A. Young, D. C. Maddox of the Borings Division staff acting as his field assistant. After the necessary information and advice had been given by Mr. Young to the engineers in charge of the work, samples from their borings were received by the Borings Division and examined in the laboratory by Mr. Maddox, and the descriptions and results so obtained were transmitted to the Department of Railways and Canals.

### *Quebec*

There are many indications of natural gas in a zone extending from Ottawa along the south shore of Ottawa river and the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec. These have been exploited in depth by boring at a number of places, but so far without locating gas in any large pools. It was hoped by the operators that petroleum might accompany the gas, judging by the slight indications found at various places, but none was found. In St. Hyacinthe district, about 25 miles in an easterly direction from Montreal, in a group of deep borings, a little natural gas was found under high pressure, but no petroleum. These borings were with one exception confined to a synclinal trough and did not reach the same horizon as that in which the gas, with occasional oil indications, is found in the Ottawa end of the district.

### *Maritime Provinces*

No information as to boring activities in Nova Scotia came to hand, other than the records published, as in former years, by the Department of Mines of the province. The records of the Government drills are, however, chiefly of value to private interests and give no data of general geological interest.

In New Brunswick, correspondence was carried on in regard to the advisability of borings for water by the Farmer's Co-operative Creamery of Moncton, and in connexion with proposed boring operations by the Trask Well Company of Berwick, N.S., on Grand Manan island. Information was sent, as well as published maps and reports, but no reports of operations were received in reply to our invitation to co-operate.

The New Brunswick Gas and Oil Company have continued to send in records, and about 3,000 samples from eight wells were received during the year and filed for study later. This field, adjacent to Moncton, has been so systematically tested and developed by the company that most of their boring activities for some years past represent deepening of old wells to reach proved lower gas-bearing horizons.

On Prince Edward island, in the harbour at Charlottetown, an activity of the greatest interest was started. As this boring was likely to be carried to a considerable depth and to give results of the greatest geological significance, correspondence was immediately entered into with the officials of the Henry L. Doherty Company, of New York, who are prosecuting the boring. A favourable reply to a suggestion of co-operation was received on October 26 from Mr. Stuntz, the representative of the company at Charlottetown; a number of samples have been received and a preliminary eye examination made.

The belief held many years ago that the coal measures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick might be found to underlie the younger strata of the island led to the boring of five deep holes by the Geological Survey in 1909. Of these the shallowest was 1,670 feet and the deepest 2,082 feet. Geological studies had shown the presence of seven flat anticlines in the strata, and the borings were located on three of these, near the crest, so as to start as low in the formations as possible. The fragile nature of the strata passed through and the heavy

flows of water under pressure greatly added to the difficulties of the undertaking, and it was considered that coal seams did not exist at a depth at which they might be commercially worked. The records of these wells present a monotonous variation of soft shales, sandy shales, and sandstones, and no important change of formation was demonstrated. Should the underlying formations be reached in the present boring not only will relationships of great geological interest be established, but the possibility of encountering gas and oil in these lower formations will have been partly demonstrated.

Apart from the general work of the division a great deal of information has been given to operators regarding the general geological conditions to be expected in various districts.

The laboratory research work was in charge of D. C. Maddox and the results of his work are published in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey for the year.

The table given below gives particulars of samples and records received in 1925.

| Province | Number of samples received | Number of wells from which samples were received | Number of records received |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maritime Provinces | 3,246 | 8 | 16 |
| Quebec | 173 | 43 | 53 |
| Ontario | 750 | 5 | 190 |
| Northwest Provinces | 3,004 | 29 | 105 |
| British Columbia | 36 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 7,209 | 88 | 367 |

## GEOGRAPHICAL AND DRAUGHTING DIVISION

C.-Omer Senécal, Geographer, and A. Dickison, Chief Map Draughtsman, jointly report:

Mapping and map publication constitute an important phase of the work of the Geological Survey; reports and bulletins are illustrated according to their needs by maps, plans, and diagrams; the supervision and output of the final production of geological maps and associated illustrations, and also topographical maps for engraving and printing, are carried out by this division.

Twenty-six new maps were published during the fiscal year; only one map is in the hands of the King's Printer for lithographing, and this is in the final stage of printing.

All topographical maps completed by the Topographical Division have been prepared for engraving, and engraved.

A large number of maps and associated illustrations were also drawn for reproduction by zinc-cut process; the discriminating use of this method of output for the production of ephemeral or the less important class of work greatly facilitates the issuance of reports and correspondingly reduces the cost of reproduction.

The work of assembling and indexing the valuable collection of engraved map-plates, 484 in all, has been completed and is in the custody of the engraver-in-charge. Geological field-books were transferred from the custody of the division to the Chief Geologist for the purpose of readier access.

The duties of the Geographer in connexion with the Geographic Board of Canada have, as usual, been attended to.

## Maps Published April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926

| Publication number | Title | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| | YUKON | |
| 2064 | Upper Beaver River area, Mayo district; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles | Geology. In report by W. E. Cockfield, Summary Report, part A, 1924 |
| | BRITISH COLUMBIA | |
| 2040 | Driftwood Creek sheet (west half), Coast district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Topography |
| 2043 | Heffley sheet (North Thompson valley), Kamloops district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Topography |
| 2044 | Creston sheet (east half), Kootenay district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Topography |
| 2046 | Barkerville area, Cariboo district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Geology and topography. In memoir by W. A. Johnston and W. L. Uglow |
| 2048 | Driftwood Creek sheet (west half), Coast district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Geology and topography. In report by G. Hanson, Summary Report, part A, 1924 |
| 2063 | Chilko lake and vicinity, Coast and Lillooet districts; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles | Geology. In report by V. Dolmage, Summary Report, part A, 1924 |
| 2068 | Kamloops sheet (west half), Kamloops district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Topography |
| 2070 | Windermere, Kootenay district; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles | Geology and topography. In memoir by J. F. Walker |
| | ALBERTA | |
| 2058 | Wainwright-Vermilion area; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles | Geology. In report by G. S. Hume, Summary Report, part B, 1924 |
| | SASKATCHEWAN | |
| 2078 | Wapawekka and Deschambault Lakes area (in two sheets); scale, 1 inch to 2 miles | Geology. In report by J. S. DeLury, Summary Report, part B, 1924 |
| | SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA | |
| 1994 | Flinflon Lake area; scale, 1 inch to ½ mile | Geology. In report by F. J. Alcock, Summary Report, part C, 1922 |
| | MANITOBA | |
| 2059 | Oiseau River area, southeast Manitoba; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. | Geology. In report by J. F. Wright, Summary Report, part B, 1924 |
| | Figure 1, Part of Oiseau River mineralized area, township 17, range 15, east of principal meridian, southeast Manitoba; scale, 1 inch to 1,250 feet | Geology. In report by J. F. Wright, Summary Report, part B, 1924 |
| | ONTARIO | |
| 1969 | Bruce Mines, Algoma district; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles | Geology. In memoir by W. H. Collins |
| 1970 | Blind river, Algoma district; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles | Geology. In memoir by W. H. Collins |
| 1971 | Lake Panache, Sudbury district; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles | Geology. In memoir by W. H. Collins |
| 2050 | Missinaibi area, Algoma district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Geology. In memoir by E. Thomson |
| 2069 | Eastern part of Matawin iron range, Thunder Bay district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Geology. In report by T. L. Tanton, Summary Report, part C, 1924 |
| 2081 | Goudreau pyrite area, Michipicoten district (Figure 12); scale, 1 inch to 40 chains | Geology. In memoir by W. H. Collins, T. T. Quirke, and E. Thomson |

## Maps Published April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926—*Con.*

| Publication number | Title | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| | QUEBEC | |
| 2033 | Mount Albert sheet, Gaspe county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile.... | Topography |
| 2057 | Barraute area, Abitibi county; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles..... | Geology. In Summary Report, part C, 1924 |
| 2060 | Mount Albert sheet, Gaspe county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile.... | Geology and topography. In memoir by F. J. Alcock |
| 2074 | Matane Lakes Cap-Chat River area, Matane county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..... | Geology. In report by F. J. Alcock, Summary Report, part C, 1924 |
| 2085 | Cléricy sheet, Abitibi and Témiscamingue counties; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..... | Geology. In report by W. F. James and J. B. Mawdsley, Summary Report, part C, 1924 |
| 2087 | Kinojevis sheet, Abitibi and Témiscamingue counties; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..... | Geology. In report by W. F. James and J. B. Mawdsley, Summary Report, part C, 1924 |

## Map in Hands of King's Printer, March 31, 1926

| Publication number | Title | Date of requisition | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2071 | Whitehorse sheet, Yukon; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles..... | Dec. 11, 1925 | Geology |

## Other Map-work in Varying Stages of Progress

| — | Title | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| | YUKON | |
| 1 | Galena hill, Mayo district; scale, 1 inch to 2,000 feet..... | Geology. For report by C. H. Stockwell, Summary Report, part A, 1925 |
| | YUKON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA | |
| 1 | Sheet map, latitudes 58° to 61° and longitudes 131° to 139°; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles..... | Geology. Preliminary work begun |
| | BRITISH COLUMBIA | |
| 1 | Reconnaissance between Atlin and Telegraph Creek, Cassiar district (in two sheets); scale, 1 inch to 4 miles..... | Geology. For report by W. E. Cockfield, Summary Report, part A, 1925 |
| 2 | Zymoetz River area, Coast district; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles.. | Geology. For report by G. Hanson, Summary Report, part A, 1925 |
| 3 | Eutsuk Lake area, Coast district; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles.... | Geology. For report by J. R. Marshall, Summary Report, part A, 1925 |
| 4 | Dease Lake area, Cassiar district; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles.... | Geology. For report by F. A. Kerr, Summary Report, part A, 1925 |

**Other Map-work in Varying Stages of Progress**—*Con.*

| — | Title | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| | BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.* | |
| 5 | Gold placers of Dease Lake area, Cassiar district; six plans of creeks | Geology. For report by W. A. Johnston, Summary Report, part A, 1925 |
| 6 | Index to the geology of parts of Golden and Windermere mining divisions, Kootenay district | Geology. For report by J. F. Walker, Summary Report, part A, 1925 |
| 7 | Slocan sheet, Kootenay district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Topography. East half of sheet engraved |
| | ONTARIO | |
| 1 | Thunder Cape sheet, Thunder Bay district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Topography. East half of sheet engraved |
| | QUEBEC | |
| 1 | St. Urbain area, Charlevoix county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Geology. For memoir by J. B. Mawdsley |
| 2 | Port Daniel-Gascons area, Bonaventure county | Geology. For Museum Bulletin |
| 3 | Sheet map, latitudes 48° 30′ to 52° and longitudes 74° to 79° 30′; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles | Geology |
| | NEW BRUNSWICK | |
| 1 | Chipman sheet (west half), Queens and Sunbury counties; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Topography. Engraved |
| 2 | Chipman sheet (west half), Queens and Sunbury counties; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Geology. For memoir by W. S. Dyer |
| 3 | Minto sheet (east half), Sunbury and Queens counties; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile | Geology. For memoir by W. S. Dyer |
| | NOVA SCOTIA | |
| 1 | Revision of Map 39 A, Geological Map of Nova Scotia; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles. | |

## MAP ENGRAVING DIVISION

Robert Veitch, in charge, reports:

### *Standard Topographical Maps Completed*

(For reproduction in three colours)

Kamloops sheet, west half, Kamloops district, British Columbia; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Three plates engraved.

Slocan sheet, east half, Kootenay district, British Columbia, scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Three plates engraved (part of black plate engraved in Draughting Division).

Thunder Cape sheet, east half, Thunder Bay district, Ontario; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Two plates engraved.

### *Standard Geographical Maps Completed*

Cléricy sheet, Abitibi and Témiscamingue counties, Quebec; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. One plate engraved.

Kinojevis sheet, Témiscamingue and Abitibi counties, Quebec; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. One plate engraved.

### *Geological Maps Completed*

Cléricy sheet, Abitibi and Témiscamingue counties, Quebec; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. One plate engraved.

Kinojevis sheet, Témiscamingue and Abitibi counties, Quebec; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. One plate engraved.

### *Other Work Completed*

Topographical map, Chipman sheet, Queens and Sunbury counties, New Brunswick; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Offsets for three plates laid down.
Topographical map, Fort William and Port Arthur sheets, Thunder Bay district, Ontario; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Additional work engraved on one plate.
Topographical map, Thunder Cape sheet, west half, Thunder Bay district, Ontario; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Additional work engraved on one plate.
Topographical map, Creston sheet, Kootenay district, British Columbia; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Revision carried out on topographic plates.
Topographical map, Chipman sheet, Queens and Sunbury counties, New Brunswick; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Revision carried out on topographic plates.
Geological map, Windermere, Kootenay district, British Columbia; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles. Offsets laid down from three topographic plates.
Geological map, Barkerville area, Cariboo district, British Columbia; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Revision carried out on three plates.
Geological map, Minto sheet, Sunbury and Queens counties, New Brunswick; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Offsets laid down from three topographic plates.
Geological map, Chipman sheet, Queens and Sunbury counties, New Brunswick; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Offsets laid down from three topographic plates.
Standard Geological Pattern Plate. (To depict metamorphism on lithographed maps.)

### *Standard Geographical Maps in Progress*

Projections have been engraved for the following sheets:
Opasatika sheet, Quebec.
Fournière sheet, Quebec.
La Motte sheet, Quebec.

### *Geographical Maps in Progress*

Sheet map, portion of Quebec, latitude 48° 30′ to 52° and longitude 74° to 79° 30′; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles. Engraved on two plates.
Sheet map of southern Alberta, latitude 49° to 52° and longitude 109° to 115° 30′; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles. Projection engraved on two plates.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION

G. G. Clarke, Chief of the Division, reports that the following work was done during the fiscal year:

| | Inches | Inches | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contact prints | 4 by 5 | to 36 by 48 | 15,402 |
| Bromide enlargements | 4 by 5 | to 40 by 72 | 416 |
| Exposures developed | 3¼ by 4¼ | to 6½ by 8½ | 5,645 |
| Dry plate negatives | 4 by 5 | to 11 by 14 | 508 |
| Wet plate negatives | 8 by 10 | to 24 by 30 | 203 |
| Zinc plates | 11 by 14 | to 24 by 36 | 53 |
| Photostat copies | 7 by 11 | to 11 by 14 | 174 |
| Lantern slides | | 3¼ by 4 | 749 |
| Photos and titles mounted | | | 4,567 |
| Total | | | 27,717 |

## GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

Wyatt Malcolm, Chief of the Division, reports:

The work of the division consists in answering inquiries for information regarding the geology and mineral resources of Canada. This information is imparted verbally to those making application in person, and is given also in the form of correspondence, memoranda, and published reports and maps. A considerable part of the technical correspondence of the Geological Survey is dealt with.

Articles were prepared during the year for publication in the Gazette, the British press, and the Canada Year Book. These articles dealt with such subjects as the importance of the mineral industry of Canada, the status of the industry, and the progress made. Numerous short articles were prepared for the use of the press, and were well received. In this way the readers of the newspapers and mining and scientific journals were kept informed of the nature of the publications issued from time to time by the Survey.

The publications of the Geological Survey and of the Victoria Memorial Museum are distributed by this division. During the year 49,057 publications, exclusive of the French editions, were distributed. Of these, 3,791 were sent to addresses on the regular mailing lists, and 45,266 were distributed in compliance with written and personal requests for named publications, or requests for general or specific information.

## LIBRARY

Mrs. F. E. Forsey, Librarian, reports:

The accessions for 1925-26 include:

| | |
|---|---|
| Volumes received as gifts or exchanges | 555 |
| Books purchased | 359 |
| Volumes bound | 897 |
| Pamphlets | 529 |
| Maps | 311 |
| Periodicals subscribed for | 169 |
| Periodicals received as exchanges | 367 |
| Foreign Government documents (not otherwise counted) | 460 |
| Canadian Government documents (not otherwise counted) | 152 |

The recorded loans were 6,374 books, not including those used by the 7,123 readers who consulted the library in person. In the operation of the inter-library loan system, the library supplied reference material to the following institutions, as well as to individuals: University of British Columbia, University of Alberta, University of Saskatchewan, Manitoba University, Manitoba Agricultural College, University of Toronto, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, McGill University, McGill Medical Library, Institut Agricole d'Oka, and the various Government departments in Ottawa. Books have been borrowed from the following institutions for the use of the staff: United States Geological Survey Library, the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, the libraries of Toronto and McGill Universities, the Library of Parliament, and from some departmental libraries.

Among the bibliographies which render the library extremely valuable for scientific research none ranks higher than the Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Literature, which this year completed its series of nineteen volumes, covering the century 1800-1900.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE

V. Dolmage, in charge, reports:

The British Columbia office of the Geological Survey was opened in 1918, under the direction of Charles Camsell, for the purpose of making more easily available to the mining public of British Columbia and the Yukon the large amount of mining and geological information now in the possession of the Geological Survey, and also to enable the Survey to keep more closely in touch with the Provincial Bureau of Mines, with the mining industry in general, and particularly with the geological needs of the mining industry in this province.

The reports of the Geological Survey dealing with British Columbia are distributed from the office and much information is given directly to the public by personal interview, correspondence, and telephone. A number of public lectures are given each year by the geologists of the office staff. A reference library is maintained and a laboratory equipped for the microscopic examination of rocks, minerals, and ores.

Until December 17, 1925, the offices were located in the Pacific building, but on that date they were changed to rooms 508 and 512 Winch building, on the corner of Howe and Hastings streets.

During the fiscal year 1925-26 the office was in charge of V. Dolmage, assisted by C. E. Cairnes, associate geologist, and A. J. C. Nettell. During the year over 4,000 visitors were received at the offices, an increase over the previous year of 1,000; 400 inquiries were received and answered by mail and a much greater number by personal interviews; 2,662 Geological Survey reports and a similar number of maps were distributed, besides several hundred provincial reports. Many specimens of rocks and ore were examined and reported on.

## VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM

*L. L. Bolton, Acting Director*

Pending the appointment of a successor to the late Dr. McInnes, the duties of Director were performed throughout the year by L. L. Bolton, Assistant Deputy Minister.

It is a matter of regret still to have to record that no information has come to hand to shed any light on the disappearance of Mr. F. W. Waugh on or about September 20, 1924.

Dr. Edward Sapir, who was selected in 1910 to organize, and to become the Chief of, the Division of Anthropology, and who had attained such excellent success therein, resigned at the end of September, 1925, to accept the chair of Associate Professor of Anthropology and Indian Linguistics in the University of Chicago, a position which offers a wider field to a man of his varied talents. He was succeeded as Chief by Diamond Jenness, who has been with the division since 1913.

Mrs. M. A. M. Peat resigned in August, 1925; a permanent appointment to the position she vacated had not been made at the end of the fiscal year.

The work on Preservation of Totem Poles mentioned in the report for the fiscal year 1924-25 was commenced, under the direction of Mr. Harlan I. Smith, of the Division of Anthropology. Funds for this work were provided by the Department of Indian Affairs; noteworthy progress was made largely through the co-operation of the Canadian National railways. The only change in the personnel of the committee directing the work was the appointment of D. Jenness to succeed Dr. Sapir.

When the Mount Logan expedition (1925) was being planned by the Canadian Alpine Club, the opportunity was offered the Museum to attach to that expedition a naturalist; and the Museum reciprocated by allowing its officer to act as motion picture photographer. The naturalist selected was Hamilton M. Laing, of Comox, B.C. Mr. Laing sent in a comprehensive collection (accompanied by field notes) of the fauna and flora of a region of which there was scarcely anything known, a good collection of photographs, and about 3,500 feet of standard motion picture film. A portion of this film was combined with another taken by Mr. Allen Carpe (one of the six men to reach the summit of mount Logan) to make one film entitled " The Conquest of Mount Logan", which is a vivid and realistic portrayal of the hardships endured and an excellent record of the journey to and from the mountain.[1]

A portrayal of the museum activities in anthropology and biology was included in a Department of Mines exhibit prepared for the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held in Montreal, March 3-5, 1926.

In the autumn of 1925 an invitation from the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines and of the Interior, the Museum officials, and the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club was carried by R. M. Anderson, Chief of the Division of Biology, to the American Ornithologists' Union, in session in New York, to hold its next annual meeting in Ottawa. The invitation was accepted; in October, 1926, therefore, the Union will hold its first meeting in Canada. This meeting is looked forward to with pleasure by local students of natural history

[1] A record of the trip including an article by H. M. Laing entitled "Wild Life of the Upper Chitina" appears in the Canadian Alpine Journal, vol. XV, 1925.

who will have an opportunity to meet ornithologists from the United States; and by the officials of this department for the opportunity of showing to visitors the extent and character of our collections of the fauna and flora of Canada.

Details of the work in Anthropology and Biology are given in the reports of D. Jenness and R. M. Anderson, respectively, that follow.

### MUSEUM LECTURE COURSE

The committee in charge of the lectures consisted of M. E. Wilson (nominated by the Director of the Geological Survey to succeed D. B. Dowling, deceased), and C. L. Patch and H. I. Smith, of the Museum staff, the last-mentioned officer being chairman. The committee reports as follows:

The interest evinced in the lectures in previous years was well maintained. Because of the limited capacity of the lecture hall it was necessary to repeat the Saturday morning lectures so as to accommodate all the children attending. The total attendance of children was 12,350, and of adults 2,303. The lecturers were secured from the Entomological Service, the Central Experimental Farm, the Canadian National Parks, the Dominion Observatory, the Geodetic Survey, the Dominion Forestry Service, the Geological Survey, the Mines Branch, and the Victoria Memorial Museum. The lectures were illustrated by stereopticon views and by moving pictures supplied by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, the Ontario Provincial Motion Picture Bureau, the Canadian National Parks, the Central Experimental Farm, and by a few from the small collection at the Museum. The lectures (which were given on Saturdays for children and on the following Wednesdays for adults) are listed below.

How Some of the Indians Lived, by J. Douglas Leechman, December 5 and December 9, 1925.
How Insects Live, by H. G. Crawford, December 12 and December 16, 1925.
Birds and Their Protection, by Hoyes Lloyd, December 19 and December 23, 1925.
How We Make a New Wheat, by L. H. Newman, December 26 and December 30, 1925.
Rocks and How They Are Formed, by W. F. James, January 2 and January 6, 1926.
Volcanoes, Old and New, by F. J. Alcock, January 9 and January 13, 1926.
A Cup and Saucer, by H. Frechette, January 16 and January 20, 1926.
Hunting Dinosaurs in the Badlands of Alberta, by C. M. Sternberg, January 23 and January 27, 1926.
Earthquakes and Their Autographs, by E. A. Hodgson, January 30 and February 3, 1926.
The Building of Mountains, by L. J. Weeks, February 6 and February 10, 1926.
Some Insect Invaders, by L. S. McLaine, February 13 and February 17, 1926.
The Ascent of Mount Logan, by H. F. Lambart, February 20 and February 24, 1926.
How We Make a New Apple, by W. T. Macoun, February 27 and March 3, 1926.
Indian Masks and Totem Poles, by Marius Barbeau, March 6 and March 10, 1926.
The Place of Fossils in Earth History, by W. S. Dyer, March 13 and March 17, 1926.
The People's Forests, by D. Roy Cameron, March 20 and March 24, 1926.
Poultry Keeping For Young People, by F. C. Elford, March 27 and March 31, 1926.

The lecture hall was, as in previous years, much in demand for lectures, meetings, recitals, and plays, by the Ottawa Drama League. The total number of engagements, additional to those of the museum lecture course, was ninety-eight.

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL DIVISION

### CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

D. Jenness, Chief of the Division, reports:

The outstanding event of the past year was the resignation of Dr. Edward Sapir, who had been Chief of the Division since its formation in 1910. While the Division deeply regrets his loss, it rejoices that he has not severed his connexion entirely, but will complete for it some of the important studies that he has undertaken during his term of service.

Mr. D. Jenness was appointed to succeed Dr. Sapir as Chief of the Division on January 12, 1926, and Mr. Harlan I. Smith was placed in charge of the exhibition halls.

## ETHNOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

### *Exhibits and Care of Material*

A number of the exhibits in the west hall were rearranged and provided with new labels during the past year. Comprehensive plans have been prepared for the complete reorganization of the east hall. The types and number of cases required have been determined, and hopes are entertained that a certain number can be provided yearly until the plan is complete. One-half of the hall will then display specimens from the Indian tribes of the Plains and Plateau areas, the other half will contain synoptic exhibits of Indian basketry, wood carving, and similar handicrafts.

A special exhibit illustrating the work of the division was arranged for the meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held in Montreal, March 3 to 5, 1926. Furthermore, a small case was placed in the east exhibition hall for the display of newly acquired specimens that were calculated to attract public interest, and this exhibit has been changed monthly to give variety.

All collections received by the division during the last twelve months have been cleaned, repaired when necessary, catalogued, and placed in storage or on exhibition as expeditiously as possible. New storage quarters were secured on Frank street, and shelving and other necessities were provided there. The extra space now available will simplify the care of material now stored in several places and render it more accessible for examination and study, each storage room being equipped with a desk and working table.

Much use has been made of the special collections of specimens which are lent to students of the Normal School, and to teachers. Specimens have also been borrowed by artists interested in designs, and more requests for assistance along this line are anticipated.

Mr. Leechman, the preparator, inspected all the exhibition and storage cases at least once a month, as a safeguard against moths and other insects; no specimens were lost during the year through these agencies. He rearranged some of the exhibition cases in the west hall, and catalogued and placed on exhibition a collection of Eskimo and other specimens for the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior. In addition he rearranged all the storage rooms, catalogued about 4,500 specimens, and cleaned and repaired about 5,000.

The catalogues of the division contained on March 31, 1926, 49,777 specimen entries, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian ethnology | 17,049 |
| Non-Canadian ethnology | 84 |
| Physical anthropology | 685 |
| Archæology | 31,959 |

Specimens of the same type, from the same locality, are in many cases grouped under one number, and distinguished by letters of the alphabet, so that the total number of anthropological specimens in the possession of the Museum approaches 60,000. During the fifteen years of its existence, therefore, the division has gathered representative collections, probably the most complete in existence, illustrating the material culture of the native tribes of Canada. Every year it is adding several thousand specimens. At present only about one-tenth of its collections can be placed on view, but when the division secures proper cases for the east exhibition hall, and a museum helper to aid the preparator in the care of specimens and cases, the quantity of material that can be exhibited to the public will be more than doubled.

### *Field and Office Research*

The division had four parties in the field during the year for scientific research: Mr. C. M. Barbeau studied the folk-lore and handicrafts of French Canada at île d'Orléans, Quebec; Mr. Harlan I. Smith supervised the preservation of the totem poles along Skeena river and studied the archæology and ethnobotany of that region; Mr. W. J. Wintemberg made an archæological reconnaissance in Saskatchewan and Alberta; and Prof. Leonard Bloomfield carried on linguistic work for the division among the Crees of Saskatchewan.

Mr. D. Jenness had arranged to work on linguistics with two Eskimo prisoners detained at Stony Mountain Penitentiary, but the project fell through because the ill health of the prisoners compelled their immediate restoration to their homes in the Arctic. He, therefore, continued his work in the office on Eskimo linguistics, technology, and archæology, and on the social organization of the Sekani Indians of British Columbia. After Dr. Sapir's resignation he devoted much time to administrative work. He attended a meeting of the American Anthropological Association at New Haven between Christmas and New Years, where he read a paper on Sekani social organization. He then visited Philadelphia and New York to study the Eskimo collections in the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the American Museum of Natural History. After his return he examined and identified for Mr. C. C. McCaul, K.C., of Edmonton, a large collection of Eskimo specimens recently recovered from some ancient ruins on Victoria island, North West Territories. He also superintended the final passage through the press of "The Songs of the Copper Eskimo," a five hundred page work that forms volume 14 of the series of reports of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-1918; and prepared a memorandum for the Department of Indian Affairs outlining a comprehensive plan for the education of the Eskimos of northern Canada.

Mr. C. M. Barbeau resumed his folk-lore investigations in Quebec early in June and continued them until the end of October, principally on île d'Orleans and neighbouring districts. Though he recorded, as on previous surveys, a large number of folk songs and other narratives, his attention this year was chiefly directed to the study of ancient manual arts, in the sphere of both folk and academic crafts. The colonial lore and technology have exerted an overwhelming influence on the traditions, decorative arts, and material culture of the Indians, not only in St. Lawrence valley, but also, directly or through indirect contacts, throughout a considerable part of North America. The new field of architecture (including sculpture, painting, and embroidery for mural or panel decoration) has proved immensely rich—the School of Art founded in 1669 by Mgr. de Laval having implanted here the French "renaissance" tradition so definitely that it has survived to the present day. Several additional surveys will be required to cover this field satisfactorily. As in former years Mr. Barbeau enlisted the support of several collaborators, who generously contributed to our collections; in particular M. E. Z. Massicotte, M. Adélard Lambert, Mrs. J. Mount-Duckett, Prof. F. O. Call, M. Arthur Tardif, M. Philippe Angers, MM. les abbés F. X. Cimon et O. Maurault, and others.

Mr. Harlan I. Smith superintended from June to September the work of preserving the Indian totem poles at Kitwanga, on Skeena river, B.C., as arranged interdepartmentally with the Department of Indian Affairs and the Canadian National railways. The few days he was able to spare from this work he devoted to the study of the archæology and ethnobotany of the region, and to the collection of specimens illustrating the material culture of the natives. The totem-pole work also occupied much of his time in the office.

## *Accessions*

### *Accessions of Ethnological Specimens*

Specimens collected in the course of field work by members of the Division of Anthropology include:

By C. M. Barbeau:

Collection of approximately 275 specimens illustrating French Canadian arts and crafts from Quebec.

By Harlan I. Smith:

Collection of approximately 50 specimens from British Columbia.
60 Carrier baskets from Hazelton, B.C.

By W. J. Wintemberg:

21 Stony Indian specimens from Alberta.
25 Cree specimens from Alberta and Saskatchewan.

There have been received as gifts:

From Mr. E. T. Adney:

6 models of Malecite canoe building tools.

From Mr. R. S. Finnie:

9 Eskimo specimens from Baffin island.

From Mr. O. S. Finnie:

19 Eskimo specimens from Coronation gulf.
1 pair of Nahane armlets from Liard river.

From Mr. Cameron Stanton:

1 rattle from British Columbia.

From Mr. J. H. McLeod:

2 wooden carvings from British Columbia.

From Mrs. J. T. Mitchell:

11 specimens from the west coast of Africa.

From Mr. J. D. Soper:

3 Eskimo specimens from Baffin island.

There have been acquired by purchase:

From Major C. A. Bradbrooke:

11 Chipewyan specimens from Saskatchewan.

From V. Hyde Baker:

154 Kootenay specimens from British Columbia.

## *Exchanges*

There have been transmitted to other institutions as exchange material:

1 Tsimshian fish-trap in exchange for one box of archæological specimens from Mr. C. C. Willoughby, Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.
1 Tsimshian fish-trap in exchange for three woven Ojibwa bags from the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

### *Accessions in Physical Anthropology*

Specimens collected in the course of field work by members of the Division of Anthropology include:

By W. J. Wintemberg:

1 Indian skeleton from Buena Vista, Sask.

There have been received as gifts:

From Prof. E. E. Prince:

1 human mandible from the strait of Georgia, B.C.
3 human crania from Australia.

From Mr. R. S. Finnie:

6 incomplete Eskimo skeletons from Dundas harbour.

From Mr. P. A. Davy:

2 incomplete human mandibles from Healy falls, Ont.

*Accessions of Manuscripts*

Ethnological manuscript collected for the Victoria Memorial Museum by members connected with the Division of Anthropology:

By Professor L. Bloomfield, Columbus, Ohio:

726 typewritten pages of Cree texts.

There have been received as gifts:

From Richard Finnie, Ottawa, Ont.:

MS. of 4 typewritten pages and sketch map of part of Kane basin.

From Mr. Blanchet, Department of Interior, Ottawa:

MS. of 8 typewritten pages of Notes on Indian Life in Mackenzie River area.

From Mr. Harwood Steele, Montreal, Que.:

MS. of 3 typewritten sheets and 4 plans of rivers in Eclipse sound, Baffin island, to accompany specimens of Sergeant Joy, R.C.M.P.

*Accessions of Phonograph Records*

There have been collected by members of the Division of Anthropology in the course of field work:

By C. M. Barbeau:

160 phonograph records from Quebec.

There have been received as gifts:

From M. A. Lambert:

124 phonograph records from Quebec.

From Mr. Percy Grainger:

8 Victor records of English folk-songs.

*Photographic Work*

Ethnological photographs taken or collected for the Museum by officers connected with the Division of Anthropology:

By Harlan I. Smith:

2 Tsimshian photographs from Kitwancool, B.C.
18 Carrier photographs from Hagwelgate, B.C.
18 Tsimshian photographs from Hazelton, B.C.
622 Tsimshian photographs from Kitwanga, B.C.

By C. M. Barbeau:

2 Kootenay photographs.
5 Micmac photographs.
1 Haida photograph.

There have been received as gifts:

From C. Johnson:

4 Eastern Cree photographs from near Battleford, Saskatchewan.

From Richard S. Finnie:

2 Eskimo photographs in the Northern archipelago.

From Harwood Steele, Montreal, Que.:

3 prints from Eclipse sound, Baffin island.

From Dr. J. M. Cooper, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.:

50 Montagnais photographs from Tête-de-Boule, St. Maurice river, Que.
11 Carrier photographs from Babine village, B.C.
7 Carrier photographs from Moricetown, B.C.
1 Carrier photograph from Bulkley valley, B.C.
13 Carrier photographs from Babine village and river, B.C.
1 Tsimshian photograph from Kitwanga, B.C.
4 Tsimshian photographs from Kispiox, B.C.

## FOLK-LORE

C. Marius Barbeau reports that the folk-lore data collected for the Museum during the past year stand as follows (a summary of the totals covering the years 1914-1926 is also appended):

### *Accessions*

#### *French*

*The Barbeau (C. M.) Collection:*

615 song texts collected chiefly on île d'Orléans (Quebec county)
159 melodies (of the same songs) recorded on the phonograph; 1 melody recorded by ear
279 specimens illustrating the manual arts of French Canada
954 photographs taken of people, buildings, church carvings, and technical devices
130 photographs obtained from various sources not otherwise listed below
A vast amount of historical notes and data on the colonial architecture of French Canada (1648-1925), copied from parish records and the archives of several institutions
Bulky notes on the manual arts and material culture of the peasants of île d'Orléans and île aux Coudres.

*The Massicotte (E. Z.) Collection:*

144 song texts, chiefly the Lavallée collection (Berthier county); some from Gaspe and Quebec
15 melodies recorded by ear
135 photographs of buildings, shrines, and people in Montreal district

*The Lambert (Adélard) Collection:*

23 song texts from Berthier and other counties
24 song melodies recorded on the phonograph

*The Call (Prof. F. O.) Collection:*

84 photographs of buildings, shrines, and people of the province of Quebec

*The Mount-Duckett (Mrs. J.) Collection:*

6 folk-song texts of Quebec
5 rhymes and sayings

*The Tardif (Arthur) Collection:*

11 folk-song texts, chiefly from the Acadians of the Maritime Provinces

*The Angers (Philippe) Collection:*

8 folk-song texts, from Beauce county

*Miscellanea:*

MS. notes on ancient architecture furnished by Rev. F. X. Cimon, Rev. Olivier Maureault, Aegidius Fauteux, and P.-George Roy; 24 photographs of settlements of the north shore of the St. Lawrence, by Frits Johansen; 3 photographs, by Paul Beau; 1 French folk song, by A. Roche; 3 photographs, by J. M. Gibbon; 1 folk song, by J. de L. Taché.

*English*

*The Wintemberg (W. J.) Collection:*

Folk-lore data from Grey county, Ont.; 9 similes; 18 sayings and expressions; 11 rhymes; 2 riddles; 1 tongue-twister; 5 items on weather lore; 9 items, miscellaneous lore

7 folk songs, in text only

1 specimen, from the Dukhobors of Saskatchewan

*Miscellanea:*

From Mrs. J. Mount-Duckett, 3 folk-song texts; from E. Z. Massicotte, 1 folk-song text; from Charles Macnamara, 1 folk-song text; from Percy Grainger, phonograph reproductions of 9 English folk songs

## *Totals (1914-1926)*

*French*

6,216 song texts, excluding those in a few manuscripts
3,762 song melodies recorded on the phonograph
494 song melodies recorded by ear
316 folk tales
184 anecdotes and narratives
3,761 photographs
105 dance melodies (excluding those in old notebooks)
300 specimens illustrating the manual arts of Quebec
Blason populaire (or folk nicknames in a few counties)
A large number of rhymes, sayings, remedies, folk beliefs, etc.
Voluminous data on the ancient architecture and manual arts of Quebec (a small part of this material has been published)

*English*

2,000, or over, formulæ, beliefs, sayings, remedies recorded in various parts of Canada
125, or more folk songs
(A considerable part of this material has been published)
91 manuscript pages, British folk-lore as recorded along Fraser river, B.C., by J. A. Teit
Miscellaneous folk-lore from Ontario (Wintemberg Coll.); Nova Scotia (B. Hay-Shaw Coll.); Canadian negro lore, etc., 1 specimen.

*English-Scandinavian*

"The Water-beings of Shetlandic Folk-lore," recorded by J. A. Teit in British Columbia (published, 21 pages)

*German-Canadian*

134 typewritten pages of folk-lore collected in Ontario by W. J. Wintemberg

## ARCHÆOLOGY

Harlan I. Smith, archæologist, reports:

The archæological exhibits remained practically unchanged during the year, and were open to the public.

### *Accessions*

The accessions to the archæological collections are as follows:

*Collected by Officers of the Division*

Accessions 312, 316-320, 323, and 325. Archæological specimens and a squeeze of a petroglyph, from Saskatchewan and Alberta. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg.

Accession 337. An adze made of stone, from Kitwanga, British Columbia; a harpoon point, from Hazelton, B.C.; a petroglyph, from Kispiox, B.C.; a pile-driver made of stone, from Bella Coola valley, B.C.; and plaster of paris moulds of two petroglyphs, from Kispiox, B.C. Collected by Harlan I. Smith.

Accessions 329-333. Five hundred and seventy-eight archæological specimens, from the Arctic coast of Canada and Alaska. Collected by the Canadian Arctic expedition, 1913-1918.

### *Collected by Other Officers of the Department*

Accession 324. A perforated clam shell, from near Rumsey, Alberta. Collected by C. M. Sternberg.

Accession 328. Archæological specimens from the neighbourhood of Bylot island, near Baffin island. Presented by J. Dewey Soper.

### *Gifts*

Accession 310. Twenty-seven archæological specimens, from the coast of Florida. Presented by Clarence B. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.

Accession 311. Fifteen fragments of pottery, from the coast of Florida. Presented by Prof. E. E. Prince, Ottawa.

Accession 313. A point for an arrow, a scraper, and a leaf-shaped blade, all clipped from stone, from NE. ¼ sec. 11, tp. 2, range 8, W. 2nd mer., Saskatchewan. Presented by William Bevan, Estevan, Saskatchewan.

Accession 314. A grooved hammer made of quartz, from near Roche-Percée, Saskatchewan. Presented by William McQuarrie, Roche-Percée, Saskatchewan.

Accession 315. A grooved hammer made of stone, from SE. ½ sec. 36, tp. 4, range 8, W. 2nd mer., Saskatchewan. Presented by William Allison, Estevan, Saskatchewan.

Accession 321. An inscribed quartzite boulder, from southeastern Alberta. Presented by John MacDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan.

Accession 326. Archæological specimens, from Beausoleil island, Simcoe county, Ontario. Presented by Hoyes Lloyd, Canadian National Parks Branch, Departmet of the Interior.

Accession 327. Plaster of paris cast of one side of a disk made of stone, from Wawota, Saskatchewan. Presented by H. H. Mitchell, Provincial Museum, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Accession 334. Archæological specimens, from west side of Navy Board inlet, Baffin island. Presented by H. E. Steele, Montreal, Que.

Accession 335. Plaster of paris casts of two archæological specimens from southern Alberta. Presented by Dr. J. A. Allan, University of Alberta.

Accession 336. Gouge made of stone, from bank of river de la Graise, Glengarry county, Ontario. Presented by Mr. A. J. MacLaurin, Dalkeith, Ontario.

Accession 338. One of a pair of arrow-shaft smoothers, from the west side of the stillwater of Atnarko river, B.C. Collected and presented by Walter E. Ratcliffe, Atnarko, B.C.

Accession 309. Seventy-eight archæological specimens, from the New England States, U.S.A. Exchange from Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

### *Purchases*

Accession 306. Prehistoric perforated skull, from near St. Williams, Ontario. Purchased from F. V. Dedrick, St. Williams, Ontario.

Accession 322. Three archæological specimens, from near Batoche, Saskatchewan. Purchased from Mrs. Napoleon Venne, Batoche, Saskatchewan.

### *Field Work*

Archæological explorations were carried on in British Columbia by Harlan I. Smith, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan by W. J. Wintemberg.

Mr. Smith's work was incidental to directing the interdepartmental work of totem-pole conservation. He discovered and photographed a pictograph, consisting of eight pictures, within sight of the Canadian National railway about 2 miles east of Tyee, B.C., on the north side of Skeena river near tidewater. Seven pictures, painted red, represent "coppers;" the eighth, painted brown, a large anthropoid face, possibly of a mythical being. Since this pictograph should be a valuable tourist attraction a recommendation has gone forward that it be set aside as a national monument.

A small petroglyph from between Kispiox and Hazelton, B.C., was secured, and tracings, photographs, and plaster of paris moulds were made of two others from Kispiox, one in the possession of the C. V. Smith estate of Hazelton, the other on the Hospital grounds at the same town. Motion pictures were also made of these petroglyphs.

A nearly semi-cylindrical arrow-shaft smoother, made of sandstone, was secured as a gift from the collector, Mr. Walter E. Ratcliffe, Atnarko, B.C. It was found on the west side of the stillwater of Atnarko river, B.C., and is of particular interest, because it marks, probably, the northwestern limit of the distribution of this form of artifact so common in the plateau country from Nevada to southern British Columbia. The location is in old Bella Coola territory, but the form has not been found among Bella Coola remains, and is probably assignable to the Chilcotin who inhabited the neighbourhood.

Mr. Smith also reported upon a petroglyph, about 2 miles east of Kamsack, Saskatchewan, unique because the outline was formed by scraping away the lichens and other dirt on the face of a limestone boulder. It represents a thunderbird, and dates back four generations. Like the pictograph near Tyee, B.C., it is of value as a tourist attraction, being visible from trains running over the main line of the Canadian National railway between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Mr. Wintemberg made an archæological reconnaissance in Alberta and Saskatchewan, lasting four months. Commencing at Estevan, in the southeastern part of Saskatchewan, he examined the country near Roche-Percée, Weyburn, Regina, Pilot Butte, Mortlach, Regina Beach, Fort Qu'Appelle, Kamsack, Saskatoon, Dundurn, Duck Lake, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Maple Creek, Swift Current, and Radville. In Alberta, he examined the country near Vermilion, Edmonton, Wabamun, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Big Valley, Rumsey, Calgary, Cochrane, High River, Macleod, Lethbridge, Taber, and Medicine Hat.

Notes and drawings were made of specimens in the Provincial Museum, Regina; in the Museum of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; in the Museum of the University of Alberta, Edmonton; and in three private collections at Vermilion, High River, and Mortlach.

Tepee circles of stones were found near most of the places, except in the northern part of the country, between Edmonton and Kamsack. They are located mostly on the high banks of streams and lakes. Some of the circles, judging from the fact that the stones composing them are deeply embedded in the ground, are probably old. Others are recent, as is indicated by the presence of glass beads and pieces of sheet brass; although even in these, tools chipped from stone are found. Very few artifacts are found within or near the tepee circles. Cairn graves occur near many of the circles, the majority probably of recent origin.

No mounds were discovered, but some are reported near Oxbow, in southeastern Saskatchewan.

Several boulder mosaics were examined, and information was obtained concerning the location of others. All appear to be recent. Detailed measurements were made of a human figure which forms part of the group near Rumsey. Associated forms included a figure like a sun-dial, with a large cairn grave in the centre, and what is supposed to represent a dog and a horse.

Photographs were made of some petroglyphs on rocks near Roche-Percée, a stone disk with the figure of a turtle incised on one side from Wawota, Saskatchewan, and of a human face carved on a large boulder, from somewhere east of Last Mountain lake. A paper squeeze was made of a similar carving on a boulder found in the File hills, Saskatchewan. Mr. Wintemberg also examined what is known as the "Thunderbird Rock" near Kamsack.

As compared with finds at Iroquoian, and even Algonkin sites in eastern Canada, the number and variety of artifacts discovered by Mr. Wintemberg are very limited. Very characteristic of the plains, but rare in Ontario, are: grooved hammers, tepee circles, petroglyphs, boulder mosaics, and cairns; characteristic of Ontario, but rare in the plains, are: grooved stone axes, celts, adzes,

gouges, old stone pipes, shell objects, pottery, and mounds. To develop in detail the differences outlined above, however, would require intensive field work carried on through several seasons.

The archæological material from the site of Hochelaga, in the Redpath and McCord Museums and in the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, was studied by Mr. Wintemberg for a short time during the winter.

### *Office Work*

Mr. Smith prepared a report on the petroglyph near Kamsack, Saskatchewan, for the Canadian National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, at whose request he had visited it. He also prepared for publication several papers, some of which were published during the year.

A list of the chief sites of petroglyphs and pictographs in British Columbia was supplied from the archæological file for use by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, which has passed a law for the conservation of these and similar objects.

A cast of the petroglyph on a boulder from Kispiox was presented to the Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C., and to the collection at Kitwanga; one of the petroglyph on a slab of rock from Kispiox was presented to the Prince Rupert Museum and to the collections at Kitwanga.

Mr. W. J. Wintemberg continued his study of the culture of the prehistoric Iroquoian village site near Roebuck, Grenville county, Ontario, and the preparation of the monograph on this subject. He wrote numerous notes covering the results of his reconnaissance in Alberta and Saskatchewan for the archæological file, and also prepared a few papers for publication.

## BIOLOGICAL DIVISION

### EXHIBITS AND RESEARCH

R. M. Anderson, Chief of the Division, reports:

Since April, 1925, considerable progress has been made in installation of biological exhibits in the Museum halls. Six of the unit-sized cases of mahogany and plate-glass construction have been set up by the staff carpenters and these have been devoted to the systematic exhibit of Canadian birds, which is being rapidly installed. Nine of these cases along the north wall of the east hall on the second floor of the Museum building will contain the systematic exhibit of mounted birds and will display well-mounted single specimens or small habitat groups of almost all the species of birds now found in Canada. This will enable the visitor or bird student easily to examine any species desired for identification or comparison. Expansion of the work of the department and contraction of space have also prevented the staff from preparing many new display groups, but much of the old material has been cleaned, remounted, and put on new stands. A few new groups have been added.

The exhibits are as rapidly as possible being provided with new labels, giving in large type the English, French, and scientific names of each species. The labels will also carry important facts about the bird and its habits, distribution maps showing range of each species, and, wherever possible, photographs illustrating some phase of the life-history of the species.

Some progress has also been made in mounting small mammals for a systematic series of Canadian mammals, paralleling the bird exhibits, and for this exhibit four new unit-sized cases of the same type as used for the mounted birds will be installed on the south side of the zoological hall. One large steel-frame case of mammal skeletons and skulls of representative species has been installed

in the west hall on the second floor in a space hitherto occupied by Indian exhibits. This includes complete mounted skeletons of musk-ox, American bison, elk, horse, polar bear, woodland caribou, white-tailed deer, prong-horned antelope, fur seal, and fruit bat. The mounted skulls include walrus, bighorn, Dall sheep, white-faced musk-ox, moose, Osborn caribou, white-tailed deer, mule deer, and Columbian black-tailed deer. A fine series of tusks of the narwhal are also exhibited in this case. These have all been comprehensively labelled, calling attention to the most important characteristics of the species represented. As the mammals are migratory only to a very limited extent, the coloured distribution maps are designed to show the present range, as well as the former range, to illustrate the contraction or expansion of the animal's range with the advent of settlement, amounting to extermination of many of the larger species over great areas where they were formerly abundant.

Some temporary exhibits which were installed in the Museum for the twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, March 4, 5, and 6, 1925, attracted considerable attention and were allowed to remain in place for some time in order to give the general public an opportunity to examine them at leisure. One of the most interesting of these was the collection of one hundred small coloured paintings of birds prepared by Major Allan Brooks, D.S.O., of Okanagan Landing, B.C., to illustrate "The Birds of Western Canada," which has now been published.

Many specimens in the lines of botany and vertebrate zoology are sent in every year from different parts of the country for determination, and numerous requests for information on a large variety of natural history topics and the literature on the subject are received from different departmental officers of the Dominion Government and the various provinces, as well as from the general public, and such inquiries have been answered by the officers of the Biological Division.

Numerous specimens have been loaned to schools for the illustration of natural history work, and selected natural history slides, particularly of birds, have been loaned for lecture purposes to persons engaged in educational work or wild life protection and conservation. Series of bird slides have been kept for loan at the British Columbia office of the Geological Survey in Vancouver, as well as in the Museum at Ottawa. Loans of special groups of animals and plants have also been made to museums, other institutions, and qualified individuals who have been preparing technical monographs of certain groups. Among such groups which have been loaned and returned to the Museum are the chipmunks of genera *Tamias* and *Eutamias*, ground squirrels of the genus *Citellus*, and shrews of the genus *Sorex*, to aid in completing monographs of the North American species of the above groups by officers of the United States Biological Survey.

The pressure due to lack of storage space was relieved to some extent by allowing the Biological Division some storage space in a storehouse on Frank street, sharing the storerooms with the Division of Anthropology of the Museum, and the Division of Palæontology of the Geological Survey.

### OFFICE AND FIELD WORK

Considerable new data have been secured, and systematic efforts made to fill important gaps in the list of mammalian species in the Museum, both for purposes of exhibition in the mounted state and for research purposes. The filling in of these gaps is rapidly bringing together the necessary material for a systematic and popular handbook of the mammals of Canada, including the big game, fur-bearers, and other mammals of more or less doubtful economic importance.

Alarm is being felt in many quarters over the threatened extermination of many of our most interesting game and fur-bearing mammals, and it is very desirable that the National Museum obtain representative specimens of all species before it becomes too late to do so. The Museum has, for several years, been much handicapped in obtaining specimens of the most valuable fur-bearing mammals, because the prices of skins have been too high for limited funds. Most of the Museum field work has been done in the summer, when fur mammals are difficult to capture and are not in good condition, and as almost all the winter specimens are obtained by trappers, it is nearly impossible to obtain specimens except by purchase.

Specimens of valuable fur mammals are occasionally contributed to the Museum by public-spirited citizens. The situation is somewhat better in respect to the species of large game mammals. Good specimens are obtained from time to time from the Canadian National Parks, animals which die in the parks or are killed for various reasons, and from public-spirited sportsmen who kill desirable specimens during the autumn hunting season. It is to be hoped that Canadian sportsmen will adopt this policy of donating typical and desirable specimens to the nation, a custom which has been followed for years by British officials and travellers in all parts of the world and has resulted in building up the magnificent collection of the British Museum. The United States National Museum also has, during the last few years, received collections in this manner, and especially large cities such as Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Some of these museums have recently obtained groups of Canadian large mammal species which are not to be equalled in any museum in Canada, and which in a few years will not be obtainable even in Canada.

Mr. Anderson spent some time editing, arranging, and proofreading the scientific reports of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18, as general editor of reports for the Arctic Publications Committee. One of these volumes, in preparation, deals with "Mammals of the Western Arctic"; the other is on "Birds of the Western Arctic". The Arctic collections of the Museum are receiving valuable additions every year from the recent expeditions, and from individuals who have been working in the far north.

Mr. Anderson represented the Department of Mines on the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, the Northern Advisory Board, and the Committee on Oil Pollution of Navigable Waters. As a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society of Mammalogists he attended the business meetings and scientific sessions of the seventh annual meeting of the society held at the National Museum, Washington, D.C., April 7-10, 1925. During this meeting much valuable information was obtained from a symposium on the care and preservation of mammal material in museums. With Mr. P. A. Taverner, ornithologist of the division, he attended the Forty-third annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union, held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, November 10-12, 1925, presenting the invitation of the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and Mines, the Museum officials, and the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, to hold the forty-fourth stated meeting of the Union at Ottawa in 1926. The invitation was accepted and the meeting will be held in the Victoria Memorial Museum in Ottawa, October 11-14, 1926. Although the American Ornithologists' Union is an international society, and has many Canadian fellows, members, and associates, it has never held a meeting in Canada, and the 1926 meeting is looked forward to by Canadian scientists as affording an admirable opportunity for exchange of scientific ideas, as well as being a stimulation to the causes of natural history study and wild life protection and conservation in Canada.

Leaving Ottawa September 21, 1925, Mr. Anderson proceeded to North Hatley, Stanstead county, Que., about 3 miles from lake Massawippi and about

12 miles north of the border of the state of Vermont. A trip was made to Orford mountain, where two days were spent near the summit and specimens collected from elevations ranging from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, on both sides of the line between Brome and Sherbrooke counties. The field work was brought to an abrupt close by an unseasonable fall of heavy snow on October 9 and 10.

P. A. Taverner (assisted part of the time by C. G. Harrold) worked along Red Deer river from Red Deer to Drumheller from June 20 to August 24. During the descent of the river and afterwards, particular attention was paid to the large raptorial birds, the study of which was begun in that region in 1917. New and valuable data were secured as to their occurrence, habits, and relationships.

Mr. Taverner proceeded to Comox, Vancouver island, B.C., where the week from September 9 to 16 was spent reviewing the summer's work of Mr. H. M. Laing, who had just returned from the Mount Logan expedition. On the route west Mr. Taverner studied the wader migrants at Beaverhill lake, Alberta, and stopped at Okanagan Landing and Victoria, interviewing prominent ornithologists and studying local collections.

The week of September 18 to 25 was spent studying the collections of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, and the week following at Pasadena, Cal., where much interesting specimen material was seen and numerous personal contacts made that will be of considerable value to the Museum. At Pasadena, opportunity was offered to do some collecting and a few particularly desirable specimens were secured. The return to Ottawa was made via the Grand canyon of the Colorado, Chicago, Detroit, and Toronto. Valuable information was obtained at a number of museums in these places and a good generalized idea obtained as to the character of the winter homes of many of our Canadian birds. Acknowledgments are due to the officers of the institutions visited, the game departments of the states passed through, and to the United States Biological Survey.

Charles H. Young, collector-preparator specialist, commenced work in Nova Scotia early in May. From Shag harbour, Shelburne county, he made trips with local fishermen to Mud island, one of the small group of low islands off the southern tip of Nova Scotia, for the purpose of collecting breeding sea birds and their eggs. The season was cold and backward, and the birds were late in arriving. Mr. Young proceeded to Yarmouth June 8, and remained there about three weeks. Noteworthy collections made by him in southern Nova Scotia were nests and eggs with surrounding accessories for habitat groups of Willet and Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow. Mr. Young then went to North Head, on the island of Grand Manan, New Brunswick, and remained there until about August 1, collecting birds and the insular forms of small mammals. From Grand Manan he recrossed to Digby, Nova Scotia, and spent the remainder of the season in the vicinity of Bear River, Digby county, returning to Ottawa on October 15.

Mr. Young also added a number of bird stomachs to the collection of bird stomachs and contents in the Museum. The collection now numbers over 15,000 specimens of bird stomachs, representing 389 species. Some of these have been critically examined and add much to our knowledge of the food habits of the different species of birds. Holders of federal permits to collect migratory birds are urged to preserve stomachs of birds in formalin and send them to the Museum, adding so much more to the scientific value of the specimens killed by the permit-holders.

The Museum lacking in spring plumages of certain species of birds from Manitoba, and needing fresh material for mounting other species for exhibition, Mr. C. G. Harrold, an expert taxidermist and field collector, of Winnipeg, was engaged to collect during the months of April and May, 1925, at Whitewater

lake, southwestern Manitoba. Mr. Harrold succeeded in securing good specimens of the most desired species, including Blue Goose, as well as a very large and complete collection of the smaller migrant and resident birds of that district. After June 1, Mr. Harrold proceeded to Alberta as ornithological assistant to Mr. Taverner on Red Deer river until August 1.

### *Baffin Island Expedition*

Baffin island is approximately 950 miles long, 250 miles wide, with an area of about 211,000 square miles, the greater part of the interior being virtually unknown. The main part of the island has never been crossed by white men and possibly not even by Eskimos.

Although Scotch whalers have been operating on the east coast of the island for more than a century, and English and Canadian missionaries as well as traders have worked in some of the coast districts for a number of years, the coast-line has been only roughly charted on the eastern side, and much of the western coast-line is unknown.

Even on the coast, biological observations have been irregular and meagre, and of the interior still less is known. Some notes on the natural history of the northeast coast of Baffin island were given by J. C. Ross of the Barry expedition of 1824. The United States National Museum published some notes made by Ludwig Kumlien on the southeast coast in 1877. A few observations were made by one of the MacMillan expeditions on the southwest coast in 1922 and by a branch of the Danish Fifth Thule expedition on the northeast coast about the same time. Major L. T. Burwash, exploratory engineer of the Northwest Territories and Yukon branch, Department of the Interior, spent the winter of 1923-24 on the southeast coast and crossed in the early spring from Pangnirtung to Amadjuak on the north coast of Hudson strait, making some collections near Amadjuak, but owing to snow was not able to gather much information about the interior. Very few and scanty collections were made by the expeditions in natural history.

Owing to the present interest in Arctic and subarctic lands, and in the interests of national self respect and progress it has been deemed expedient to possess material in Dominion repositories illustrating the resources and products of these vast lands.

A well-known Canadian field naturalist, J. Dewey Soper, was sent with the annual expedition of the ship *Arctic* in 1923, visiting Greenland, Ellesmere island, North Devon, and Baffin island. Mr. Soper was enabled to make collections in various branches of natural history of such scientific importance that the authorities of the Museum were impressed with the possibilities of the large unknown field on Baffin island and the desirability of obtaining representative collections in zoology, botany, and ethnology. It is almost impossible to carry on any extended or complete scientific investigations during the short stops of an Arctic summer voyage, and a still greater handicap is the fact that the short Arctic summer is nearly over before the ice packs open enough to let the ships come in. To obtain knowledge of spring and early summer conditions under present methods of travel an observer must spend the winter in the north. For this reason the Museum sent Mr. Soper to Baffin island in 1924, prepared to winter there and spend the following season in intensive field work.

Mr. Soper sailed from Quebec July 5, 1924, on the C.G.S. *Arctic*, and was landed at Pangnirtung, Cumberland sound, on the southeast coast of Baffin island, July 22, 1924. It had been intended that he should go on the *Arctic* to the more northern posts and be landed at Pangnirtung on the return voyage, but loss of a large part of the ship's deck-load in a severe storm in the north Atlantic caused a shortage of coal, making it doubtful whether the *Arctic* would be able to revisit Pangnirtung in 1924. Mr. Soper decided to go ashore at the

first opportunity. Some of his stores were short, but the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Hudson's Bay Company have posts at Pangnirtung and Mr. Soper was able to get what he needed and received valuable assistance from both these sources. The autumn of 1924 was spent in preliminary work around Pangnirtung, which is in latitude 66° 09′ north, longitude 65° 30′ west. The following is a brief summary of Mr. Soper's itinerary and scientific work, based on the last reports received from him written in September, 1925:

1924. July 28. A trip was made to Kekerton islands on Hudson's Bay Company's launch *Ungava*. The rugged and precipitous coast, high tides, and frequent and terrific gales make summer work on the coast hazardous and impracticable except with a fairly large sea-going boat.

July 30. A trip was made to Kingwah fiord on *Ungava*, visiting the site of the old Dutch Polar station of 1881. Melooalee fiord was also visited and a 2,000-foot mountain climbed and named mount Edmonton. Returned to Pangnirtung August 4.

August 17. A voyage was made to Blacklead island on the *Ungava*. Extensive collections were made, illustrative of the fauna and flora of a wind-swept Arctic coast island.

August 24. Niantilik harbour and the old mica mine were visited. Returned to Pangnirtung on the Hudson's Bay Company's ship *Nascopie*, and several boxes of specimens were shipped to Ottawa.

September 15. A trip was made to end of Pangnirtung fiord on Royal Canadian Mounted Police power-boat *Lady Borden*.

September 24. Patrol to cape Mercy on *Lady Borden*, but heavy seas caused return.

October 12. Accompanied patrol to Kingwah fiord and made cache of provisions and gasoline.

October 21. The Hudson's Bay Company's launch landed goods for Mr. Soper on Nettilling fiord.

October 22. Caribou came down to Pangnirtung fiord and eleven specimens taken on the big hunt were preserved. These specimens have arrived at Ottawa, being the first caribou specimens received from the eastern Arctic region.

December 3. Made a sledge trip up Koolee river, northwest of Pangnirtung fiord. A sketch map was made of the river and a series of lakes explored.

1925. January 5. Started for Kingwah fiord, and turned back on January 11 on account of deep snow. A good sketch map was made, founded on compass angles and corrected for full length of this fiord. Geological notes were made and record left showing the impracticability of certain routes.

January 16. Crossed head of fiord to Nunata, and to Mr. Duval's post on January 20, returning to Pangnirtung after a 400-mile sledge trip. A sketch map was made of the whole route, with many valuable notes on the topography.

February 6. Went up Pangnirtung river, exploring a series of lakes and glaciers, with mountains up to 4,000 to 5,000 feet elevation. Crossed Pangnirtung pass over the Penny Highland and down to the north side of Cumberland peninsula to Broughton island, Kevato, and Merchant bay, returning a little farther to the eastward over Kingnait pass, which is much lower than Pangnirtung pass. Compiled a sketch map of the route traversed, about 600 miles, made in thirty-four days, returning to Pangnirtung March 11, 1925. Mr. Soper writes: "This doubtless is the first time these passes have been traversed by anyone capable of, or with the inclination to render, a detailed account accompanied by approximately correct sketch maps."

With the report up to March, 1925. are given summarized and annotated lists of thirty-eight species of birds and thirteen species of mammals.

In the autumn of 1924, 1,200 pounds of provisions had been laid down near the head of Nettilling fiord, and an additional 300 pounds in the spring. The large canoe and wooden boat which had been brought in for exploring the interior were not considered by the local experts to be safe for navigating the very large lakes of the interior of Baffin island and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police authorities co-operated by loaning the *Fly*, a 23-foot surf boat of 5-foot beam and with sails, and by allowing Constable T. Tredgold, R.C.M.P., to accompany Mr. Soper as an exploratory police patrol. The *Fly* was hauled from Nettilling fiord to Netsalik[1] lake on a large sledge. Constable Tredgold was interested in natural history, and Mr. Soper was fortunate in having his assistance, and is also under obligations to Staff Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, R.C.M.P., for co-operating in carrying on this patrol and for many other kindnesses.

[1] Netsalik lake is the same as Nettilling lake, as used in Report for 1924-25, p. 24.

The party left Pangnirtung April 22, 1925, with eleven Eskimos, five sledges, and seventy dogs, arriving at Netsalik lake May 5, about 180 miles from Pangnirtung. The summer was spent in intensive field work collecting, surveying, and photographing. The lake did not break up until August 5. Soper and Tredgold were obliged to return to the coast in accordance with an agreement with the police and could not get back to the base camp on the lake until August 17. They set sail in the *Fly* August 18, and passed around the south end of Netsalik lake, crossing the mouth of Amadjuak river which comes in from the south, proceeding on the west side of Netsalik lake to its outlet, the Koudjuak river, which empties into Fox channel. Freezing weather compelled return from Koudjuak river after descending it for several miles, and the base camp was reached September 9. Sergeant Wight arrived with the *Lady Borden* on September 20, and as it was too late to get the summer's collection to the station in time to send it out by the *Arctic*, the collection was cached in a cave and plans made to haul it out early in the winter of 1925-26.

Mr. Soper's plans as sent out were to spend part of the winter at Pangnirtung, haul the specimens out to the coast by sledge and pack them for shipment to Ottawa in 1926 on the annual Government patrol vessel, and then to travel south overland to Amadjuak lake and Amadjuak bay on the south coast of Baffin island, on the north shore of Hudson strait. During the summer of 1926 it was hoped to find out something about the well-known Blue Goose, the nest of which has never been found by white men, to make botanical collections which may throw light on the possibilities of the island as a range for reindeer, and also to make some investigations on the question of the early Eskimo settlements which are supposed to have left ruins in the interior of Baffin island. Mr. Soper is expected to return to Ottawa in the autumn of 1926. The expedition has already added much to our knowledge of Baffin island. Mr. Soper's collections up to September, 1925, are in part as follows:

Birds and mammals, including sets of birds' eggs, 548.

Plants, 606 botanical sheets, with many duplicates, numbering altogether 2,000 to 3,000 specimens, being what he considers a practically complete collection of the flora of the Netsalik Lake region of central Baffin island.

Insects, including 80 butterflies, 168.

Photographic prints sent out, 178, and many other negatives. These do not include photographs taken on Mr. Soper's exploratory trip in the interior in the summer of 1925.

Geological collections, all important rock formations, sketches, and maps.

A rare opportunity was suggested in the spring of 1925 by the expedition of the Alpine Club of Canada to mount Logan, Yukon, to obtain zoological and botanical collections from the biologically little known Chitina River Valley region of Alaska, up to the base of mount Logan. Mount Logan, the highest mountain peak in the Dominion of Canada, is situated in one of the most inaccessible regions. Arrangements were made with the committee in charge of the expedition, particularly Captain A. H. McCarthy, Wilmer, B.C., and Mr. H. E. Lambart, Geodetic Survey of Canada, second-in-command, to take along Mr. Hamilton M. Laing, of Comox, Vancouver island, B.C. Mr. Laing had worked as junior zoologist for the Museum in the field during two previous seasons, and for the Museum as naturalist on the cruise of the C.G.S. *Thiepval* in 1924. It was agreed that Mr. Laing, who is an expert photographer, would reciprocate by taking motion pictures illustrating the work of the expedition. The Department of Trade and Commerce kindly loaned a motion picture camera and accessories for the use of Mr. Laing.

The expedition sailed from Seattle May 2, 1925, reaching Cordova, Alaska, May 12, proceeding thence by rail to McCarthy, Alaska, from which point the expedition travelled up the Chitina River valley by pack train.[1] Advance parties had hauled considerable quantities of provisions and equipment to the base of

[1] An account of the expedition, including an article by Mr. Laing, is published in The Canadian Alpine Journal, volume XV, 1925.

mount Logan during the preceding winter by horse sledges and dog teams. Mr. Laing remained at the base camp on Chitina river, near timber-line, near the Alaska-Yukon International Boundary line, making large collections of mammals, birds, plants, and other natural history specimens, until the return of the advance party in July, after a successful ascent of mount Logan. The mountain climbers built rafts here and floated down the river to McCarthy, while Mr. Laing remained at the upper camp for several weeks longer, according to arrangement, in order to complete his biological collections. He returned to Comox about September 1, and his collections eventually arrived in Ottawa in good condition. They numbered, birds 203, mammals 61, plants 245, and a few other specimens, about 60 excellent photographs, and nearly 4,000 feet of excellent motion picture film, including a large percentage of good natural history pictures —birds, mammals, and plants. Mr. Laing has prepared an extensive report on the natural history of the region traversed, which may later be published by the department as a Museum bulletin.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

Clyde L. Patch, chief taxidermist and herpetologist; Claude E. Johnson, artist; D. Blakely, taxidermist; and J. E. Perron, museum helper-tanner, have spent most of their time in the preparation and arrangement of exhibits in the Museum halls and in the preparation of specimens for the study collections. Mr. Patch by request spent several days at Christie lake, Ont., as instructor in natural history subjects at a boys' camp. Five lectures on natural history subjects were given locally by Mr. Patch.

The following is a partial outline of work done by the above-mentioned staff:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bird and smaller mammal skins prepared for study collections | 227 |
| Larger mammal skins tanned (wolf, deer, martin, lynx, otter, polar bear, black bear, seal, beaver, coyote, wolverine, bison, mountain sheep) | 42 |
| Mammals and birds prepared for exhibition purposes | 79 |
| Specimens collected | 119 |
| Plaster casts | 220 |
| Wax and celluloid pieces for group accessories | 844 |
| Lantern slides, photographs, and map-labels coloured | 43 |
| Drawings and colour plates | 28 |

Donald MacDonald, who was on sick leave in the autumn of 1925, brought back some selected skulls of domestic animals from Saskatchewan for comparative purposes. A good many of the teeth and bones which are sent in for identification are from domestic animals and the Museum has been very short of material for comparison.

Work done in the laboratory includes:

Specimens macerated: 1 moose, complete skeleton; 3 moose skulls and legs; 2 deer skeletons and 1 skull; coyote skeleton and skull; 1 murre; 1 razor-billed auk.

Specimens cleaned and prepared: moose, 14 old skulls of different ages; 9 caribou skulls; 6 deer skulls; 1 bear skull with legs; 1 musk-ox calf, skull and legs; 1 mink; 7 weasels; 1 murre; 1 razor-billed auk.

Mounted specimens, cleaned and prepared: 2 fur seals; 1 musk-ox; 1 polar bear; 1 bison; 1 elk.

Specimens bleached and mounted: 1 bull moose partly mounted, leg-bones articulated; 4 moose; 4 deer; 4 musk-ox; calf; 4 mule deer; 4 mountain sheep; 4 white-tailed deer.

A list of the papers published by, or addresses given by, members of the division is included in the report of the Deputy Minister, pages 2 to 5.

A loan collection of mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles is maintained by this department for use in connexion with nature study and art in the various educational institutions. As the specimens comprising the original loan collection become dilapidated by use they are replaced by more sturdily prepared individuals. Three hundred and sixty-seven specimens were loaned during the past fiscal year.

*Accessions*

Accessions to the biological collections:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mammals received and catalogued | 447 |
| Birds received and catalogued | 994 |

Accessions of mammals:

By members of staff:

| | |
|---|---|
| C. H. Young, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 125 |
| R. M. Anderson, Quebec | 41 |
| J. Rochon, Quebec | 27 |
| P. A. Taverner and C. G. Harrold, Manitoba and Alberta | 22 |
| J. D. Soper, Baffin island, Frank | 69 |
| H. M. Laing, Alaska | 61 |
| D. Blakely and C. E. Johnson | 3 |
| C. E. Johnson, St. Thomas, Ontario | 1 |

By gift, outside of collections made by members of staff:

M. Y. Williams, 1 musk deer, from north of Hong Kong, China
Canadian National Parks, Department of the Interior: 3 mountain sheep; 2 mule deer; 1 Am. elk; 1 young beaver; 2 skins mink; 3 Am. buffalo; 1 black bear, Alberta
A. J. Gauthier, 2 black bear, Quebec
Rev. Dr. Fyles, 1 Yukon flying squirrel, N.W.T.
C. M. Sternberg, 1 buffalo skull, Little Sandhill creek, Red Deer river, Alberta
Division of Palæontology, 1 skull with lower jaw (mounted) Belly river, Alberta
D. Jenness, 1 grizzly bear, skull only, Hazelton, B.C.
Henry McManus, 1 white-tailed deer, near Kiosk, Ontario
Dudley L. Dimock, 1 star-nosed mole, Bonaventure county, Quebec
Gordon Conlin, 1 skin, with skull, of brown bat
R. E. DeLury, 2 red bats, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa
C. G. Harrold, 2 silver-haired bats, Winnipeg, Manitoba
I. R. Michelson, 1 walrus skin and skull, Craig harbour, Ellesmere island
H. F. Lambart, 1 porcupine, Petawawa, Ont.
J. A. Wilson, 1 white-tailed deer, Petawawa, Ont.
R. W. Langford, 2 beaver, from Jasper park, Alberta
B. Slattery, 1 white-tailed deer, from Maniwaki, Quebec
John Hornby, 1 arctic hare; 2 white foxes; 1 wolverine; 2 ground squirrels; 1 wolf; 3 lemmings; from near Artillery lake, N.W.T.
Major L. T. Burwash, 2 walrus (skull only), Salisbury islands, Hudson strait, N.W.T.
Mrs. E. Eden, 1 brown bat, Ottawa, Ont.
Capt. J. C. C. Bullock, 1 arctic hare; 1 deer mouse; 1 lemming; 1 ground squirrel; all from near Great Slave lake, N.W.T.
Prof. E. E. Prince, 2 vertebræ of Florida manatee from New Smyrna, Florida
Jack Miner, 1 weasel, from Kingsville, Ont.

By purchase:

John Bloomfield, Fort Smith, N.W.T., 1 coyote
A. L. Blaney, Moose Creek, Stormont, Ont., 1 black bear
Eugene Sarazin, Montebello, Labelle co., Quebec, 1 black bear (reddish brown colour phase)
A. R. Scharf, Point Comfort, Thirtyonemile lake, Que., 1 timber wolf
John Hornby, near Artillery lake, N.W.T., 2 white wolves

Accessions of birds:

By members of staff:

| | |
|---|---|
| P. A. Taverner, Alberta and British Columbia, 164 birds and 2 nests of rock wren and Says phoebe | 166 |
| H. M. Laing, Alaska, 202 birds and nests, 4 eggs of redpoll | 203 |
| J. D. Soper, Baffin island, Frank | 37 |
| C. H. Young, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 41 birds, 5 nests and eggs of sharp-tailed sparrow | 46 |
| C. G. Harrold, Manitoba | 322 |
| R. M. Anderson, Quebec | 11 |
| J. Rochon, Quebec | 12 |
| D. Blakely and C. E. Johnson | 14 |

By gift, outside of collections by members of staff:

Allan Brooks, Atlin, B.C., 2 Brewer's sparrow (*Spizella taverneri*)
Allan Brooks, Atlin, B.C., nest and 3 eggs of Bohemian waxwing
R. E. DeLury, Ottawa, 1 sora, 1 black-billed cuckoo, 1 Savannah sparrow, 1 northern shrike
R. Owen Merriman, Hamilton, Ont., 1 starling
W. K. Bentley, Ottawa, Ont., 1 Cape May warbler, 2 chimney swift
F. W. Salzman, Betchewum, Saguenay co., Que., 1 starling
F. Johansen, 32 warblers, sanderling, and phalarope from Miscou Lighthouse, Miscou point, N.B.
J. H. S. Kinsella, Franktown, Lanark co., Ont., 1 pied-billed grebe
Arthur English, near St. John, Newfoundland, 5 willow ptarmigan
S. K. Patton, M.D., Cresent Beach, Lunenburg co., N.S., 1 willet, 2 dowitcher, 2 hudsonian curlew, 1 pigeon hawk, 2 black-bellied plover, 2 knot
J. M. Roberts, Interior Department, 1 osprey
May Hollard Cox, Ottawa, 2 prairie chicken (mounted)
E. G. White, 2 greater snow goose, 1 sternum of barnacle goose, all from cape Tourmente, Que.
John Hornby, 1 Mandt's guillemot, from port Harrison, Hudson bay
Allen L. Moses, North Head, Grand Manan, N.B., 1 green heron, 1 purple sandpiper
R. W. Tufts, Wolfville, N.S., 1 eider duck
Howard Trueman, Kemptville, Ont., 1 starling
John Marshall, 1 Brünnichs murre, from Ottawa river near Ottawa
R. Rowan, Edmonton, Alberta, 6 pigeon hawk
J. C. C. Bullock, 38 birds' skins and 11 sets of birds' eggs, all from near Great Slave lake, N.W.T.
Wm. Wolf, Edmonton, Alberta, 1 red-tailed hawk from Innisfree, Alberta
Harold Crieton, Ottawa, 1 song sparrow, with banded No. 140810 by C. E. Johnson, Sept. 24, 1924, found dead (fractured skull)
C. G. Harrold, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1 buff-breasted Sandpiper
C. H. Young, Ottawa, 3 downy red-shouldered hawk (mounted) from Hurdmans Bridge, Ont.
Jack Miner, Kingsville, Ont., 1 cooper hawk
Elmer Dicks, Ottawa, 1 pine grosbeak (found dead)
H. Mousley, Montreal, 6 nests of blackpoll, 2 yellow warbler, robin, house sparrow, Canada warbler
Allan Brooks, 32 birds' skins, 24 skins from California, 8 red-tailed hawk from Graham island, Queen Charlotte islands, B.C.

By purchase:

Allen L. Moses, North Head, Grand Manan, N.B., 23 murre, 7 razor-billed auk, 5 Iceland gull, 1 bald eagle

Accessions of amphibians and reptiles and localities from which they were received:

| | |
|---|---|
| R. M. Anderson, Hatley, Quebec | 2 |
| D. Blakely, Norway Bay, Quebec | 1 |
| J. Roland Brown, Hamilton, Ont | 11 |
| T. B. Campbell, Hazelton, B.C | 1 |
| Ian Cowan, North Vancouver, B.C | 11 |
| M. Cowan, Vancouver, B.C | 2 |
| C. S. East, Washington, D.C | 3 |
| L. S. Frierson, jun., Gayle and Frierson, La | 24 |
| R. D. Grant, Lac des Iles, Quebec | 1 |
| Carlyle Heggtveit, Ottawa, Ont | 3 |
| F. Johansen, Dalhousie and Bathurst, N.B., and Gaspe and Hull, Que. | 94 |
| C. E. Johnson, St. Thomas, Ont | 15 |
| Hoyes Lloyd, Christie lake and Georgian bay, Ont | 14 |
| E. G. Lucas, Hazelton, B.C | 1 |
| Erich Marherr, Germany | 2 |
| Clyde L. Patch, Christie lake and Ottawa, Ont., Edgewater, Md., and Mt. Vernon, Va. | 74 |
| Lloyd W. Patch, Edgewater, Md | 8 |
| E. E. Prince, Quebec, N.B., and B.C | 7 |
| Harlan I. Smith, Hazelton, B.C | 15 |
| Chas. M. Sternberg, Rumsey and Camrose, Alta | 41 |
| Wm. Stevenson, Galetta, Ont | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| L. M. Stoehr, Ironside, Quebec | 1 |
| P. A. Taverner, Beaver Hill lake, Alberta | 2 |
| C. C. Taylor, Eureka, Fla | 2 |
| J. P. Williams, Picton, Ont | 1 |
| M. Y. Williams, Manyberries, Alberta | 1 |
| Whitton Young, Norway Bay, Quebec | 1 |

Three hundred and forty-nine amphibians and reptiles were acquired during the year, which brings the total number of specimens in the herpetological collection up to 2,605. This year's accessions include 25 species not previously represented in the collection.

Important in the zoological accessions of the year are several specimens of mammals from Mr. John Hornby, England, a well-known subarctic traveller who has spent many years in the Mackenzie, and who, starting from Edmonton in the spring of 1924, in company with Captain James C. Critchell-Bullock, F.R.G.S., spent the winter at the edge of Barren Grounds east of Artillery lake, and in the summer of 1925 passed down Hanbury and Thelon rivers to Chesterfield inlet and out by Hudson strait.

Mr. Hornby presented the Museum with a beautiful specimen of black wolf, two blue foxes, one wolverine, and other specimens; Captain Bullock presented a number of small mammals and a small collection of birds from the region east of Great Slave lake, from which we previously had little material. Among the ornithological varieties were several eggs of yellow-billed loon, of which authentic breeding records were not previously known, from outside of northern Alaska. Captain Bullock also presented the Biological Division with a number of interesting prints of mammal and bird life in the North West Territories.

Thanks are particularly due to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed in the far north, for specimens and for continued reports on wild life conditions; to the North West Territories and Yukon branch for similar courtesies, and to the Canadian National Parks branch for various valuable specimens from the National parks, including American buffalo, mountain sheep, elk, mule deer, and black bear.

### NATIONAL HERBARIUM

M. O. Malte, Chief Botanist of the National Herbarium, with W. R. Watson, of the University of Toronto, as assistant, was engaged in botanical work in Alberta from June 2 to September 28. The areas visited included Waterton Lakes park, Pincher creek, Castlemount Forest reserve, Calgary, Banff, Red Deer, Nordegg, Edson, Coalspur, and Mountain Park.

During the summer 2,735 numbers were collected, with a total of 5,875 well-filled sheets which, it is estimated, will make about 9,000 herbarium specimens. Attention was especially paid to more difficult genera, particularly to the willows, of which close to 1,200 herbarium specimens were collected.

Of the districts visited, Nordegg and Mountain Park were perhaps the most interesting from a botanical point of view, as neither of them had been visited before by any botanist of the Department of Mines. At Nordegg, about 100 miles west of Red Deer, at an altitude of 4,500 feet, the arctic-alpine element of the flora is conspicuous at comparatively low levels, with several arctic-alpine types occurring at an elevation of less than 5,000 feet. According to Mr. K. Bowman of Edmonton, who has spent several summers in the district, the same applies to the insect life, several species of insects having been found there which typically belong to the Canadian Arctic regions. Mountain Park, situated at an elevation of 6,000 feet, is also exceedingly interesting. Although visited late in the season, vast collections of very great botanical interest were made near tree-line and above it.

The excellent results attained by Mr. Malte in the parks and forest reserves were made possible only by the hearty co-operation of officials of the Department of the Interior.

After return from the field the Chief Botanist determined sundry collections of plants and revised the National Herbarium and the grass herbarium of the Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

During the past few years the Chief Botanist has had numerous inquiries pertaining to what grass or grasses might be best suited for golf greens. It appears that much of the seed handled by the trade and supposed to be of particular value for greens does not come up to the desired standard. As a result of investigations carried out during the last three or four years it has been found that there are growing in Canada several varieties of Creeping Bent Grass which make greens far superior to any that formerly could be obtained from commercial seed which, by the way, is imported from foreign countries. Many golf clubs have already availed themselves of the information secured and are now obtaining highly satisfactory greens from Canadian-grown, genuine Creeping Bent Grass. This grass occurs plentifully in moist situations all over eastern Canada and on the Pacific coast; it is rather rare in the Prairie Provinces. As evidence of its hardiness it may be mentioned that it was found in a thriving condition last year by the Chief Botanist at Mountain Park, Alberta, at an elevation of 6,000 feet.

Mr. Malte, as a member of the Arctic Publication Committee, assisted in the preparation of reports of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18.

A small but interesting collection of plants from the vicinity of mount Logan was gathered for the National Herbarium by Hamilton M. Laing, who also furnished some photographs of Alaskan plants in situ.

Plants received outside of collections made by staff:

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England | 649 |
| The Danish Biological Station, Disco, Greenland | 165 |
| University of Toronto | 165 |
| The Botanical Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark | 197 |
| The Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. | 1 |
| Dr. Carleton R. Ball, Washington, D.C. | 55 |
| Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, Washington, D.C. | 2 |
| Mr. L. E. James, St. Thomas, Ont. | 1 |
| Professor J. E. Howitt, Guelph, Ont. | 1 |
| Mr. Hamilton M. Laing, Comox, B.C., from the Mount Logan expedition to Alaska | 245 |
| Total | 1,481 |

Plants distributed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Professor F. Marie-Victorin, Université de Montréal, Montreal, Que. | 153 |
| Dr. Carleton R. Ball, Washington, D.C. | 339 |
| Total | 492 |

At the end of the fiscal year the number of mounted sheets was about 117,000 as against 114,000 at the end of the last fiscal year.

## MINES BRANCH

*John McLeish, Director*

It is probably safe to say that at no previous period in the history of the development of mining in Canada were the prospects for its future growth and expansion as great and as promising as they are at the present time. Although the actual value of the mineral production in 1925 was exceeded by the value of the production in 1920, the production of many important metals and mineral products reached a maximum in 1925. The statistical record shows the recent growth more effectively when it is remembered that, compared with 1925, the average range of metal prices was 35 per cent higher in 1920, and that the coal mining industry suffered severely in 1925 through labour troubles.

The present increasing mineral production is due not alone to the extension of operations in old fields and the opening up of new areas: it is in large measure due to improvements and developments in metallurgical practice.

The work of the Mines Branch is a directly contributing factor to the greater development of Canada's mineral wealth. The reports and records of the Branch furnish a storehouse of information respecting the occurrence, preparation, and utilization of mineral products, and the department laboratories are continuously engaged in test work on the character of minerals and the determination of methods of treatment, and in research investigations for the proving or development of new uses or processes.

The activities of the several divisions of the Mines Branch organization during the year are briefly reviewed in the following pages, wherein are shown the variety and extent of the work accomplished and under way. Two representatives of the Branch, the Director and Mr. H. S. Spence, of the Mineral Resources Division, were sent to the Wembley Exposition during its second season in 1925 to assist in the dissemination of information respecting Canada's mineral resources. The Director established closer relations with British institutions for the study of mineral research, and with the organizations in Great Britain for the dissemination of information respecting Canadian and Empire resources.

The report entitled "The Mineral Industries of Canada," specially prepared for Wembley, of which about 24,000 copies were distributed at the exhibition, proved to be an exceedingly popular and useful review. A thousand copies have been specially requested for distribution to the delegates attending the forthcoming meeting of the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress to be held in Canada in 1927.

The Mines Branch monographs on mineral resources are universally accepted as standard authorities. The staff of the Mineral Resources Division keeps in close personal touch with developments and progress in the mining industry, and prepares each year a number of monographs on particular subjects. In respect to all of the various types of investigations conducted by the Mines Branch, the public is urging and the National interests demand more and more work and continued extensions of laboratory accommodation and equipment.

In the Ore Dressing laboratories such excellent results have been secured in the electro-chemical treatment of ilmenite ores and of pyritic and pyrrhotite ores, and such great progress is being made along similar lines in many other laboratories that it is now highly essential that this equipment should be made available permanently for regular test purposes. Additional laboratory space will, however, be required to carry out this programme efficiently. In the study of

fuels, plans have been developed and approved for the establishment of semi-technical scale laboratories for the carbonization and briquetting of coals, but the provision of the necessary buildings has been delayed.

It is highly important that study should be made of the utilization of gases, both those derived from coal and natural gas. Enormous economies in the utilization of natural resources will be effected with the application of processes, so many of which are now being developed for the more complete utilization of coal. Moreover, western Canada is faced with the probable development of immense supplies of natural gas which may be wasted in enormous quantities to permit the recovery of the light oils which some of them contain unless, through research investigations or other means, new uses are found for the gas. In order to keep abreast of the progress being made in Europe in the use of gas for many purposes, Mr. R. T. Elworthy, who has been carrying on research work on the production of formaldehyde from gas, spent some months during 1925 in England and the continent visiting the principal coal, gas, and oil research stations.

The Mines Branch has continued to co-operate to the fullest extent with provincial and other government departments and with scientific organizations engaged in similar lines of investigations. It renders service to those government departments desiring assistance, and consulting advice of the character which the Mines Branch is able to give.

## MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION

### FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The Chief of the Mineral Resources Division, A. W. G. Wilson, was able to devote only a very small part of his time to field inquiries, owing to the pressure of routine office work. In the summer of 1924 Mr. Wilson spent five months at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley. On his return to Canada he gave four public addresses on the exhibition and its significance, before different public bodies, three in Ottawa and one in Toronto. The lecture in Toronto was presented early in April before the Royal Canadian Institute and was illustrated by coloured lantern slides prepared in the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior. Two short trips were made during the summer to Magnesite, Que., in preparation for some special investigation work to be undertaken by the department to assist in the development and expansion of the magnesite industry. A longer inspection trip was made in September and October to points in the western United States, British Columbia, and Alberta. In the United States a number of localities where copper and lead ores are mined, milled, and smelted were visited. In British Columbia visits were paid to the metallurgical plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, at Trail, and the Sullivan mine, at Kimberley. In Alberta a short time was spent in the field with Mr. S. C. Ells near McMurray, and with Mr. L. H. Cole in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Late in the season it was necessary to make a business trip to Toronto in connexion with a report on "Marketing Canadian Building Stones."

H. S. Spence was assigned to duty at the Canadian pavilion, British Empire Exhibition, and left Ottawa early in May. He was in attendance at Wembley from May 20 to August 28. His principal duty was the furnishing of information upon Canadian mineral resources to inquirers who were interested in Canada either as a source of supply of mineral products or as a field for investment. Mr. Spence in commenting on his experience points out that it is difficult to adequately appraise the value of the service rendered by officers in attendance at Wembley. He notes, however, that the possibilities which Can-

ada has to offer in the field of mining development are engaging the attention of British and European industrialists and capitalists to an increasing degree, and he expresses the opinion that it may soon become advantageous to maintain at Empire headquarters a Federal Mines Office, from which full and authentic information regarding the mineral resources of the Dominion may be obtained and disseminated. At the close of his services at Wembley Mr. Spence spent two months in field work, visiting mines in Great Britain and on the Continent to study methods for mining and milling a number of non-metallic minerals. The districts visited and the deposits seen included: Cornwall, china clay and china stone; Kent, whiting and cement; Durham, fluorspar; Sweden, feldspar and soapstone; Austria, asbestine and graphite; Italy, talc and graphite; Germany, barytes; Belgium, glass sand. Attention was also devoted to the possibility of developing a market for Canadian mineral products in Europe, and special endeavours were made to put mineral dealers and consumers in touch with Canadian producers.

L. H. Cole was engaged on office work for nearly the whole of the year, part of his time being given to the completion and proofreading of his report on "Sodium Sulphate in Western Canada." About two months were spent in the field. Silica deposits in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces were examined to obtain data for a bulletin on the silica resources of western Canada. A number of moulding sands also were examined, and samples were collected for laboratory study. Before returning in November Mr. Cole visited the property of the Silver Leaf Mining Company at Pointe au Bois, Manitoba, where lithium ores were being mined.

S. C. Ells completed the office work on his report on the "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta" in the early summer. The field season was devoted to a study of the methods best adapted to sampling deposits of bituminous sands by core drilling. The assembling of the outfit and other preliminary work consumed a good deal of time and only one test bore-hole was completed. It is proposed to continue these experiments during the coming season. Late in November, after completing the season's work in the vicinity of McMurray, Mr. Ells visited a deposit of bentonite situated west of Edmonton, in SE. ¼ sec. 30, tp. 57, range 1, W. 5th mer. He reports a quantity of bentonite at this point, but systematic sampling by drilling would be necessary to determine the amount and quality of the material.

M. F. Goudge commenced a systematic survey of the limestone and dolomite resources of Canada. It is proposed that this investigation will include the industrial uses of these stones and products derived from them. About five months were devoted to field work in Ontario and Quebec, where more than five hundred outcrops or quarries were examined and sampled. Numerous industrial plants using limestone, dolomite, or limes made from these stones, were visited to learn the various trade requirements and to study operating practice.

A. H. A. Robinson completed a short report on the titaniferous iron deposits in Bourget township, Chicoutimi county, Que. The field season was devoted to an investigation of conditions in the metal mining industry of eastern Canada, having special reference to lead and zinc ores. Visits were paid, during the season, to mines and prospects in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec (including the Rouyn gold-copper fields), and Ontario east of Sudbury. Late in the season a visit was paid to Winnipeg, Man., at the time of the western meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, to learn about mining conditions in Manitoba, with a view to more detailed investigation next season.

V. L. Eardley-Wilmot has been engaged for two seasons on an investigation of abrasives, their preparation and industrial applications. The past field season was devoted chiefly to studies of the preparation and uses of abrasive products. This work involved visits to plants in Canada and the United States where

abrasive powders, coated papers, wheels, and other products are being made, and to plants where industrial operations require coarse grinding, fine grinding, precision grinding, buffing, or polishing. During the season short visits were paid to localities where deposits of the following mineral products occur: garnet, lepidolite, dolomite, calcite, diatomite, and pigments.

R. T. Elworthy, of the Chemical Division, continued his field work on Canadian natural gas occurrences, with special reference to helium. About two months' field work was devoted to an investigation of the possibilities of the extraction of helium from certain natural gas fields in Ontario. The work included both field tests and the collection of samples for analysis in the laboratories in Ottawa. In September a visit was paid to the Stony Creek field, N.B., to investigate natural gases in this area.

Dr. W. A. Parks, of the Department of Geology, Toronto University, was employed for a period of about four weeks investigating the British market for building and ornamental stones. His report will be published in the annual report of the Mineral Resources Division.

E. H. Wait, of the records section of this division, spent nearly three months in the field. During part of this time he acted as field assistant to Mr. L. H. Cole in Alberta and British Columbia. During the course of his field work he investigated the sources of moulding sands used locally in the principal business centres of western Canada, noted any current mining activities in the areas visited, and checked our records of operators covering the territory between Port Arthur and Calgary.

C. H. Freeman, of the records section of this division, spent about two months on field duties in Ontario and Quebec. He was engaged in studying current mining activities, and also checked records of operating companies, in connexion with the preparation of new lists of non-metallic mineral producers.

## OFFICE WORK

The greater part of the time of the Chief of the Division was devoted to routine office work, and to the preparation of memoranda on various subjects, either administrative or technical. Last year 306 memoranda were written. This does not include letters or memoranda written by members of the staff of the division.

Arthur Buisson, assisted by a staff of six, is in charge of the mineral resources record files. During the past season two of Mr. Buisson's assistants were in the field for a total period of five months for the purpose of checking records and of obtaining current information about mining operations in the areas visited. The greater part of the time of this staff is devoted to collecting and classifying information about the Canadian mineral industries. This information is checked and filed for reference. A considerable part of the time of the staff is taken up by the assembling of material for replying to inquiries received by the Mines Branch. More than half of Mr. Buisson's time is devoted to these inquiries alone. During the year about 2,000 letters and answers to inquiries were prepared, in addition to 563 circular letters asking for information, and 1,500 printed lists sent for correction.

John Casey, with one assistant, is in charge of the statistical records of all kinds relating to the mineral industry. During the year he also prepared special statistical tables, as required, for use both in reports being prepared by members of the staff and for memoranda requested by correspondents. Much of this work is of a routine character, but a number of special reports were also required during the year.

## ORE DRESSING AND METALLURGICAL DIVISION

W. B. Timm, Chief of the Division, reports:

There was increased activity in the investigatory work carried on by the technical staff in the various laboratories of the division. The expanding industry, with the opening up of new mining fields, and the advance in metallurgical practice, has been responsible for a greater demand for experimental and research work.

Mr. Timm directed the work of the laboratories and devoted considerable time to the equipment of a non-metallic laboratory. In connexion with the investigations in progress he visited concentrating plants and metallurgical works in western Canada and the western states, securing information regarding the progress in ore dressing and metallurgical practice in existing works and on new processes on which research was being conducted, which might be applicable to the treatment of Canadian ores. The summary report of the investigations in ore dressing and metallurgy was prepared, and two reports for the Mines Branch memorandum series, as follows:

"The Concentration of Canadian Molybdenite Ores," by W. B. Timm and C. S. Parsons.
"The Concentration of Flake Graphite Ores," by C. S. Parsons.

### INVESTIGATIONS IN ORE DRESSING AND METALLURGY

C. S. Parsons, assisted by J. S. Godard, conducted the investigations on metallic ores. Mr. Parsons visited the lead-zinc concentrator at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Que., and the graphite concentrators at Guenette and Buckingham, Que., and was able to give valuable advice to the operating companies on their treatment problems. He also visited some of the chemical works in the east in connexion with the extended use and manufacture of flotation reagents in Canada. The investigations conducted and reported on by Messrs. Parsons and Godard were as follows:

The concentration of molybdenite ore from the Bain mine, Indian lake, Masham, Que.
The concentration of the zinc-iron middling dump at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Que.
The concentration of a silver-lead-zinc ore from the Enterprise mine, Slocan district, B.C.
The treatment of the gold-copper ore of the Argonaut mine, Larder lake, Ont.
The recovery of foundry metal from sweepings.
The amalgamation and concentration of a Matachewan gold ore.
The concentration of a dry silver ore from the Slocan Silver Mines Ltd., Alamo, B.C.
The concentration of a copper ore from the Pitt Mining Co., Pitt lake, B.C.
The concentration of a copper-lead-zinc ore from Albert co., N.B.
The concentration of the copper ore ("C" ore-body) of the Horne mine, Noranda Mines Ltd., Rouyn, Que.
The concentration of a lead-zinc ore from the Kicking Horse mine, Field, B.C.
The treatment of a gold ore from the Contact mines, Paulson, B.C.
The concentration of a zinc ore from Renfrew, Ont.
The concentration of the lead ore from the Frontenac mine, Ont.
The concentration of a copper-zinc ore from the Amulet mine, Rouyn, Que.
The concentration of a zinc-silver ore from the Wonderful mine, Sandon, B.C.

R. K. Carnochan devoted the greater part of his time to the equipment of a non-metallic laboratory which will be ready for full operation about July 1, 1926. More extended and intensive investigatory work on the preparation and utilization of Canadian non-metallic minerals will be undertaken under his supervision. He conducted a number of tests of a minor nature and reported on the preparation of volcanic ash from Waldeck, Sask., for industrial purposes.

H. C. Mabee supervised the work of the chemical laboratories and reports that over 4,850 chemical determinations were made on 1,109 samples of ores and products from test operations. He reports progress with the investigation he is conducting with A. E. Smaill who was engaged during the year in a

temporary capacity, on the recovery of the iron and sulphur content in heavy sulphide ores (pyrrhotite and pyrite) in addition to the base and precious metal values which are now being recovered.

B. P. Coyne was engaged on the chemical analytical work and assisted the investigatory engineers on chemical problems encountered in conducting their investigations.

R. A. Rogers was engaged on the chemical analytical work of the division.

R. J. Traill visited some United States points in connexion with the investigations under his supervision in the electro-chemical laboratory. He reports progress on:

The hydro-metallurgical treatment of iron sulphide ores (pyrrhotite and pyrite) for the production of electrolytic iron and the recovery of sulphur and other metals as by-products.

He conducted investigations and reported on:

A hydro-metallurgical treatment for pyrrhotite of low gold and copper content from the Noranda Mines, Ltd., Rouyn, Que.

He undertook a new investigation on Canadian titaniferous iron ores, obtaining very satisfactory results, reporting on:

A new process for the treatment of ilmenite ore for the production of electrolytic iron and titanium oxide concentrate for pigment and other purposes.

W. R. McClelland ably assisted Mr. Traill with the above investigations in the electro-chemical laboratory.

The operating and maintenance staff of the division, under the mill foreman, B. M. Derry, was fully engaged in the various laboratories of the division.

## FUELS AND FUEL TESTING DIVISION

B. F. Haanel, Chief of the Division, reports increased activity. Two changes occurred in the chemical staff during the year, viz., H. McLeod, junior chemist, transferred and promoted to a higher position in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and H. McD. Chantler, junior chemist, transferred and promoted to assistant chemist, Department of Agriculture. Three appointments were made, viz., J. D. Johnston as permanent junior chemist; J. L. Bowlby as temporary junior chemist, and G. E. LeWorthy as permanent senior laboratory assistant. R. A. Bolton, temporary technical engineer, left the division to assume activities elsewhere, thus leaving G. W. Read as the only temporary technical engineer.

### INVESTIGATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION AND TECHNICAL ENGINEERS

In addition to planning and directing the work of the division, Mr. Haanel spent much of his time in the preparation of plans for a new carbonizing and briquetting laboratory, in conjunction with Messrs. Gilmore and Strong. In this connexion a large amount of time was given to the studying of processes for the carrying out of carbonization of solid fuels at high and low temperatures, and for the conversion of fuels into oils and other products, with a view to determining what type of apparatus would be best adapted for installing in the new laboratories which it is proposed to erect on the ground near the present experiment station. Mr. Haanel also kept in close touch with the efforts which were made at Alfred, Ont., by Peat Fuels Limited, which company, under an agreement with the Federal Government and the Government of the Province of Ontario, took over the plant left on the bog by the Joint Peat Committee. He had several conferences with Mr. Nyeboe of Denmark regarding the Hydro-Peat process which is employed in Denmark for the manufacture of peat fuel and which Mr. Nyeboe hoped to be able to introduce into Canada. During the latter

part of the year the Chief of the Division spent much of his time in the negotiations between the Peat Fuels Limited and the Federal Government regarding the taking over of the plant at Alfred by the latter, and the carrying on of operations, to demonstrate the economy of manufacturing peat fuel according to the process developed by the Peat Committee. Processes for carbonizing coal at low temperature, which were submitted to him for his opinion, were examined and reported upon.

Mr. Haanel prepared an address entitled "Fuels and the Fuel Situation" which was delivered before the Dominion Convention of Chemists at Guelph, Ont., in June last. He also made a special trip to Buffalo and Columbus, Ohio, to confer with the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company at Columbus, regarding the construction of a Hammer mill for treating peat, which it was proposed to employ in the new plant, in the event of the Federal Government assuming charge of the operations at Alfred. Considerable time was spent in working out details in connexion with the Fuel Power Survey, which will be actively begun as soon as the technical engineers complete the report on fuels for domestic heating. These activities involved travelling to Montreal, Toronto, and elsewhere.

E. S. Malloch continued the work of testing fuels in domestic hot-water boilers. Fifty-seven tests in all were made at various loads on fourteen different fuels. During November, Messrs. Baltzer and Read, of the Division of Fuels and Fuel Testing, were loaned to the Dominion Fuel Board for special work. The working up of the results of the above tests was discontinued on that account for a short period. Since the completion of the testing of the fuels in domestic hot-water heaters at the Fuel Testing Plant on January 30, 1926, the engineering staff has been drawing curves and collecting data for the report on the relative value of various fuels sold in Canada for house-heating purposes.

## FUEL TESTING LABORATORY WORK

R. E. Gilmore, Superintendent, reports that during the year a total of 916 samples of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels were examined. Three hundred of these, roughly a third of the total samples, were sent in from other Mines Branch divisions, from the Geological Survey, and from other Government departments, and from commercial firms and individuals. The remaining two-thirds pertained to investigations conducted by the technical staff of the division.

Of the total samples originating within the division, 112, which is slightly less than one-fifth, were in connexion with the investigation of substitute domestic fuels in the experimental heating plant. The remaining four-fifths of the samples pertained to investigations and surveys of solid and liquid fuels carried out by Messrs. Nicolls, Rosewarne, Strong, and Swinnerton.

Of the total samples sent in from outside, 82 were from other divisions of the Mines Branch, 34 from the Geological Survey, 75 from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 26 from the Department of Customs, National Defence, etc., and 83 from commercial firms and individuals. For most of the last, that is the non-government samples, a charge, according to schedule, was made.

### *Routine Chemical Work*

The following is a classification of the samples analysed according to standard laboratory practice by Messrs, C. B. Mohr, H. McD. Chantler, J. D. Johnson, J. L. Bowlby, and G. E. LeWorthy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Solid fuels: total samples examined | | 457 |
| Coal (various kinds) | 302 samples | |
| Coal ash residues | 84 " | |
| Coke and char | 63 " | |
| Briquettes, peat, etc. | 8 " | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liquid fuels: total samples analysed | | 237 |
| Gasoline | 108 samples | |
| Lubricating oils | 47 " | |
| Other petroleum oils | 57 " | |
| Coal tar oils | 25 " | |
| Oil-shales and tar sand products | | 141 |
| Gases from coal and oil-shale | | 81 |

*Investigations Conducted by the Chemical and Engineering Staff*

Mr. Gilmore gave his immediate attention to a preliminary analysis survey of domestic coke wholesaled in Canada and to special technical scale experimental runs of New Brunswick oil-shale by the Pritchard process. In the coke sampling he was assisted by Mr. Mohr and others, and in the oil-shale experiments by Messrs. Swinnerton, Rosewarne, and Chantler. Considerable time was given to plans and specifications for a new carbonizing and briquetting laboratory. Other investigations conducted under Mr. Gilmore's supervision are given under the names of staff as follows:

J. H. H. Nicolls, in addition to looking after the routine analyses of solid fuels, and the indexing and recording of the results of the same, continued his friability and air-drying experiments conducted and reported in "Investigations for 1924." Mr. Nicolls also continued his study of the forms of sulphur in Canadian coals, 23 samples from British Columbia and 23 from Alberta being examined, and reports progress in his study of Canadian coals according to various schemes of chemical classification.

P. V. Rosewarne, assisted by Mr. Chantler, conducted the fourth annual survey of gasoline sold in Canada. The samples for this survey, 73 in number, from thirteen widely separated Canadian cities, were collected by inspectors of the Department of Health in the respective cities. In addition to looking after the routine analyses of samples of oil sent in from outside the division, Mr. Rosewarne brought nearer to completion his investigation on used lubricating oils and the carbon deposits from same in internal combustion (automobile) engines. Mr. Rosewarne also gave special attention to the erection of a large-scale laboratory still and rectifying accessories to handle 5 gallons of oil, and made trips to Canadian oil refineries to gather information in connexion with the refining of such as crude shale oil from oil-shales and bitumen from tar sands.

R. A. Strong paid special attention to carbonization problems and carried out a series of carbonization experiments on washed coal from Minto, N.B., and from Sydney, N.S., and compared these with Westmoreland (Pennsylvania) bituminous coal used in commercial coking plants. He also compared the F.R.S. (Fuel Research Station) small-scale assay method with the somewhat larger scale lead bath carbonization method used in our Fuel Testing Laboratories. Other duties assigned to Mr. Strong were co-operation with the Department of S.C.R. in respect to the purchasing of their coal according to specifications; consultation with commercial firms in Montreal with respect to a Welsh fines briquetting problem; co-operation with Mr. Baltzer in carrying out special burning tests on Maritime Provinces domestic coke, and the preparation of a process exhibit for the Canadian Mining Institute meeting in Montreal. Mr. Strong also spent considerable time on plans and specifications for a new technical scale carbonization and briquetting laboratory and the equipment for the same.

A. A. Swinnerton spent almost all his time on oil-shale and tar sand work. To him was assigned the supervision of the mining and shipment of a car-lot of oil-shale from Rosevale, N.B., to Ottawa, to serve as samples for technical scale investigational work, a part of which car-lot after being crushed to desired size was reshipped to Toronto for tests in the Pritchard retort, in which tests he took an active part. Mr. Swinnerton conducted a series of laboratory distillation

runs with tar sands and bitumen and also compared on a laboratory scale the distillation of oil-shale by the recirculation of uncondensed gases, as in the Pritchard process, to the ordinary distillation methods.

## CERAMICS AND ROAD MATERIALS DIVISION

Howells Fréchette, Chief of the Division, reports a very active year in ceramic investigations.

Several additional pieces of apparatus were installed in the ceramic laboratory, including a down-draft gas kiln of the double chamber type. This kiln, the larger chamber of which measures 30 by 24 by 22 inches and attains a temperature of about 1,500°C., was designed for use in burning magnesite bricks and porcelain. Having a second chamber, this kiln is particularly useful for burning draw trials when a large number of clay samples are under test.

Owing to the illness of R. H. Picher, road materials engineer, only a limited amount of work was carried out on road material surveys.

### CERAMICS

During the early part of the field season of 1925, L. P. Collin, ceramic engineer, spent two weeks at brick plants in the vicinity of Hamilton and Toronto, completing the collection of data in connexion with the cost of burning bricks in that district, in continuation of his work of the previous year. The report on this investigation has been published.[1]

Mr. Collin visited a number of brick and tile plants in Quebec and almost all the operating plants in the Maritime Provinces. Technical advice was given at many plants, and in every case was gratefully accepted. Data on the cost of burning were obtained at one brick plant in Nova Scotia. Other plants where this work was to have been done were operating on reduced schedule or were temporarily closed.

The developing demand for highly refractory materials for the ceramic industries makes it desirable to locate, if possible, suitable deposits of minerals of the andalusite group in Canada. With this in view, Mr. Collin visited a number of localities in Nova Scotia where these minerals are reported to occur.

With the exception of one occurrence in Guysborough county, the deposits seen appeared to possess no commercial possibilities. On the northwest arm of Whitehaven, Guysborough county, an occurrence of andalusite of considerable extent was found, but partial alteration of the mineral has rendered it low grade.

#### *Laboratory Work*

In co-operation with the Research Council of Canada, an exhaustive laboratory investigation of the suitability of the magnesite from Grenville township, Quebec, for the manufacture of high-grade refractory brick has been undertaken. R. T. Watkins, ceramic engineer, was appointed by the Research Council, and began work in the Mines Branch laboratories on November 4, under the direct supervision of Mr. Fréchette.

J. F. McMahon, ceramic engineer, was appointed on the temporary list, October 3, to carry out a research on the refractoriness of moulding sands and to devise a method for determining this property in sands.

The preliminary work in both these investigations consumed considerable time, due to the necessity for adapting apparatus to the work and trying out various methods of procedure. Several delays were occasioned through inability to get apparatus constructed when it was required. At the end of the year material progress had been made and the work was advancing satisfactorily.

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1 Mines Branch, Dept, of Mines, Canada, "Investigations of Ceramics and Road Materials"; 1924, p. 8.

Mr. Collin continued his research on the compounding of porcelain bodies for electrical heating devices, but the time available for this work did not permit of its completion.

During the year numerous fire-clay, zirconia, and carborundum refractory shapes were made for use in the ceramic laboratory and for the Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division.

One hundred and fourteen samples of clay were tested, to determine their physical properties and their suitability for use in the manufacture of ceramic products. Several samples of fire-brick were tested for the Naval Service.

The facilities of the laboratories and assistance of the staff were placed at the disposal of the Air Board for special tests.

Permission was granted to the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific railway to place one of their engineers in the ceramic laboratory to test a large number of clays from Saskatchewan, on condition that the results of the tests and data regarding the source of the samples be reported to the Mines Branch, with permission to publish. Many of the samples were of high-grade clays suitable for finer ceramic products. The work was conducted by Mr. G. M. Hutt, of the Canadian Pacific railway, under the direction of Mr. Collin.

Stuart McEachen was appointed on the temporary list on December 28, as laboratory helper, to aid in the general work of the ceramic laboratory.

### ROAD MATERIALS

During the year 1925, the activities of R. H. Picher, road materials engineer, were considerably limited on account of illness. About two weeks were spent in field work, visiting commercial plants producing broken stone and gravel in eastern Ontario. Many inquiries are received regarding the quality, size, and price of broken stone available in particular districts.

In addition to the above, Mr. Picher inspected and sampled several gravel pits and rock quarries operated exclusively for road material purposes, although not on a commercial basis. Nine samples were collected and tested in the laboratory. Tests were also made on six samples of rock sent to the laboratory by road contractors and stone producers.

## CHEMISTRY DIVISION

F. G. Wait, Chief of the Division, reports:

From April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926, eight hundred specimens have been reported upon.

The work of the different members of the chemical staff has been as follows:

H. A. Leverin was assigned to an investigation of the process of manufacture of titanium oxide pigments which was carried out in co-operation with Messrs. McArthur-Irwin Ltd., Montreal. He acted independently during the early part of the year, and from September, 1925, to March, 1926, with Mr. L. Firing of the McArthur-Irwin Company. This work has absorbed the major part of his time. The investigation has been finished and a report prepared, upon the findings of which the setting up of a semi-commercial plant has been decided upon by the interested company.

He has also made several analyses of ores, minerals, and alloys.

R. T. Elworthy continued the investigation of helium and natural gas resources, both in the field and in the laboratory.

From September to March he carried on, in Europe, an investigation of the possibilities of chemical uses of industrial gases.

E. A. Thompson has made complete analyses of fifteen rock specimens and of three new phosphatic minerals collected by officers of the Geological Survey. He has also made microscopic examinations of several titanium oxide pigments, as well as metallographic studies of different electrolytic irons, and has made microphotographs of the same.

A. Sadler has made a large number of furnace assays and analyses, complete and partial, of ores and minerals. He has, also, examined several earths and clays as to their suitability for decolourising agents for oils and fats. The object in view was to find a Canadian substitute for imported Fuller's earth and other like media. The investigation is only in its initial stages, but is promising. It will be continued as opportunity offers.

James Moran has had charge of the analyses of samples of mine air taken in the collieries of western Canada. The main object of the work is to check the reliability of approximate routine determinations made in the workings by the mine inspectors and operators. He has also collected and analysed samples of air taken on board a cattle transport plying between St. John and Liverpool. This latter work was done on the request of the Department of Marine with the object of providing the best possible system of ventilation on such carriers.

G. P. Connell, between April 1 and July 31, made analyses of several samples of diatomaceous earths and of western brines.

His services were loaned to the Fuel Testing Division from August 1.

## DOMINION OF CANADA ASSAY OFFICE, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Mr. G. N. Ford who, since the death of Mr. George Middleton, the manager, on April 8, 1925, continued in charge of the Assay Office, was appointed manager, February 1, 1926.

In consequence of the sale of the building known as the old post office building, in which the Assay Office has been located for the past fifteen years, it was necessary to secure new quarters. These were provided by the Public Works Department in the Customs Examining Warehouse situated at the foot of Howe street immediately north of the Winch building. The space allotted to the Assay Office is on the second floor (north section) of the Examining Warehouse, where on February 11, 1926, operations were begun.

Acting on the request of the Finance Department, a change was made in the disposal of gold purchased at the Assay Office. Since December 2, 1924, it had been the practice to make shipment of the gold to Seattle. This procedure was discontinued and instead the gold is now forwarded to the Royal Mint, Ottawa, the first consignment leaving Vancouver March 12, 1926.

The official statement of the Assay Office for the calendar year ending March 31, 1925, shows an increase of the business over that of the previous year. The value of gold bullion deposited during the year amounted to $2,065,217.16, an increase of $214,843.42 over that of the year 1924. The number of deposits during 1925 also showed an increase, there being 1,679 as compared with 1,618 of the preceding year.

The purchase and disposal of the gold bullion deposited during the year required a total of 1,782 meltings and 1,782 assays (quadruplicate check assays being made in each instance), including the melting into large bars of the smaller deposits after purchase and the assaying of same prior to shipment.

The aggregate weight of deposits before melting was 140,691·78 troy ounces and after melting 123,233·35 troy ounces. There were 123 deposits of bars containing a very large proportion of lead, all from one source, which, instead of being melted in the ordinary way, were required to be refined in the large muffle furnace in the melting room; the aggregate weight of these particular deposits before melting was 32,515·64 troy ounces and after melting 17,742·56

troy ounces, showing the comparatively large loss in melting of 45·433 per cent. The average loss in melting all other bullion deposited, viz., 108,176·14 troy ounces before melting, and 105,490·79 troy ounces after melting, was 2·482 per cent.

The loss in weight by assaying (base and parted silver) was 30·96 troy ounces, making the weight of bullion after melting and assaying 123,202·39 troy ounces, the average fineness of same being 808¼ gold and 145½ silver.

The deposits were derived from the following sources:

| — | Number of deposits | Before melting and assaying | After melting and assaying | Net value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Troy ozs. | Troy ozs. | $ cts. |
| *Bars, nuggets and dust, amalgam, etc.* | | | | |
| British Columbia | 571 | 71,917·30 | 56,461·03 | 1,026,873 97 |
| Yukon territory | 422 | 61,096·43 | 59,784·75 | 977,624 02 |
| Alaska | 3 | 15·49 | 13·86 | 245 95 |
| Siberia | 3 | 458·96 | 458·70 | 8,648 82 |
| *Dental and jewelry scrap* | | | | |
| British Columbia | 525 | 6,090·10 | 5,540·00 | 40,393 14 |
| Alberta | 120 | 877·04 | 754·30 | 9,117 31 |
| Saskatchewan | 34 | 234·28 | 187·66 | 2,281 36 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 2·18 | 2·09 | 32 59 |
| | 1,679 | 140,691·78 | 123,202·39 | 2,065,217 16 |

## DRAUGHTING DIVISION

H. E. Baine, Chief Draughtsman, reports:

Twelve maps were published during the year, and are listed in the catalogue of Mines Branch publications as follows:

Map No. 633, Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta, Sheet No. 1
" 634, " " " " 2
" 635, " " " " 3
" 636, " " " " 4
" 637, " " " " 5
" 638, " " " " 6
" 639, " " " " 7
" 640, " " " " 8

Four sheets of east-west profiles (34 sections) showing projected portion of bituminous sands accompany the above maps.

The following maps were prepared during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926:

Map No. 647, Sodium sulphate occurrences in the western provinces, Canada.
" 648, Muskiki Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 649, Frederick Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 650, Chain Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 651, Snakehole Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 652, Corrall Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 653, Ingebright sodium sulphate deposit No. 1, Saskatchewan.
" 654, Berry Lake (Viscount) sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 655, Sybouts Lake sodium sulphate deposit No. 1, Saskatchewan.
" 656, Ceylon Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 657, Whiteshore Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 658, Vincent Lake sodium sulphate deposits, Saskatchewan.
" 659, Regina Beach sodium sulphate deposit No. 1, Saskatchewan.
" 660, Regina Beach sodium sulphate deposit No. 2, Saskatchewan.
" 661, Horseshoe Lake sodium sulphate deposit, Saskatchewan.
" 662, Boot Lake sodium sulphate deposit, Saskatchewan.
" 663, Grandora Lake sodium sulphate deposit No. 1, Saskatchewan.
" 664, Grandora Lake sodium sulphate deposit No. 2, Saskatchewan.

Map. No. 665, Sybouts Lake sodium sulphate deposit No. 2, Saskatchewan.
" 666, Alsask Lake sodium sulphate deposit, Saskatchewan.
" 667, Metiskow Lake sodium sulphate deposit, Alberta.
" 668, Ingebright Lake sodium sulphate deposit No. 2, Saskatchewan.
" 594, Molybdenum in British Columbia.
" 595, Molybdenum in Ontario.
" 596, Molybdenum in Quebec.
" 613, Mineral map of Canada.

Two hundred and nineteen page maps, drawings, charts, and flow-sheets were prepared during the year.

One thousand four hundred and seventy-six negatives and black and white prints were made from the photostat machine.

One hundred and seventy-two negatives, black and white, and blue prints were made from the blue-print machine.

Three hundred and ninety-one half-tone blocks and zinc cuts were received, sent out, and filed during the year.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

The distribution of Mines Branch publications is under the direct supervision of G. W. Richardson of the secretary's office.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, the distribution of Mines Branch reports, bulletins, memoranda series, press bulletins, lists of mine operators, etc., amounted to 40,410 copies, including 12,350 copies sent to the British Empire Exhibition. The details were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mailing lists | 10,794 | |
| Casual requests for reports | 8,090 | |
| Casual requests for maps, bulletins, memoranda series, lists of mine operators, etc | 9,176 | 28,060 |
| Material sent to British Empire Exhibition: | | |
| Report No. 611, "The Mineral Industries of Canada" (first edition) | 750 | |
| Report No. 611, "The Mineral Industries of Canada" (revised edition) | 8,000 | |
| Report No. 627, "The Mining Laws of Canada" | 2,600 | |
| Report No. 624, Catalogue of Mines Branch Publications | 500 | |
| Report No. 597, "Development of Chemical, Metallurgical, and Allied Industries in Canada" | 250 | |
| List of Gold Mines in Canada | 50 | |
| Supplement to Catalogue of Publications | 200 | 12,350 |
| Total | | 40,410 |

Distribution of each report when published is made to a mailing list on which there are at present over 2,800 names. This mailing list comprises 397 Canadian libraries; 253 libraries in the United States; 249 foreign libraries; 136 newspapers, technical and trade journals in Canada, the United States, and other countries; 537 private individuals in Canada, the United States, and other countries; 23 Canadian Trade Commissioners; senators and members of the House of Commons; an exchange list of 104 names; an extra copies list; and a notification list of 565 names.

Applications are received for Mines Branch publications from almost every country in the world, but the bulk of the requests come from Canada, the United States, and Great Britain.

The Catalogue of Mines Branch Publications (No. 624) was revised and brought up to date during the year. An index of reports of field investigations and other reports of interest, contained in the Mines Branch Summary Reports from 1907 to 1923, inclusive, was compiled, but it has not yet been published.

## LIBRARY

Mrs. O. P. R. Ogilvie, Librarian, reports:

Accessions to the Library, 1925:

| | |
|---|---|
| Books (by purchase) | 295 |
| Books (by gift) | 79 |
| Books (bound) | 150 |
| Canadian Government documents (by exchange) | 1,516 |
| Foreign Government documents (gift and exchange) | 1,275 |
| Scientific societies, bulletins, proceedings and transactions (gift and exchange) | 1,013 |
| Pamphlets (by gift) | 82 |
| Trades catalogues (by gift) | 162 |
| Maps (by gift) | 64 |

There has been an increasing number of additions of foreign technical periodicals, and we now have extensive files of these publications which are the official organs of the mining, metallurgical, and chemical industries of various foreign countries. Much careful attention has been devoted during the year toward securing translations from these and making the investigations therein recorded of service to research investigators on the staff. Considerable progress has been made toward transferring and shelving these foreign files to the new room especially assigned for this purpose.

Much reference work has been done on industrial processes which has been of value to members of the staff, and this information has further been disseminated to investigators of other departments in the Government, and also to representatives of Canadian industries who have visited the library to search our files.

A revision in alphabetizing the card catalogue has been undertaken and additional improvement in cataloguing is anticipated for the coming year.

## EXPLOSIVES DIVISION

*Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie, Chief Inspector of Explosives*

### *Explosives Factories*

The only change in the distribution of explosives factories, which occurred in the year under review, was one arising from the formation of the Canadian Giant Company. In this company are merged the Giant Powder Company of Canada and that section of the Canadian Explosives Limited which operated in western Canada. Of the two factories formerly in operation that of the Giant Powder Company at Nanoose, B.C., was closed down, and that of the Canadian Explosives Limited, at James Island, B.C., retained by the Canadian Giant Company. This reorganization of the companies concerned tends to reduce costs of production and distribution and, in consequence, to benefit the consumer.

One serious accident, whereby three men lost their lives, occurred in a gelatin cartridging house at the factory of the Canadian Explosives Limited, at Beloeil, Que., on November 13. The accident was caused by the unfortunate victims continuing to operate the machine, notwithstanding an abnormal heating of the hopper containing the explosive. This condition had been observed by other employees, who, in the course of their duty had visited the building shortly before the explosion. About 1,750 pounds of gelatin dynamite were involved. The building was completely wrecked and the barricades destroyed, but these served their purpose of localizing the effects of the explosion, no other buildings being damaged. This accident formed the subject of a special report.

Two other accidents, involving minor injuries to employees, are to be recorded.

The explosion of a bundle of electric detonators was attributed to accidental contact being made by the leads with an exposed electric throw switch. An operator sustained a number of wounds from the projection of the fragments. The other accident was caused by the explosion of a small arm cartridge in a cartridge filling room, the flash from it igniting loose powder and communicating to a receptacle containing two pounds of powder. Two employees suffered burns.

In regard to the efforts continually being made by manufacturers to perfect all measures taken for the safeguarding of their employees, it should be noted that in addition to reporting accidents which occur, they bring promptly to the notice of the division a number of minor incidents which arise and which, though not causing accidents, suggest conditions under which such might have resulted. The free discussion which follows between the manufacturer and the division, and also between the officials of the companies engaged in the manufacture of nitroglycerine explosives and operating the three large plants in the Dominion, fosters the spirit of vigilance in matters pertaining to safety, and in many cases leads to the adoption of devices and methods by which all benefit.

The production of blasting explosives for the year 1925 showed an increase of about 15 per cent, 17,470 tons of explosives belonging to classes 1 to 4 having been made.

### *Magazines*

The number of magazines under licence on March 31, 1926, is 214, in addition to 153 which are operating under temporary magazine licences. No accident, fire, or explosion occurred in any licensed magazine during the year, but four were forcibly entered and small quantities taken from two of them.

The inspections made by inspectors of the division, and by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have indicated a general improvement in standard of maintenance of magazines operated by those of the dealers and users of explosives, who at first did not fully appreciate the requirements and purposes of the regulations.

*Explosives Condemned*

Though no large stock of abandoned explosives was brought to light during the year, four abandoned small stores were found containing explosives, and three caches were uncovered. The explosives so found, amounting in all to about 200 pounds of blasting cartridges and 3,000 detonators, were destroyed. In addition, approximately 4,500 pounds of explosives, distributed over eighteen places, were condemned on inspection and destroyed. Over 3,000 pieces of unauthorized fireworks were handed over for destruction, and several large shipments were condemned at port of entry and returned to China.

*Unlicensed Premises*

Over 700 inspections were made of unlicensed premises by inspectors of the division, and over 2,000 by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Though the purpose of these visits of inspection, both to licensed magazines and to unlicensed premises, is to enforce the regulations, the advice of inspectors is often invited on all matters relating to the storage of explosives, by parties desirous of improving existing conditions and by those who have not previously had occasion to stock explosives, but contemplate doing so. With a view to providing such with information on the matters demanding attention in the proper and safe keeping of explosives, a pamphlet "The Storage of Explosives," has been prepared and distributed.

*Prosecutions*

Prosecutions were instituted in nine cases for violation of the regulations governing the keeping of explosives in unlicensed premises, in three cases for contravention of those relating to the conveyance of explosives, and in one case for importing explosives without a permit. Convictions were obtained in all cases.

*Importations*

The number of permits for importation granted during the year was 636; 34 of Special Importation permits referred to in the last report were also granted.

*Authorization of Explosives*

Applications were received for the addition of 38 explosives, exclusive of fireworks, to the authorized list, 28 were accepted after examination.

*Accidents*

Data have been collected in respect to miscellaneous accidents with explosives which occurred during the year 1925. These were tabulated, according to attributed causes, and published in the Annual Report of the division. The continued prominence of those brought about by playing with explosives remains the most distressing feature, reflecting as it does the gross carelessness of some persons whereby explosives are lost, or left so exposed as to get into the hands of children. In the last three years approximately 30 per cent of all casualties with explosives were brought about by persons, usually children, playing with them.

## EDITORIAL DIVISION

*F. Nicolas, Editor-in-Chief*

The duties of Editor-in-Chief, which had been temporarily assumed by L. L. Bolton, Secretary, Department of Mines, on March 16, 1925, were taken over by F. Nicolas on November 11, 1925. The strength of the staff of the Editorial Division remained unchanged, but the office of the editor in charge of publications of the Mines Branch was transferred to the Victoria Memorial Museum.

During the fiscal year twenty-three separate English publications were issued by the department, consisting of annual reports, memoirs, bulletins, pamphlets, and volume IV, part F (Marine Diatoms), of the Canadian Arctic Expedition (1913-18); there were issued also sixteen lists of mine operators and mines. Five reports were published in French.

At the end of the fiscal year 1925-26, there were in the hands of the King's Printer eight English reports and two French translations of the Geological Survey, three English reports of the Victoria Memorial Museum, three English reports of the Mines Branch, one English report and a French translation of the Explosives Division, and the French translation of the Annual Report of the Department of Mines for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925. Several reports also were being edited preparatory to dispatch for printing, and several French translations are now nearly ready for the printer.

The following list includes the publications issued by the various branches of the department during the fiscal year 1925-1926, under the supervision of the Editor-in-Chief, and the French publications distributed[1] during that period:

### DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Report No.

#### *English Publications*

2076. *Report of the Department of Mines for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1925;* 75 pages; 4,000 copies; published November 18, 1925.

#### *French Translations*

2054. *Rapport du Ministère des Mines pour l'année financière se terminant le 31 mars, 1924;* 75 pages; 1,000 copies; published May 9, 1925.

### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

#### *English Publications*

2034. *Index to Palæontology (Geological Publications 1847-1916)*—By Frank Nicolas; 383 pages; 1,500 copies; published December 29, 1925.

2052. Memoir 143. Geological Series 124. *North Shore of Lake Huron*—by W. H. Collins; 160 pages; 17 plates; 9 figures; 3 maps; 3,000 copies; published October 30, 1925.

2056. Memoir 145. Geological Series 125. *The Palæozoic Outlier of Lake Timiskaming, Ontario and Quebec*—by G. S. Hume; 129 pages; 16 plates; 7 figures; 2,000 copies; published August 10, 1925.

2061. Memoir 146. Geological Series 126. *Retreat of the Last Ice-sheet in Eastern Canada*—by Ernst Antevs; 142 pages; 19 plates; 37 figures; 2,000 copies; published October 15, 1925.

[1] The distribution of English publications was made as usual by the branches that prepared them.

Report No.

2062. *Economic Minerals of Canada.* (British Empire Exhibition Edition 1925). Pamphlet—by Wyatt Malcolm; 28 pages; 1 plate; 50,000 copies; published June 19, 1925.

2066. *Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the Calendar Year 1924, Part A;* 159 pages; 5 plates; 11 figures; 3 maps; 3,000 copies; published September 8, 1925.

2075. *Economic Minerals of Canada* (New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition Edition 1925). Pamphlet—by Wyatt Malcolm (reprint from No. 2062); 28 pages; 1 plate; 25,000 copies; published September 11, 1925.

2077. *Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the Calendar year 1924, Part B;* 127 pages; 4 plates; 2 figures; 3 maps; 3,000 copies; published March 4, 1926.

## *French Translations*

2067. *Rapport sommaire de la Commission géologique du Ministère des Mines, 1923, Partie C I-II* (extract); 134 pages; 2 plates; 28 figures; 2 maps; 1,000 copies; published March 31, 1926.

### VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM

## *English Publications*

2072. Museum Bulletin No. 40. Biological Series 9. *Birds Collected and Observed during the Cruise of the "Thiepval" in the North Pacific, 1924*—by Hamilton M. Laing; 46 pages; 3 plates; 1 figure; 2,000 copies; published November 28, 1925.

Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-1918[1]: Volume IV: *Botany,* Part F, *Marine Diatoms*—by Albert Mann; 33 pages; 2 plates; 4,500 copies; published November 12, 1925.

### MINES BRANCH

## *English Publications*

592. *Molybdenum: Metallurgy and Uses and the Occurrence, Mining, and Concentration of Its Ores*—by V. L. Eardley-Wilmot; 292 pages; 11 plates; 55 figures; 3 maps; 4,000 copies; published November 30, 1925.

611. *The Mineral Industries of Canada* (British Empire Exhibition Edition 1925)—by A. H. A. Robinson with the co-operation of the Mines Branch staff; 140 pages; 35 plates; 1 map; 13,000 copies; published June 19, 1925.

624. *Catalogue of Mines Branch Publications, with Alphabetical Guide;* 43 pages; 1,500 copies; published November 30, 1925.

642. *Investigations of Mineral Resources and the Mining Industry, 1924;* 118 pages; 5 plates; 7 figures; 4,000 copies; published March 31, 1926.
*Separates:*
*Magnesium Sulphate in B.C.*—by M. F. Goudge; 18 pages; 2 figures; 500 copies; published March 31, 1926.
*Sodium Carbonate in B.C.*—by M. F. Goudge; 21 pages; 5 plates; 1 figure; 500 copies; published March 31, 1926.

643. *Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, 1924;* 115 pages; 6 figures; 4,000 copies; published March 16, 1926.

644. *Investigations of Fuels and Fuel Testing, 1924;* 81 pages; 4 plates; 5 figures; 8 diagrams; 4,000 copies; published March 10, 1926.

645. *Investigations in Ceramics and Road Materials, 1924;* 45 pages; 3,500 copies; published January 15, 1926.

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[1] The Arctic report was published under the supervision of R. M. Anderson, Chief, Biological Division, Victoria Memorial Museum, as general editor of the Arctic Publications Committee.

*Lists of Mine Operators:*

Abrasives in Canada; 1,000 copies; published March 26, 1926.
Asbestos Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published March 26, 1926.
Coal Mines in Canada; 2,000 copies; published November 14, 1925.
Copper and Nickel-Copper Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published July 9, 1925.
Feldspar Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published March 26, 1926.
Gold Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published June 5, 1925.
Graphite Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published March 26, 1926.
Gypsum Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published March 26, 1926.
Iron Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published July 9, 1925.
Magnesium Sulphate, Sodium Carbonate, and Sulphate Operators in Canada; 1,000 copies; published March 26, 1926.
Milling Plants in Canada; 1,000 copies; published March 31, 1926.
Molybdenum, Antimony, and Tungsten Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published July 9, 1925.
Quartz (Silica) Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published March 26, 1926.
Silver Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published July 9, 1925.
Silver-lead-zinc Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published July 9, 1925.
Talc and Soapstone Mines in Canada; 1,000 copies; published March 26, 1926.

## EXPLOSIVES DIVISION

### *English Publications*

15. *Annual Report of the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines for the Calendar Year 1924;* 22 pages; 2,000 copies; published April 24, 1925.

17. *The Storage of Explosives.* Pamphlet—by Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie; 21 pages; 6 figures; 5,000 copies; published February 19, 1926.

### *French Translations*

16. *Rapport annuel de la Division des Explosifs du ministère des Mines pour l'année civile 1924;* 23 pages; 1,000 copies; published October 15, 1925.

## DOMINION FUEL BOARD

### *English Publications*

Card—*How to Burn Coke.* 1st edition; 100,000 copies; published January 14, 1926; 2nd edition: 50,000 copies; published February 20, 1926.

### *French Translations*

Card—*Comment Brûler le Coke.* 1st edition; 30,000 copies; published January 30, 1926; 2nd edition; 20,000 copies; published February 20, 1926.

6. *Le Coke comme combustible de ménage dans le Canada central*—by J. L. Landt; 149 pages; 51 plates; 18 figures; 1,500 copies; published November 10, 1925.

## DISTRIBUTION OF FRENCH PUBLICATIONS

The French publications of the Department of Mines, including those of the Geological Survey, the Mines Branch, and the Explosives Division, are distributed by the Editorial Division of the Department, the distribution being under the direct supervision of P. E. Levesque. During the fiscal year 1925-26, 7,621 copies were distributed in Canada and foreign countries, as follows: 1,894 addresses on the mailing lists, through the Printing Bureau Distribution Office; 3,327 copies in compliance with written or personal requests, distributed from our Distribution Office; and approximately 2,400 copies of the publications issued by the Explosives Division and the Dominion Fuel Board were sent by these offices to their correspondents.

# ACCOUNTING DIVISION

## ACCOUNTANT'S STATEMENT

*P. R. Marshall*

The funds available for the work and the expenditure of the Department of Mines for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, were:

| — | Grant | Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | Total |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| DEPARTMENT— | | | |
| Amounts voted by Parliament | 104,339 00 | | |
| Civil Government salaries | | 71,054 67 | |
| Grant to Imperial Institute | | 12,848 00 | |
| Expenses of Explosives Division | | 6,517 99 | |
| Civil Government contingencies | | 4,670 11 | |
| Grant to Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy | | 3,000 00 | |
| | | | 98,090 77 |
| Balance unexpended and lapsed | | | 6,248 23 |
| GEOLOGICAL SURVEY— | | | |
| Amounts voted by Parliament | 613,255 00 | | |
| Civil Government salaries | | 274,360 60 | |
| Explorations, surveys, and investigations | | 197,024 89 | |
| Publication of reports and maps | | 55,000 00 | |
| Wages | | 24,920 67 | |
| Sundry printing and stationery | | 15,891 31 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 7,623 48 | |
| Instruments and repairs | | 6,163 71 | |
| Specimens for Museum | | 2,999 03 | |
| Photographic supplies | | 1,707 36 | |
| Miscellaneous gratuities | | 1,550 00 | |
| Laboratory | | 961 88 | |
| International Geological Congress | | 225 00 | |
| Advances 1925–26 to be accounted for in 1926–27 | | 2,466 51 | |
| | | | 590,894 44 |
| Balance unexpended and lapsed | | | 22,360 56 |
| MINES BRANCH— | | | |
| Amounts voted by Parliament | 445,105 00 | | |
| Civil Government salaries | | 158,676 38 | |
| Expenses of fuel testing plant and laboratory | | 55,063 17 | |
| Expenses of ore dressing and metallurgical laboratories | | 46,816 31 | |
| Investigation of mineral resources and deposits | | 27,745 68 | |
| Expenses of Dominion Fuel Board | | 25,805 41 | |
| Publication of reports and maps | | 15,797 05 | |
| Wages | | 12,228 30 | |
| Sundry printing and stationery | | 9,730 22 | |
| Ceramic and structural materials laboratories | | 7,168 88 | |
| Chemical laboratory | | 6,293 25 | |
| Compassionate allowance to widow of the late Harold Kohl | | 3,000 00 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 2,694 95 | |
| Miscellaneous gratuities | | 530 00 | |
| Compensation to J. H. Fortune for quarters vacated | | 333 30 | |
| | | | 371,882 90 |
| Balance unexpended and lapsed | | | 73,222 10 |
| Forward | | | |
| ASSAY OFFICE— | | | |
| Amount voted by Parliament | 26,000 00 | | |
| Earnings | 1,175 35 | | |
| Salaries of staff | | 16,580 00 | |
| Express charges on bullion | | 2,994 96 | |
| Contingencies | | 2,253 26 | |
| Assayers supplies | | 1,374 83 | |
| Fuel, power, and light | | 1,236 81 | |
| Premium on bonds | | 412 50 | |
| Electric burglar alarm service | | 360 00 | |
| | | | 25,212 36 |
| Balance unexpended and lapsed | | | 1,962 99 |
| | 1,189,874 35 | | 1,189,874 35 |

## *Summary*

| — | | Grant | Expenditure | Grant not used |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Civil Government salaries | | 531,670 00 | 504,091 65 | 27,578 35 |
| Department | | 32,549 00 | 27,036 10 | 5,512 90 |
| Geological Survey | | 3,180 00 | 314,983 84 | 3,016 16 |
| Mines Branch | | 275,400 00 | 209,676 52 | 65,723 48 |
| Assay Office | $ 26,000 00 | 27,175 35 | 25,212 36 | 1,962 99 |
| Earnings | 1,175 35 | | | |
| Miscellaneous gratuities | | 2,080 00 | 2,080 00 | |
| Compassionate allowance to widow of late Harold Kohl | | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | |
| | | 1,189,874 35 | 1,086,080 47 | 103,793 88 |

## *Casual Revenue*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales of equipment, explosives permits, publications, school collections, etc. | $ 4,407 35 |
| Profit from sale of bullion | 2,560 23 |
| Advances from 1924–25 accounted for in 1925–26 | 380 76 |
| Drawback on alcohol | 317 37 |
| Fines for violation of Explosives Act | 105 00 |
| | $ 7,770 71 |

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# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

## YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

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# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

1925-1926

---

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.L., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency a report of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

The work of the department was carried out in a most satisfactory and efficient manner, and there will be found included herein a summary of the operations of the different branches of the department, all of which is laid before Your Excellency under their respective headings.

The legislation affecting the department during the period consisted of:—

Chapter 3, 15-16 George V, intituled "An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act." (Assented to June 12, 1925.)

Chapter 9, 15-16 George V, intituled "An Act to amend the Dairy Produce Act." (Assented to June 12, 1925.)

Chapter 15, 15-16 George V, intituled "An Act to amend the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923." (Assented to June 12, 1925.)

Chapter 17, 15-16 George V, intituled "An Act to amend the Meat and Canned Foods Act." (Assented to June 12, 1925.)

Chapter 40, 15-16 George V, intituled "An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act, 1914." (Assented to June 27, 1925.)

Chapter 44, 15-16 George V, intituled "An Act to amend the Fruit Act." (Assented to June 27, 1925.)

By Order in Council P.C. 967 of June 22, 1925, the regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act were amended, in order to prohibit the importation of peaches and peach stock from certain of the United States where the presence of the Oriental Peach Moth had been discovered.

By Order in Council P.C. 1296 of July 30, 1925, the regulations under the Dairy Produce Act were amended in order to deal with butter that has been cut or moulded into blocks, and also to provide that no grade be given to butter on which mould has appeared.

By Order in Council P.C. 1821 the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act were amended in order to require the marking of the net weight on all containers of meats and meat food products. Two other orders, P.C. 2212 of December 21, 1925, and P.C. 63 of January 20, 1926, made slight changes in the effective date of this new regulation in regard to various types of container.

By Order in Council P.C. 1984 of November 13, 1925, the restricted tuberculosis free area at Carman, Manitoba, was extended by the addition of three additional townships.

By Order in Council P.C. 1295 of August 24, 1925, the province of Prince Edward Island was declared a tuberculosis free restricted area.

By Order in Council P.C. 187 of February 15, 1926, a certain area in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia was declared a tuberculosis free restricted area.

By Order in Council P.C. 374 of March 17, 1926, the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act were amended in order to place further safeguards against the sale of immature calves for human consumption.

## DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND STATIONS

On the whole the agricultural season of 1925 was an excellent one. Although growth was retarded by the cold weather in spring an excellent recovery was made in June with warmer weather and an ample supply of moisture. In most parts of the Dominion excellent yields were obtained but some of the grain graded tough due to the wet weather in October. The total value of all field crops in 1925 is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at $1,153,394,900, as compared with $995,235,900 in 1924.

AREAS AND ESTIMATES OF YIELD AND VALUE OF FIELD CROPS, 1925

| Crop | Area | Yield per acre | Total Yield | Weight per measured bushel | Average price per bushel | Total value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | acres | bush. | bush. | lbs. | $ | $ |
| Fall wheat | 793,819 | 30·0 | 23,779,700 | 60·39 | 1·21 | 28,867,500 |
| Spring wheat | 21,178,913 | 18·3 | 387,596,000 | 59·70 | 1·11 | 430,281,700 |
| All wheat | 21,972,732 | 18·7 | 411,375,700 | 59·78 | 1·12 | 459,149,200 |
| Oats | 14,672,320 | 35·0 | 513,384,000 | 35·75 | 0·39 | 201,050,600 |
| Barley | 4,075,995 | 27·6 | 112,668,300 | 47·75 | 0·51 | 57,820,100 |
| Rye | 852,357 | 16·1 | 13,688,500 | 55·25 | 0·71 | 9,721,800 |
| Peas | 182,951 | 18·6 | 3,410,700 | 59·73 | 1·65 | 5,616,400 |
| Beans | 81,466 | 18·4 | 1,500,700 | 59·46 | 2·58 | 3,876,600 |
| Buckwheat | 464,693 | 22·5 | 10,448,800 | 47·35 | 0·85 | 8,880,600 |
| Mixed grains | 888,962 | 38·6 | 34,301,000 | 43·26 | 0·64 | 21,900,900 |
| Flax | 1,128,100 | 8·2 | 9,297,100 | 55·63 | 1·99 | 18,462,500 |
| Corn for husking | 238,767 | 44·2 | 10,564,300 | 54·19 | 0·94 | 9,938,700 |
| | | cwt. | cwt. | | per cwt. | |
| Potatoes | 545,891 | 77·6 | 42,379,900 | ..... | 1·97 | 83,614,900 |
| Turnips, mangels, etc | 204,376 | 180·4 | 36,868,000 | ..... | 0·57 | 20,964,400 |
| | | tons | tons | | per ton | |
| Hay and clover | 10,097,042 | 1·60 | 16,141,200 | ..... | 10·20 | 164,585,400 |
| Fodder corn | 641,119 | 8·47 | 5,428,700 | ..... | 4·28 | 23,260,100 |
| Sugar beets | 43,418 | 10·55 | 458,200 | ..... | 6·08 | 2,784,900 |
| Alfalfa | 655,567 | 2·50 | 1,640,200 | ..... | 12·64 | 20,730,800 |

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN THE DOMINION, 1921–25

| — | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horses | 3,813,921 | 3,648,871 | 3,530,641 | 3,588,788 | 3,544,041 |
| Milch cows | 3,737,832 | 3,745,804 | 3,659,365 | 3,726,985 | 3,830,175 |
| Other cattle | 6,469,273 | 5,974,065 | 5,586,866 | 5,733,851 | 5,477,123 |
| Sheep | 3,675,857 | 3,263,525 | 2,753,860 | 2,684,743 | 2,755,556 |
| Swine | 3,854,895 | 3,915,684 | 4,405,316 | 5,069,181 | 4,426,148 |

In addition to the regular three issues of Seasonable Hints and the sending out of several hundred press articles, the following bulletins, pamphlets and circulars were issued during the year:—

BULLETINS, NEW SERIES

No. 1. Poultry Feeds and Feeding (reprint).
No. 51. Tomato Diseases.
No. 54. Alfalfa in Manitoba.
No. 55. Cultivation of the Apple in Canada.
No. 56. Fourth and Fifth Canadian National Egg Laying Contests.
No. 58. A Survey of Canadian Plants in Relation to their Environment.
No. 60. Annual Flowers, with list of Varieties for Special Purposes.
No. 62. Shipping Cattle to Britain.

PAMPHLETS, NEW SERIES

No. 51. Heating Appliances for Flue Curing Tobacco.
No. 56. Sweet Clover, Results of Experiments at Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.
No. 61. Potash in Agriculture.
No. 68. Production des Plants de Tabac.

CIRCULARS, NEW SERIES

No. 38. Flowers for the Prairie Home.
No. 42. Improving Incubation by Increasing Humidity.

Following will be found a brief review of the work carried on throughout the Dominion Experimental Farms System during the past year. An Experimental Fox Ranch has been established at Summerside, P.E.I., and experimental work is now under way. As the work progresses it is hoped that it will prove of great value in helping solve the problems of the silver fox industry in Canada.

## Division of Animal Husbandry

*Horses.*—Breeding work is confined to Clydesdales. Of the four foals raised this year, two were sired by the imported horse "Sandy Mac," donated to the Experimental Farms by Sir James Calder, Bart., in 1924. This horse has developed well and his foals give excellent promise of developing into typical heavy draft horses. No trouble has been experienced with navel-ill in the foals, possibly due to the fact that potassium iodide was administered to the in-foal mares during their gestation period.

*Cattle.*—Two experimental shipments of steers were made to Britain. In all seven shipments have been made and an interim report on the results obtained to date has been prepared and will be ready for distribution shortly. It will appear as Bulletin No. 62, New Series, entitled, "Shipping Cattle to Britain". The herds of Ayrshire, Holstein, and Jersey cattle continue to show considerable improvement. The bulls heading the various herds are of exceptionally good quality. As a result, good progress is being made in breeding up the herds, and, in addition, a large number of bulls of exceptionally high merit are being distributed throughout the country.

Experimental work included a number of feeding tests and pasture experiments.

*Sheep.*—Cross breeding experiments with Leicesters and Shropshires are being continued. The health of the mature flock has been excellent but lambing results during the past season were adversely affected by the fact that a number of lambs were dead or weak at birth, and several were affected with goitre. As a preventive to further occurrence of goitre adequate doses of potassium iodide have been used.

*Swine.*—The herds of pure-bred Yorkshire and Berkshire swine now number 210 head. Evidence concerning the good breeding qualities of stock from this herd has come from many quarters, and the demand for breeding stock is very heavy. A number of breeding and feeding experiments were conducted, and further investigations into the character and causes of soft pork have been undertaken in co-operation with the Division of Chemistry.

In the dairy considerable time has been devoted to cheese making, particularly in the way of perfecting and popularizing certain varieties. Meilleur cheese, originated in the Farm dairy, is now being manufactured commercially.

## Division of Field Husbandry

In spite of a cool, backward spring the largest yields of grain which have ever been produced on the Central Experimental Farm were grown in 1925. The weather in July was particularly favourable for the production of cereals, being cool and moist, and as July is the month when grain fills in this locality, this factor was probably more responsible than any other for the large grain yields. Alfalfa is the largest yielding hay crop grown on the Central Experimental Farm, and is easily grown on soils which are suited to it. It has been demonstrated that Canadian-grown alfalfa seed gives very much better results than are obtained from imported seed. In comparing sunflowers with corn for silage at the Experimental Farm over a period of four years on both sandy loam and heavy clay, it has been found that on sandy soil corn gives a yield of actual dry matter slightly larger than that of sunflowers, and in view of the fact that corn is easier to handle when ensiling and also owing to the slightly superior quality of the silage made from corn it is preferred to sunflowers wherever it will grow satisfactorily. However, on heavy clay, sunflowers have given materially larger dry matter yields than corn, and on such land are to be preferred over corn. Potatoes were the most profitable crop grown this season, giving a net profit of $214.71 per acre, due to the high market price prevailing in 1925.

Useful data on the operating costs of farm machinery have been collected from all over the Dominion. Trials were also made with a number of new machines. Particular mention might be made of a combination corn binder and silage cutter. While this machine has not yet been tried sufficiently to warrant any definite statement regarding its value as compared with the present method of ensiling corn, the indications are very promising.

Experiments have been carried on for many years to learn the best methods of applying farm manure, and to test the value of commercial fertilizers as compared with that of manure. Rotation and cultural experiments have also been conducted. On poor soils the value of legumes is very marked, indicating that on such land rotations should include legumes frequently.

Throughout most parts of the Prairie Provinces of Canada the lack of sufficient moisture is the most important factor limiting the yields of crops. Experiments are now being conducted on the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Sask., to learn the best means of conserving and utilizing soil moisture.

In addition to conducting experiments on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the Field Husbandry Division co-operates with the staffs of the branch Farms in planning field husbandry experiments and in interpreting the results.

## Division of Horticulture

The breeding of new varieties of fruits continues to be an important feature of the work. Good progress has been made in developing varieties of apples suited to the widely varying Canadian conditions. The early varieties have proven particularly satisfactory, the Melba, a summer apple as good as the McIntosh in quality, being the most popular so far. A special effort is being made to obtain hardier and better winter sorts and some 300 of the longer-keeping varieties are now under test.

With pears some promising crosses are being propagated with a view to obtaining hardier and better blight-resistant varieties.

So far there are no really satisfactory hardy cherries, but selections are being made from one of the most promising hardy wild species, sometimes called Nanking cherry, for larger size and better quality.

The hybrids between the native American species and the Japanese plum have given some useful plums for Eastern Canada where the European or domestic plum cannot be grown successfully.

A spineless gooseberry is one of the promising small fruits discovered in the Horticultural Division, and further experiments are being conducted with blueberries.

Studies in pollination were continued to gain further information on varieties of apples which were self-sterile, self-fertile, or which would not fertilize one another. Investigations in regard to runner formation and fertilizing of the strawberry have shown that the earlier the runners root the larger will be the crowns, and when nitrate of soda is used as a fertilizer the best results are obtained when it is applied during the month of September.

In vegetable gardening the aim is to develop extra early strains of all kinds of staple vegetables and good results have been obtained.

The erection of the new greenhouse has enabled the division to greatly extend the work under glass. The relative merits of different varieties of flowers have been determined, the work in vegetable forcing has been enlarged and several promising types of head lettuce, cucumbers, and tomatoes have been developed.

## Cereal Division

Two of the more important phases of the work of the Cereal Division are the creation, or isolation, and the development of superior varieties or strains of wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, field peas, field beans, hemp, and flax, and the production and development in commercial quantities of Elite Stock seed of registerable varieties of the above mentioned crops.

New varieties are produced chiefly through the artificial crossing of carefully chosen varieties, performed in each case with a specific object in view. Combinations resulting from this work are sent to different Branch Farms for propagation and selection, thus making it possible to have under investigation a much greater number of forms and to this extent increasing the chances of isolating superior new varieties. Owing to its relatively high importance hard spring wheat is receiving the greatest attention, although a considerable amount of work is being done with the other field crops.

During the past season the Dominion Experimental Farms have placed on the market, for the first time, several thousand bushels of a new variety of wheat called Garnet and several hundred bushels of a variety of field peas called McKay. The performance of these two varieties, to date, would seem to justify the hope that they may prove to be exceedingly valuable contributions to Canadian agriculture.

Special consideration has been given to the breeding and development of varieties of wheat which not only yield good returns of grain of good milling

quality but are capable of withstanding attacks of stem rust. This problem is being attacked jointly by the Cereal Division and the Division of Botany in co-operation with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The propagation of Elite Stock seed of approved varieties of field crops is an important undertaking in which the division co-operates with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Valuable information is being accumulated regarding equipment for cleaning seed, and costs of operation, and in addition thereto excellent service is being rendered seed growers in this district by operating a modern seed cleaning plant.

Other work carried on by the division includes local variety testing, licensing new varieties under the Canada Seed Act, 1923, investigation of Elite Stock seed, investigations of farmers' seed stocks, and the investigation of special problems.

### Division of Forage Plants

The activities of this division include variety tests, breeding of improved strains, classification of forage crops, and turf grass and range improvement.

One hundred and ten lots of red clover from different sources have been tested, and, with few exceptions, results have shown conclusively that, for Canadian seeding, Canadian grown red clover seed is the only safe seed to use. Variety tests have also been conducted with corn, sunflowers, soya beans and field roots. Some very encouraging results were obtained from tests of rape, kale, and pasture cabbage. Replicated plots of millets and mixtures of millets and other crops gave excellent results.

Two hundred and fifty inbred strains of corn were planted at Harrow, Ont., in 1925, for further inbreeding, and in addition a large number of cross pollinations were made between different types of corn to secure information regarding the most profitable hybrid combinations for growing in the shorter seasoned sections of Canada.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the classification of Canadian-grown types of corn and field roots.

During the past season a drying oven was perfected which is capable of handling 200 full-sized shrinkage samples per day. The use of this together with a rapid weighing Dayton scale and tables which have been compiled for shortening the various computations resulted in a great saving of time in making absolute dry matter determinations.

Comprehensive tests are under way to determine the relative value of different turf grass mixtures and of the individual strains of the vegetatively propagated creeping bent grasses. A program of investigations has been worked out in connection with range improvement on the prairies.

### Poultry Division

With favourable seasons, good production, and prices on the whole steady and reasonably high, the past year was a very satisfactory one for Canadian poultry.

Poultry work in general has progressed quite satisfactorily throughout the Farms system and each year better work is being accomplished on the branch Farms.

Better breeding has had much to do with the high official production that is becoming more common in Canada. At the Agassiz Contest out of 450 birds competing 19 passed the 300 egg mark and of these the Exxperimental Farm produced three with records of 332, 321, and 311 respectively. Similar advancement is being made in the general improvement of the Farm flocks, as a whole, by careful trap nesting, selecting and mating.

The experimental work of this division is essentially practical in its nature and application; it is designed primarily to help solve the problems with which

the farmer or poultryman is faced. The different phases of breeding, incubation, brooding, rearing, feeding for egg production, and preserving and storing eggs all have their part in the program of experimental work, together with the increasingly important subject of poultry diseases.

Thirteen egg laying contests are being operated by this Division. Of these 12 are provincial and one is open.

Work in connection with the investigation of poultry diseases is carried on in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch.

A considerable amount of poultry survey work and co-operative work with and through existing agencies has been done in the province of Quebec with excellent results.

Other activities include demonstrations at fairs and picnics, short course lectures, personal visits to farms for special purposes, such as flock culling, etc. As usual close co-operation was maintained with the Illustration Stations.

## Division of Chemistry

There is an increasing demand from farmers for information and advice from this division, and the service rendered is proving a valuable factor towards more rational and profitable methods in Canadian agriculture. During the past year 5,073 samples were received and reported on. Among these were samples of soils, well waters, manures and fertilizers, etc., sent in by farmers.

The examination and analysis of soils has proved of value in the planning of methods for the improvement of soils.

Investigational work with commercial fertilizers, manure, and soil amendments forms an important part of the division's activities, both at Ottawa and all branch Farms.

Considerable work has been done with forage crops and feeding stuffs in order to ascertain their composition and nutritive value. Some of this work was of particular value as an aid in computing rations used in feeding experiments conducted by the Animal Husbandy Division.

An analysis of the official grades of wheat of the crop of 1924 and of the flours therefrom as milled by the Cereal Division revealed the fact that there is no direct correlation between grade and protein content. A study has also been made of the influence of environment, and of previous cropping and summer fallowing, on the protein content of wheat.

The investigation of insecticides and fungicides carried on in co-operation with the Entomological Branch is yielding valuable results.

An examination of sprayed apples for arsenic furnished satisfactory evidence that the large proportion of Canadian apples is free from arsenic and in cases where arsenic was detected the quantity was negligible.

A considerable amount of preliminary work to serve as a foundation for advanced investigation into the character and causes of "soft" pork has been accomplished.

Problems in connection with the water supplies of fish hatcheries have been studied with useful results. Advice has also been given with respect to the safe location of rural water supplies and results are to be observed in a greater interest in and care of the farm water supply.

## Division of Botany

With branch laboratories extending from coast to coast this division is in a position to quickly take up and investigate problems of local importance, and to render assistance to the individual farmer by direct contact, as well as by correspondence.

In the sphere of economic botany, especially in regard to weed survey of the Dominion, great progress has been made. A bulletin has been prepared dealing with a survey of Canadian plants in relation to their environment, which, it is hoped, will greatly assist in work of an educational nature.

A thoroughly equipped and well staffed Rust Research Laboratory has been established by the Department at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, and is now operating under the direction of Dr. D. L. Bailey. The work is carried on in closest co-operation with the Dominion Cerealist and excellent progress is being made.

Work in connection with the control of diseases affecting orchards and orchard crops is carried on at the laboratories at Kentville, N.S., St. Catharines, Ont., and Summerland, B.C. The spraying service inaugurated throughout the Niagara peninsula by the St. Catharines laboratory has been of very considerable benefit to the fruit growers. At Summerland special attention has been given to the physiological troubles such as Jonathan breakdown, corky core, bitter pit, and other widespread injuries.

The work of seed potato certification is making continued progress. Indications point to the probable sale in the United States markets of approximately half a million bushels of Canadian certified seed potatoes of the 1925 crop.

### ECONOMIC FIBRE PRODUCTION

This year variety tests and dates of seeding tests of both flax and hemp were carried on at the Central Farm, Ottawa, and at ten of the branch Farms. Flax has so far received the most attention, but recent experiments indicate that hemp may be a more profitable crop than flax and it is more easily handled. However, while our climate is favourable for producing hemp for fibre, the growing season, in most districts, is not long enough to fully mature the seed.

During the year two small demonstration mills were installed, one at Fredericton, N.B., the other at Lennoxville, P.Q., and in co-operation with the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia a commercial mill was installed at Lunenburg. This mill handled the flax grown by twenty farmers in Lenenburg county and while complete returns are not yet available indications are that the years' operations will prove successful even though growing conditions were below normal.

In the district around Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere there is a revival of interest in the growing of flax for making of home spun linen. This to a certain extent is due to the efforts of the Fibre Division.

Experiments in growing hemp on irrigated land at Tilley, Alta., gave very satisfactory results, and the test carried out at Harrow, Ont., was also very encouraging. An extensive series of experiments is being conducted at those two Farms which are equipped with machinery for handling flax and hemp.

### Bacteriology

The major work of this division consists of experimental research and the investigation of problems of a bacteriological nature. It also renders valuable service to the farming community by making bacteriological examinations of samples submitted by farmers themselves and by the other divisions and the various branch Farms. During the year 184 samples were submitted for analysis and reported on. These consisted of water from farm wells, milk and other dairy products, canned foodstuffs, soils, soil cultures and miscellaneous samples. Close co-operation with the Division of Chemistry is maintained.

During the year 4,156 nitro-cultures were supplied to farmers for the inoculation of legume seed; of this number 2,704 were for alfalfa inoculation. Of 309 reports received covering the seasons 1924-25, 79 per cent indicated a definite benefit obtained through inoculation, and where alfalfa was grown for the first time 82 per cent of the reports were favourable.

An extensive series of experiments was also undertaken with soil cultures which have appeared on the market under various trade names. The types of bacteria occurring in frozen soil were the subject of a special study. Considerable useful data have been obtained from tests undertaken for the purpose of considering the feasibility of inoculating legume seed held in storage; and laboratory studies of the organism causing American Foulbrood in bees are being continued. Special investigations also were undertaken in co-operation with the Cereal and Horticultural Divisions.

### Tobacco Division

The growing season of 1925 was, on the whole, favourable to tobacco. Seedlings were early, but dry weather in some sections cut down the yields, and a cool wet autumn delayed curing in the barns and caused a preponderance of dark colours. Mid October frosts caused considerable damage to hanging tobacco in the curing barns in the Quebec districts and in a lesser degree to the standing tobacco in Ontario. The market was good for both Ontario and Quebec tobaccos. In Ontario the Flue-cured type averaged 33 cents per pound, Burley 22 cents, Green River 23 cents, and dark Flue cured 28 cents, while Quebec tobaccos averaged 20 cents.

A field survey was again made in the growing districts. One thousand nine hundred and nineteen growers were visited in Ontario and two thousand two hundred and sixty-five in Quebec. Encouraging results have been secured with root rot resistant strains of the cigar leaf and White Burley varieties.

In addition to the detailed experimental work carried on at Ottawa, Harrow, Ont., and Farnham, Que., variety and cost of production tests were initiated at widely separated points throughout the Dominion. In only one new district, the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, were outstanding results secured. If conditions warrant expansion into new areas far removed from the present growing districts, the Okanagan Valley should be regarded as a possible future source of supply.

A representative display of Canadian tobaccos was exhibited at Wembley, and at the International Tobacco Exhibition at Olympia, London, England. As a concrete result of these efforts, and with the marked preference granted Empire-grown tobaccos, in addition to firms already in the field, four reliable and experienced companies have constructed packing plants or established trade connections in Canada during the summer of 1925 with the primary purpose of exporting leaf tobacco.

### Bee Division

While the white honey crop in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces was light owing to bad weather conditions during the spring and early summer, in most other parts of the Dominion a fairly good crop of honey was harvested.

The experiment of testing out Carniolan versus Italian bees for honey production was continued with four colonies of each race under identical conditions. The result was slightly in favour of the Italians which gave an average of 225 pounds per colony as against 206 pounds 5 ounces per colony for the Carniolans. Tests of the egg laying capacity of queen bees showed that on the average young queens reach their maximum egg production earlier in the season than do older queens, indicating the desirability of heading colonies with young queens in order to have a maximum number of bees ready for field work at the beginning of the main honey flow. The work of breeding queens from selected stock and obtaining controlled mating was continued at Ottawa and Kapuskasing, one hundred and eighty-seven being successfully mated and distributed to various branch Farms.

In testing metal combs with wax combs results obtained so far indicate that metal combs are readily accepted by the bees when placed in the supers, but not when placed in brood chambers unless they are first drawn in supers.

Further work was done in an effort to determine the value of honey bees as agents in the cross pollinating of fruit, and tests were also made with various types of hives.

### Division of Illustration Stations

This division co-operates with farmers in districts remote from the Experimental Farms and disseminates in a practical, demonstrational form, the results of the experiments and researches as made available by the Experimental Farms themselves. During the past year agricultural extension work has been conducted on 142 of these stations. The growing of crops for seed purposes is becoming an important part of the work and surplus seed from these crops is sold to farmers in the district. Competitive crop growing tests were also conducted with a view to popularizing the growth of certain crops. Field demonstrations in the use of commercial fertilizers, alone and in combination with farm manure, have been conducted in order to determine the most suitable fertilizers to use on farms where the supply of farm manure is insufficient to promote satisfactory crop growth. A great deal of attention has also been given to the breeding, feeding, and housing of poultry with the result that there is a noticeable improvement in the standard of poultry kept in the districts surrounding the Illustration Stations.

Co-operative field trials were conducted at Fort St. John, in the Peace River District, British Columbia, and also in that part of Manitoba served by the Hudsons Bay railroad, in order to determine the agricultural possibilities of these districts. At the latter place the results from the first year's work are encouraging but the data available are insufficient to draw definite conclusions.

### Extension and Publicity

The work of this division is chiefly to convey to the public, and more particularly to farmers, horticulturists and poultrymen, some of the results of the experimental and research work carried out on the Experimental Farms, by means of educational exhibits, lectures, lantern slides, collecting and editing press articles for distribution to newspapers and periodicals, etc. Other work includes the editing of reports, bulletins, pamphlets and other publications of the Experimental Farms, the assembling and preparation of material for "Seasonable Hints", and the supervision of a central bureau of lantern slides for loaning. During the year exhibits were sent to 146 agricultural, poultry and other shows, and the Chief of the Division addressed a number of meetings on topics relating to the activities of the Dominion Experimental Farms. One hundred and ninety-seven articles were sent out to some 800 English and French newspapers and periodicals and practically every part of the Dominion is reached by this means. As evidence of the increasing popularity of "Seasonable Hints" it might be mentioned that an edition of 389,500 copies of the issue for March, 1926, was necessary to meet requirements.

### Other Activities

Apart from the work carried on by the various divisions already mentioned there are many other activities at the Central Farm. Particular mention might be made of the draughting room where in addition to preparing plans and specifications for new buildings to be erected on the Experimental Farms themselves, a good deal of assistance and advice is given to farmers on the construction and repair of farm buildings. During the year 32 sets of plans were drawn, consisting almost entirely of plans for branch Farm buildings. Free distribution is made of sets of stock plans of all sizes and types of farm buildings, and during the year 1,258 sets of blueprints were sent out.

## Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The weather during the past season was favourable for growing crops, but continued wet weather during the harvest period made the harvesting of both hay and grain crops very difficult. The precipitation during the growing months was above normal. Crops on the whole were slightly above average, though cereals suffered somewhat as a result of the continued wet weather.

The Ayrshire dairy herd, headed by the bull Ottawa Lord Kyle 8th, No. 81916, was accredited on March 19, 1923, and has successfully passed all tuberculin tests since that date. Some excellent milk records have been made and a number of steer feeding experiments are under way. Three spring litters of Yorkshire pigs were raised this year, and a number of these were sold for breeding purposes.

Poultry breeding experiments are being conducted with a view of not only increasing egg production, but also increasing the size of the eggs produced. The marked increase in the yearly average production per bird in the Egg Laying Contests largely reflects the energetic, educational poultry campaign that is being conducted by the Experimental Farm.

Variety and strain tests were made with forage crops and cereals. Co-operative tests were conducted by a number of farmers under the supervision of Farm officers for the purpose of inquiring into the feasibility of growing beets for sugar production. Results obtained are encouraging and the work is being continued. The experimental work with fertilizers is also being continued.

## Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, P.E.I.

Construction work on this ranch commenced on August 31, 1925, and the ranch was occupied, although not entirely completed, during the first week in October.

Previously, experimental work and the study of nutritional problems connected with the raising of silver foxes in captivity had been carried on by the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, at the Experimental Fox Ranch, Hull. After the experimental work had been in progress for two years it became obvious that the conditions and location of the ranch at Hull were not suitable for the purpose and the establishment was closed. In August, 1925, at a conference between the Directors of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association and representatives of the Experimental Farms Branch, an understanding was arrived at regarding the plans and conditions under which an experimental ranch should be established which were incorporated into the agreement that has subsequently been signed by the Association and the Department of Agriculture.

Much credit is due this Association for their generous contribution in land, animals and buildings, and for their active support in the establishment of this ranch.

The ranch at the present time contains thirty-five breeding pens, thirty-five male pens fully equipped, two large exercising pens, and one trap pen, and there are thirty-five female and forty male foxes. Some of the experimental work was initiated in October, and an extensive program has been planned for the breeding season of 1926, including breeding and feeding experiments, and a study of the factors influencing the production of good colour, and the growth and texture of fur in silver foxes.

Now that a beginning has been made, it is expected that, as the work progresses, valuable assistance will be given to the silver fox industry in Canada.

## Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.

Seeding operations were delayed by heavy rains, but were general by May 20. Notwithstanding unfavourable weather experienced in June, August and September, hay and grain yielded above average, but the quality was only fair. Root crops gave an excellent yield but silage crops were poor.

The entire herd of pure-bred Guernseys and grade Ayrshire, and Holstein cattle has passed its fifth consecutive clean test for tuberculosis. Very marked progress has been made in the breeding work during the past year. Twenty steers fed during 1924-25 and shipped to England on April 1, 1925, made a very good showing with an average profit over feed costs of $16.62 per steer. With swine special attention is being given to the development of select bacon type of hogs for breeding purposes. A flock of pure-bred Shropshire sheep is also maintained.

In field husbandry work 203 cultural plots were conducted and valuable data collected on different methods of cultivating the soils for main farm crops, average yields, costs of production, and cost of renewing marsh lands.

Variety tests with cereals and forage crops were continued.

Unfavourable weather conditions affected the fruit crop, but strawberries and bush fruits gave good yields. Cultural work with different varieties of vegetables was continued and good progress has been made in developing a high-yielding, disease-free strain of Irish Cobbler potatoes.

With poultry very satisfactory progress has been made in the pedigree breeding work and careful selection of breeding stock is being made in order to increase the weight of eggs. Another successful year in poultry contest and registration work has been experienced.

Experiments were continued to determine the value of different fertilizer formulae for potatoes, and the relative value of various soil amendments.

## Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.

Spring was late but weather conditions from May until the end of August were favourable to all crops. However, lack of sunshine in September followed by an unusually cold, wet October was not conducive to the best colouring and maturity of the fruit crop.

With the exception of bush fruits and strawberries, the fruit crop was heavy. Numerous cultural and varietal tests with vegetables have been carried out, and particular attention was given the control of insect pests and diseases of vegetable crops.

Work with forage crops consisted of tests of different varieties of roots, corn, and sunflowers, and of different strains of clovers.

Variety tests of different grains were made on fairly large plots. Victory oats has given the largest yield in field work, but Alaska oats would seem to be valuable for the man who has considerable orchard as it yields well, and can be harvested before the rush of apple gathering begins.

Field husbandry work included tests to obtain reliable conclusions as to crop production costs. Extensive fertilizer experiments were also carried out. The work was planned so as to secure as much information as possible for both the general farmer and the orchardist.

Encouraging results have been obtained from the plots of flax and hemp.

A further experimental shipment of steers was made to England.

The experimental work with poultry is along the lines of breeding, feeding, housing and general management methods. The apiary at the Station comprises forty-four colonies, and in addition there are four out-apiaries of eight colonies each.

Exhibits from this Station were shown at different points in the province, and the superintendent and his assistants delivered addresses on farm topics. The farmers in the surrounding districts are showing increasing interest in the work on the Illustration Stations which are supervised by the superintendent.

Close co-operation is maintained between the Station and the Plant Pathological Laboratory which was established here this year.

### Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B.

The dairy herd at this Station has been fully accredited since February 16, 1923; it comprises Holsteins, Ayrshires and dual purpose Shorthorns. Breeding and feeding tests are carried on, and some promising bull calves were disposed of to farmers. A flock of thirty-eight pure-bred Shropshire sheep and a herd of swine consisting of eight pure-bred Yorkshire sows and the boar, Rogersfield Wonder, are kept, and with these breeding and feeding experiments are conducted.

Field husbandry work includes a comprehensive series of crop rotation experiments, as well as experiments in testing rates and dates of seeding, yield, and costs of production of various crops. Problems relating to fertilizers are given special attention.

Horticultural work consisted of spraying and dusting, cultural, fertilizer and variety experiments. In the orchard a number of undesirable varieties of apples have been replaced by new varieties.

Rod row tests of varieties and strains of wheat, oats and barley, begun in 1924, were continued this year. The production of registered seed by farmers has been encouraged and as a result this year between 3,000 and 4,000 bushels will be disposed of through the Fredericton District Co-operative Seed Growers' Association, which had its inception at this Station. Previously very little registered seed had been produced in the province and a great deal of inferior seed grain was imported each year.

Variety tests were conducted with forage crops. Clover seed from different sources was tested for hardiness and results obtained indicate that red clover seed produced in Canada is the most suitable. Alfalfa plots have given splendid yields for the past three years.

Work with flax and hemp includes variety tests and experiments to determine the cost of production. A small flax mill has also been installed.

A new poultry house that will accommodate three hundred birds has been built. By means of an agglutination test of the blood serum, fowl typhoid, which in previous years caused serious losses in young chicks, has largely been eliminated.

The apiary consists of sixty-two colonies, twenty of which are kept in an out apiary, and considerable experimental work was done.

The Illustration Stations which are supervised by the superintendent have done excellent work.

### Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.

Spring was late, but there was a more even distribution of precipitation and sunshine during the growing season than in former years, with the result that 1925 was the best crop-year to date at this Station.

Breeding work is carried on with a stud of Percheron horses, but there is need of a stallion of quality. Good progress is being made with the herd of Ayrshire dairy cattle. The three-year-old cow Primrose—78274—established a world's record for her class with 17,406 pounds of milk and 746 pounds of butter fat. A new world's record for mature Ayrshire cows was made by "Briery Lass," also in this herd, who finished her year with 22,046 pounds of milk and nearly 1,000 pounds of butter fat. Breeding and experimental work is carried on with a flock of Leicester sheep and a herd of Yorkshire swine.

Rotation and fertilizer experiments were continued, and excellent yields were obtained from all crops.

A collection of new varieties of apples produced at this Station were exhibited at the Montreal Apple Show and elicited much favourable comment. Numerous variety, cultural and spraying experiments were carried out with fruit and vegetables.

Cereal work is being carried on in co-operation with the Provincial Seed Board and tests are being made of a number of varieties of different grains. Experimental work was also carried out with forage crops. Encouraging results have been obtained from the experiments with flax and there is a marked revival of the industry.

The experimental work with poultry is increasing yearly, and good results from the breeding work are evident.

The past season was not a particularly successful one for bees, the average production of honey being 55½ pounds per hive.

### Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, P.Q.

The growing season was somewhat warmer, with a little more precipitation and considerably more sunshine than the average for the past thirteen years. Crops, on the whole, were good.

The St. Joachim Horse Farm is under the direction of the superintendent of the Cap Rouge Station. It is devoted to the breeding of pure-bred French-Canadian horses, and as an indication of its success it might be mentioned that from 1922 to 1925 inclusive 301 prizes were won. The herd of pure-bred French-Canadian cattle at Cap Rouge is noted for excellence in type and breeding, and with these experiments in breeding, feeding, housing and management are conducted.

Field husbandry work comprised experiments in soil and crop management.

In horticulture and cereals, numerous variety and strain tests have been carried on over a considerable period, and selections have been made of fruits, vegetables, and cereals best suited to conditions in central Quebec.

With forage crops variety tests were conducted with sunflowers, corn, roots, clovers, grasses and grass mixtures.

Good results are beginning to show from the poultry breeding work. The main trouble has been the small size of eggs, but strains have now been isolated which, it is hoped, will remedy this defect.

### Experimental Station, Lennoxville, P.Q.

During the growing season there was considerable cloudy and wet weather. Roots were an average crop and hay and pastures were excellent but late sown grains in the district were damaged by wet weather.

The herd of cattle has been increased and now numbers thirty-two Shorthorns, forty-one Ayrshires, and fifteen Jerseys. A number of young bulls have been sold to farmers in the district for breeding purposes. Ninety-three stockers were fed during the winter to test out different feeds and methods of feeding. Sheep breeding experiments are being conducted with a flock of registered and grade Oxford Downs and a Cheviot ram. Yorkshires are the only breed of swine kept and experiments are being conducted in feeding for bacon production.

Field husbandry work comprised rotation, cultural and fertilizer experiments.

Experimental work with forage crops included variety tests, tests of various mixtures for hay, pasture and ensilage, and breeding work with mangels and Swedes.

With cereals a number of variety tests were carried out with oats, barley, fall rye, peas and beans, and a comparison was made of various mixtures of cereals.

Horticultural work consisted of variety and cultural tests of vegetables, variety tests of fruit, shrubs and flowers, and breeding work with vegetables, strawberries and blackberries.

Experiments with fibre plants produced very satisfactory results.

Poultry breeding work at this Station is confined to Barred Plymouth Rocks. The third Quebec Western Egg Laying Contest conducted at the Station showed an increase in production of 5,246 eggs over the previous year.

Systematic experimental work with bees was undertaken this year.

### Tobacco Experimental Station, Farnham, Que.

The growth of tobacco was seriously retarded by the cold rainy weather of June and July. Curing also was seriously delayed by wet weather in September, and conditions were further aggravated in early October by a hard frost, as a result of which about 30 per cent of the crop was lost.

The work carried on at this Station now covers most of the phases of tobacco growing in this district. Six years' work has shown that semi-hot beds are well adapted to the production of tobacco plants in the tobacco-growing region south of Montreal, and it is well established that the use of commercial fertilizers improves both the quality and yield of tobacco and helps to lower the cost of production. Selections of cigar binder strains are being tested both for root-rot resistance and quality and seven different strains of the filler type are also being tested. Among the varieties of binder tobacco tested, Connecticut Havana No. 38 has shown up exceedingly well and has produced binders of excellent quality. Some splendid pipe tobacco has also been grown. During the summer a detailed field survey was made of tobacco grown in the Yamaska Valley. More than 550 tobacco farms were visited and a more intimate knowledge was gained of the conditions of tobacco culture in the district. In this way also it was possible to help many growers who would not have been reached otherwise.

### Experimental Station, La Ferme, P.Q.

Seeding was late, and the weather during the growing season was unfavourable, being cool and lacking in sunshine and the heavy rainfall had a bad effect on the crops generally, and more especially on hoed crops. Hay yielded heavily but was difficult to cure.

Dairying has made considerable progress in the district as evidenced by the marked increase in the number of cattle kept and by the increase in the production of butter which has quadrupled during the year. The herd of cattle at the Station now numbers forty-five head, including seventeen head of pure-bred Ayrshires. Experimental work has begun with French-Canadian horses. The flock of sheep consists of thirty-two ewes and ewe lambs and one ram, all registered Cheviots. Breeding and feeding experiments have been conducted but some losses have been sustained from attacks by dogs. A herd of Yorkshire swine is kept with which breeding and feeding experiments have been conducted. In addition breeding stock has been sold to settlers.

Field husbandry experiments at this Station are of particular value in helping solve problems arising each day in this new country.

With cereals and forage crops numerous variety and strain tests were continued. Horticultural work consisted of variety and cultural experiments with vegetables, fruits, shrubs and flowers.

Poultry work is confined to Barred Plymouth Rocks and consisted of experiments in incubation, brooding, rearing, feeding and housing.

The past season was unfavourable for bees and no increases were made.

### Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont.

Owing to the cold backward weather it was late in June before seeding was completed. Hay was a good crop and cured in fair condition, but most other crops suffered rather severely from excessive rainfall, cool weather, and lack of sunshine.

The cattle at this Station consist of seventy-six head of Ayrshires and Shorthorns, pure-bred and grades. The whole herd is accredited and considerable experimental work is being conducted, particularly in regard to the feeding values of different silages. With sheep a certain amount of experimental work has been undertaken with a flock of pure-bred Shropshires. Attacks by dogs resulted in some losses. A herd of eighteen registered Yorkshire swine are under experiment in comparisons of feeds and feeding methods.

Field husbandry work comprised rotation and cultural experiments and tile and surface drainage experiments.

The work in horticulture and with forage crops and cereals consisted of variety and cultural tests of bush fruits, strawberries, vegetables, sunflowers, corn, mangels, turnips, grasses, clovers, fall and spring wheats, oats, barley, etc., respectively.

Poultry work is confined to Barred Plymouth Rocks, which appear to be well adapted to the climatic and market conditions of the north. Three hundred and eighty birds are under experiment in breeding, feeding, housing, and management, and egg production continues to show marked improvement. In the apiary one hundred and three queens were successfully mated and shipped to other Farms, but the past season was only fair for the production of honey.

The superintendent and his assistants attended a number of agricultural meetings, prepared articles for the press, and an exhibit from this Station was shown at the Fort William Fair. In addition five Illustration Stations were supervised from the Station.

### Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont.

The season of 1925 was abnormal throughout and a poor one for the production of all crops. Frosts in May did considerable damage to early plantings of vegetables and tobacco. A long period of drought reduced the yields of hay and cereals.

During the past season experiments were conducted covering practically every phase of tobacco culture which could be of value or interest to the grower of the Flue-cured, Burley and Green River types of tobacco. Despite the abnormal season the crop of tobacco produced on the Station was of a good quality and brought the top market price.

In animal husbandry steer feeding experiments were conducted to ascertain the cost of producing beef both on pasture and by winter feeding.

Field husbandry work comprised cultural and fertilizer experiments and the compilation of costs of production.

With cereals thirteen varieties of spring oats and twenty-five varieties of fall wheat were tested.

Forage crop breeding work was broadened in its scope, and in addition to corn and soy beans several varieties of broom corn were also tested.

Horticultural work included numerous variety tests and the production of large quantities of seed of several improved varieties of beans.

### Experimental Station, Morden, Man.

The season of 1925 was an exceptionally favourable one. While there was some winter injury to tender plums and apples, crops generally yielded much above the average, and pastures were good from spring until late autumn.

The live stock at the Station comprises Percheron horses, Ayrshire dairy cattle and a flock of pure-bred Hampshire sheep. With the horses considerable attention is given to foal rearing. Some excellent records have been made with the dairy herd of Ayrshires, and with the sheep breeding and feeding experiments are conducted.

Field husbandry work comprised rotation and cultural experiments and considerable work was done with sweet clover.

Horticulture is the main feature of the work at this Station. Numerous fruit-tree varieties are under test, a number of promising apple seedlings recently created are being propagated, and a considerable amount of controlled fruit breeding with apples, plums and raspberries was done. Many cultural and variety tests were carried out with fruit and vegetables.

Numerous varieties and strains of common and durum wheats were tested in rod rows. Tests with wheat and oats for rust resistance were continued.

With forage crops variety tests for comparative yields and suitability were continued with legumes and grasses. Other fodder crops were also tested.

Poultry breeding and feeding experiments are conducted with Rhode Island Reds, and Barred Rocks, and considerable experimental work is done with the apiary consisting of 50 colonies of bees.

Results obtained from the tobacco-growing experiments are very encouraging.

Three field days were held at the Station; and a number of lectures and help at short courses were given at various points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

### Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

Spring opened in good time with seeding commencing on April 10. Frost on May 15 did considerable damage to early sown grain and garden crops. Hay was a good crop but some of the early maturing varieties of grain were threshed out by hail in August.

Further progress has been made in improving the milking qualities of the dual purpose Shorthorn herd at this Farm. The experimental work included feeding tests and the compilation of costs of rearing heifers and of milk production. Numerous breeding and feeding tests were conducted with the herd of Yorkshire swine and the flock of Oxford Down sheep. Tests were also continued with different types of shelter for brood sows and fall litters.

An important phase of the field husbandry work has been the soil moisture determinations and a good deal of attention has also been given to cultural methods with the view of decreasing the amount of rust damage to wheat.

In horticulture the usual variety tests with vegetables were continued, and some interesting results have been obtained from the fall seeding of vegetables and flowers.

Eighty-five strains and varieties of cereals were tested and although a few of the earlier varieties of wheat were damaged by hail good yields were obtained.

The forage crop work has been greatly extended and the breeding and improvement of the different forage crops now receive major attention.

Progress has been made in the improvement of the egg-laying qualities in the strain of Barred Rocks kept at this Farm. Feeding experiments are under way to determine the effect of certain rations on fertility, hatchability and mortality of chicks.

The superintendent and his assistants addressed a number of agricultural meetings, and five special field days were held. In addition a bulletin on alfalfa and another on sweet clover were prepared and distributed, and an exhibition from this Station was sent to nine local summer fairs.

## Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

Spring opened fairly early but lack of moisture in May materially reduced hay and pasture crops. However, crops on the whole were very good.

The horses maintained at this Farm are pure-bred and grade Clydesdales. With these considerable breeding and experimental work is done. During the year horses were exhibited at the Brandon and Regina Winter Fairs and at the Regina summer exhibition, winning the championship and gold medal for brood mare, and several firsts and other prizes for young horses.

The cattle consist of a beef herd of Shorthorns and a dairy herd of Ayrshires headed by the imported bull "Hobsland Speculator." Breeding and feeding experiments are also conducted with a flock of thirty-one pure-bred Shropshire ewes, and a herd of Yorkshire swine.

Systematic crop rotations are an important feature of the field husbandry work at this Farm. Cultural experiments also cover a wide range.

With cereals greater attention was paid to selection in order to improve existing varieties.

With forage crops efforts were directed to improve hay and pasture mixtures, existing varieties of alfalfa and maturity in corn combined with suitability.

Variety and cultural tests of vegetables and fruits were continued, and work in the selection and breeding of new adaptable fruit varieties has been undertaken. Particular attention was given to the control of fruit and vegetable diseases and insects.

With poultry, the improvement of the flock of white Wyandottes continues to be the chief aim. Good results have been obtained from the introduction into the flock of males from high producing strains. In the Saskatchewan Egg-Laying Contest considerable improvement is evidenced as each succeeding contest ends.

## Experimental Station, Rosthern, Sask.

The summer of 1925 was an exceptionally favourable one. There was plenty of moisture throughout the season except in the latter part of August. With the exception of barley all crops yielded much above the average.

Sixty-one steers were purchased in November for experimental feeding. Included in the dairy herd at this Station is the highest producing cow in the province in 1925, R.E.S. Madrigal Gypsy Keyes, which made a record of 20,000 pounds milk and 846 pounds butter fat. A breeding flock of sheep has been developed by a grading up process with Leicester rams on grade ewes. This year three pure-bred Suffolk ewes and a ram were purchased as a nucleus for a pure-bred Suffolk flock. Feeding experiments were continued with Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire swine and their crosses.

In field husbandry a wide range of cultural experiments were continued.

With cereals and forage crops the usual variety tests were conducted. Garnet still promises to be a most desirable wheat for this district, and sweet clover is proving its value as a hay crop.

The flock of poultry is now in a healthy condition and represents a high standard of vitality and egg production.

The apiary consists of 22 colonies of bees and from these 830 pounds of honey was obtained.

## Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

Excellent weather for the development of crops prevailed until the latter part of July when hot drying winds were experienced which caused early sown grains to ripen too quickly to fill well. The rains in September seriously delayed threshing and injured the quality of the wheat.

The work with cattle consists of breeding and feeding of a pure-bred Shorthorn herd for higher milk production and at the same time maintaining a desirable beef type. Sheep breeding is carried on with Rambouillets, Shropshires and Cheviots. Experiments have also been made in the feeding of potassium iodide for the control of goitre in lambs. Swine breeding and feeding experiments are being continued with Yorkshires and Berkshires.

Field husbandry work consisted of rotation, cultural, and dates of seeding experiments. With cereals numerous variety tests were made. In co-operation with the Industrial and Scientific Research Council of Canada investigations are being made to determine whether weight alone or whether the size of the kernels should be taken into account in the seeding of grain. Experimental work with forage crops consisted chiefly of tests for yield, hardiness and drought resistance.

Horticulture is demanding more attention at this Station each season due to the increased interest shown in this line of work by people of the prairie. Experiments conducted indicate that horticulture has possibilities of marked expansion all over northwestern Saskatchewan.

Poultry breeding work is confined to Barred Plymouth Rocks. Problems in housing and feeding are receiving special attention.

Bee-keeping is in the experimental stage and a general study is being made.

### Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

The early part of the season of 1925 was very favourable. There was ample moisture and crops made excellent growth until checked by heat and drouth in late June and early July. Despite these unfavourable factors wheat was better than an average crop, and other cereals and forage crops yielded fairly well.

The Shorthorn herd has been reduced in number by the sale of young breeding stock and some of the older animals. In June four pure-bred and four grade Holsteins were received from the Central Farm at Ottawa. With these data are being collected on the cost of producing milk and butterfat. Twenty-two steers were fed for shipment to the British market.

Field husbandry work comprised cultural and rotation experiments, the latter with a view of preventing soil drifting and to exterminate weeds. Tests of farm implements were continued and a particular study was made of the combined harvester-thresher.

The experimental garden was more successful than in any previous year. Some additional planting was done but chief attention was devoted to material planted the previous year.

With cereals and forage crops many varieties and selections were tested, and one thousand bushels of Garnet wheat were grown for distribution in districts to which this variety is adapted.

During the summer a new building 28 feet by 34 feet was constructed to provide office accommodation and much needed space for soil moisture work.

### Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

Spring opened up unusually wet but precipitation during the growing months was about normal. An unprecedented wet spell of weather throughout September and October delayed threshing operations and a considerable amount of grain graded tough.

Feeding experiments with steers and lambs are under way and an experiment in pasturing sheep on the forest reserve is being continued. During the year a dairy herd has been established, consisting of nine head of pure-bred Holsteins from the Central Farm herd at Ottawa and eight head from the

Experimental Station at Lacombe, and with these some experimental feeding work has been started. An attempt has been made to improve the swine at this Station by bringing in eight sows and a boar from high-class Yorkshire herds.

Cultural experiments and crop rotations are established on both the irrigated and dry farms, and extensive tests have been made with the use of irrigation water.

Horticultural work included varietal and cultural tests with a large number of vegetables.

The growing of sugar beets has assumed some importance on the irrigated lands in the district and experimental work with this crop has been initiated at the Station.

The work with cereals and forage crops consisted largely of testing out the older and better known varieties on both dry and irrigated land.

Good progress has been made in the poultry breeding work in developing a high producing prepotent strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. The experiments conducted have had to do principally with feeding and incubation.

The apiary at the Station has been increased from thirty-four to seventy-two colonies and a study is being made of local problems encountered in this rapidly expanding industry.

## Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.

The unusually heavy fall of snow during the winter of 1924-25 provided ample moisture to insure even germination of spring seeded crops. It also provided excellent winter protection for winter cereals, hay and pasture crops. Throughout the growing season the weather was exceptionally dry and hot, and materially reduced the yield of cereals, especially on stubble land. The hay crop, however, was above normal in yield and quality. During the latter part of August and throughout September and October the weather was very cool and showery, which delayed threshing.

Twenty-nine head of horses are kept at this Station, including six pure-bred Clydesdale mares and two Shire stallions. The Shire stallion Morden Jupiter, had an excellent breeding season in 1925, serving 121 mares. Potassium iodide was fed to brood mares during the winter of 1924-25 and all foals were strong and well developed with no indication of navel trouble.

The herd of beef cattle consists of sixty-nine head of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus. Several cost studies were completed during the year. A show herd exhibited at Calgary and Edmonton was very successful, winning several championships as well as a number of firsts and lower prizes. A number of head have been sold to farmers in the district. The dairy herd comprises forty-three head of pure-bred and a number of grade Holsteins. Ten creditable R.O.P. records were completed during the year. Considerable work has been done in co-operation with the provincial veterinarian in connection with treatment for sterility, and a good measure of success has attended the efforts. All sheep have been disposed of.

The breeds represented in the herd of swine are Yorkshire, Tamworth, and Berkshire. The herd comprises thirty head of breeding sows and five herd boars Considerable breeding has been done, and large numbers of breeding stock have been sold to local farmers during the year.

Field husbandry work consisted of crop rotation and cultural experiments.

Variety and cultural experiments in horticulture indicate that the soil and climate of central Alberta are admirably suited for vegetable production. The hardier varieties of small bush fruits have also been grown with success.

With cereals, in addition to the regular variety tests considerable work has been done in connection with the isolation of pure lines, the development of previous selections as well as numerous natural and artificial crosses, the introduc-

tion and testing of new varieties, and the production of Elite stock seed. As the Station is situated in a mixed farming district, considerable experimental work with forage crops has also been undertaken.

The work with poultry is now confined to White Wyandottes with a view to building up a heavy laying strain with a high degree of fertility, hatchability and viability.

The apiary work at the Station has been largely instrumental in developing the bee-keeping industry in the district.

A considerable amount of extension work has also been carried on. A bacon hog short course, in which the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture co-operated, was held in the spring and was well attended and much appreciated by the swine breeders of central Alberta.

### Experimental Sub-station, Beaverlodge, Alta.

This Station was established primarily to demonstrate the capabilities of the Grande Prairie District. A study is being made of the underlying principles requisite to an intelligent understanding of northern cropping problems and considerable valuable data has been collected.

Bushes fruiting at the Station include gooseberries, sandcherries, and sandcherry plum hybrids. Corn, tomatoes, and most of the staple vegetables did well. Considerable experimental work has been done with potatoes and the results have been summarized in bulletin form.

Cereal work was expanded to include additional varieties and strains in the rod-row tests. A comparison was made of Marquis and Garnet wheats, the latter acquitting itself favourably.

Experiments with forage crops show that Brome and western rye are the best grasses, while alfalfa continues the hardiest meadow legume. Corn made a better showing than usual.

With cattle and swine interesting figures on weights for age, gains, feed requirements per pound of gain, shipping shrinkages, etc., are being obtained. Demonstrations and short courses have been held at several points.

### Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C.

Precipitation was below normal during the past season and there was a shortage of irrigation water throughout the district. Fortunately, an abundant supply was available for the station, due to the fact that in 1924 a private storage dam was built at the head-waters. As a result maximum crops were harvested this year.

The herd of Jersey cattle has been improved by additions and replacements, and is now housed in the new dairy barn which was completed during the year. The flock of Cheviot sheep has been augmented by a splendid crop of lambs, and the herd of Berkshire swine has been improved by careful selection and culling.

Horticultural work is of first importance at this Station. Several new orchards have been set out for cultural investigations, particularly with apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, and late winter apples. Considerable attention was given to the investigation of storage problems and the proper handling of fruit.

With cereals and forage crops tests of varieties suitable for this section of British Columbia were continued. During the year a number of fertilizer experiments were initiated.

Cultural and varietal experiments with tobacco have been commenced at the Station and in the Kelowna district where tobacco growing shows great promise.

Another successful year in poultry breeding and experimental work was accomplished.

## Experimental Station, Invermere, B.C.

The season of 1925 throughout eastern British Columbia was not particularly favourable for agriculture generally.

Twelve head of horses are kept on the Station and on the new area at Windermere. An Ayrshire herd is being established and the sires have qualified in Class A Advanced Registration. The herd of Yorkshire swine has been transferred to the new piggery at Windermere and there is a keen demand for young pigs and breeding stock.

Conditions in the Upper Columbia Valley limit the number of crops that can be grown at a profit. Potatoes and peas for seed have been grown successfully for several years and there is every indication that this phase of agriculture can be extended to other crops.

With cereals and forage crops the usual variety tests were carried out. The quality of sugar beets this year was particularly high.

Horticultural work consisted of varietal and cultural tests with vegetables, fruits and flowers. The work with potatoes and peas was of particular promise.

One thousand and eighty-eight pounds of extracted honey were obtained from eight colonies of bees. This is a particularly high yield for the district, and especially as the season was not a favourable one.

During the summer a field day was arranged for the Farmers' Institutes and there was an excellent attendance.

On the new area at Windermere some fencing was done, several new buildings were erected, the mains for the water system were laid, and nearly a mile of steel flume was built for irrigation purposes and the land has been prepared for the coming season.

## Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.

The summer season of 1925 was one of the driest on record. The hay crop was very light due partly to winter killing as well as to the drought. Corn did well and cereals yielded above average. Clovers, strawberries, and roses were so severely winter-killed at the close of 1924 that they were almost a failure. Roots and pastures were poor.

About seventy head of pure-bred Holstein cattle are kept and twenty-five cows finished their lactation period during the year with an average of 12,542 pounds of milk and 544 pounds of butter. At the Vancouver and New Westminster Exhibitions sixteen head from the Farm herd were shown and won high honours. Feeding and breeding experiments are conducted with a flock of pure-bred Dorset sheep and a herd of Yorkshire swine.

A number of experiments in the manufacture of cheese were conducted with encouraging results, the chief object being to produce a variety resembling some of the club cheese on the market.

Rotation and fertilizer experiments were continued, and many varieties of cereals and forage crops were tested.

Further work was done with hemp and flax, and good crops of excellent fibre were obtained.

Horticultural work consisted of variety and cultural tests of vegetables, fruits and flowers, and due to better facilities plans for extensive investigational work have been undertaken.

Poultry experiments were continued. The fifth Egg Laying Contest was the most successful yet, and a number of new records for Canada were established. The 450 birds averaged 215 eggs, fifteen birds laid over 300 eggs each, the high bird laid 332 eggs, and the high pen 2,683 eggs. A Barred Plymouth Rock bred by this Farm laid 325 eggs in the year which constitutes a world's record for the breed.

### Experimental Station, Saanichton, B.C.

Crops suffered considerably from frost and lack of moisture. During the winter of 1924-25 there was no snowfall, hence by the time the ground was ready for seeding, the natural moisture had been seriously depleted. The damage by frost to fall sown cereals was greater than for many years, only the hardy wheats surviving. In the orchard the hardy fruits escaped damage and yielded exceptionally heavy crops.

A dairy herd of pure-bred Jerseys is maintained. Experiments were made in the cost of feeding dairy cattle, cost of milk production, the breeding of dairy cattle, the value of minerals in cattle feeding, and the relationship between growth and age in dairy calves.

Field husbandry work consisted of experiments in crop rotations.

Considerable attention has been given to horticultural work. Many varieties of fruit are grown in the orchard and a great deal of information is now available regarding cultivation, spraying, fertilizing and cover crops. Exhaustive cultural experiments have also been made with vegetables and small fruits. The erection of a new greenhouse has made possible more work with breeding new fruits and vegetables than before, and further studies along many lines.

With cereals, variety tests with wheat, oats, barley, and peas are being conducted. Progress is also being made with the development of strains of sufficient hardiness to withstand the winter on Vancouver island. Considerable work has also been done with forage crops.

Experimental work with poultry has been carried on for many years. It has been both comprehensive and exact and the results obtained are of considerable importance. The Egg Laying Contest for Vancouver island has completed its second year. The average production per bird was 210.5 eggs.

The farm apiary is the headquarters for all beekeepers on the island. Two out-apiaries have also been established.

### EXPERIMENTAL SUB-STATIONS

Experimental work is carried on at the sub-stations under very difficult conditions. Nevertheless, a considerable amount of valuable data has been obtained as to the agricultural possibilities of these districts.

At Fort Vermilion the winter was comparatively mild and the season opened early. The absence of any late severe spring frosts and the presence of ample moisture in the soil were factors in producing timely germination. Cereal crops turned out very good, but yields from the hay and root crops were slightly below the average as a result of the hot, dry spell in June. Corn was a fair crop, while sunflowers yielded heavily. The quality of all crops was quite good.

Experimental work was continued at Salmon Arm, B.C., but owing to drought most crops were a failure. At Swede Creek, near Dawson, Y.T., seeding was very late owing to floods, but rotation, cultural and variety experiments were carried out, and most crops yielded fairly well. A limited amount of experimental work was also conducted under the supervision of the Fathers of the Missions at Forts Smith, Resolution and Providence, Northwest Territories, and at Betsiamites, Saguenay county, P.Q.

## DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE BRANCH

### Progress in Dairy Production

The year 1925 may be regarded as a banner year for the dairying industry in Canada. Prices were high and weather conditions, on the whole, were favourable for production. There was a large increase in the production of all products except condensed milk. The most notable increase was in the case of

cheese of which 18,361,364 pounds more were produced than in 1924. The following figures show the increase of the combined butter-fat equivalent of creamery butter and cheese during the last twenty-five years:—

| Years | Cheese | | Butter | | Total butter-fat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total pounds cheese produced | Butter-fat equivalent | Total pounds creamery butter produced | Butter-fat equivalent | |
| 1900 | 220,833,269 | 84,935,872 | 36,066,739 | 30,055,615 | 114,991,487 |
| 1910 | 199,904,205 | 76,886,232 | 64,489,398 | 53,741,165 | 130,627,397 |
| 1920 | 149,107,233 | 57,348,935 | 111,691,718 | 93,076,431 | 150,425,366 |
| *1925 | 168,068,894 | 65,909,370 | 180,663,783 | 148,085,068 | 213,994,438 |

*All figures of production for 1925 are preliminary and may eventually be slightly revised.

The export of milk and cream to the United States is an important factor affecting the volume of cheese and butter production. If the milk thus disposed of in 1925 had been manufactured in Canada, the figures of production would be increased by about 24,000,000 pounds of butter, or nearly 50,000,000 pounds of cheese.

The percentage increase in the production of creamery butter has been highest in the Prairie Provinces for a number of years, but the actual increase is largest in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In 1920 the three Prairie Provinces produced 26,038,496 pounds, which was increased to 49,109,545 pounds in 1925, an actual increase of 23,071,049 pounds, or 88 per cent. During the same period, the combined output in Ontario and Quebec increased from 78,877,509 pounds to 120,024,024 pounds, an actual increase of 41,146,515 pounds, or 52 per cent. In the year 1900 the creamery butter produced west of the Great Lakes was only 4 per cent of the total Canadian output. In 1925, 29 per cent was produced in that territory. Ontario and Quebec continue to be the chief producers of cheese, as 97 per cent of the whole production is in these two provinces.

The total production of milk and its products for 1924, as shown in the following table, will give some indication of the volume of milk production in this country and at the same time indicate the different ways in which it is disposed of.

TOTAL DAIRY PRODUCTION IN 1924

| Product | Quantity | Milk used | Fat equivalent | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | $ |
| Cheese | 149,707,530 | 1,676,724,336 | 58,685,351 | 24,201,923 |
| Creamery butter | 178,893,937 | 4,186,118,125 | 146,514,133 | 60,494,826 |
| *Dairy butter | 100,000,000 | 2,340,000,000 | 81,900,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Whey butter | 1,233,861 | Nil | Nil | 359,469 |
| Condensed milk | 30,875,392 | 70,395,893 | 2,463,856 | 3,814,635 |
| Condensed skim-milk | 3,898,553 | Nil | Nil | 210,538 |
| Evaporated milk | 42,433,245 | 94,201,803 | 3,297,063 | 4,147,682 |
| Milk powder | 1,674,920 | 12,427,906 | 434,976 | 416,723 |
| Skim-milk powder | 10,868,273 | Nil | Nil | 1,022,525 |
| Sterilized milk | 23,163 | 23,163 | 810 | 3,760 |
| Condensed coffee and cocoa | 323,328 | 717,788 | 25,122 | 67,028 |
| Casein | 467,279 | Nil | Nil | 27,126 |
| Ice cream (gals.) | 5,425,744 | 85,238,438 | 2,983,345 | 7,280,172 |
| Cream sold (lbs. butter-fat) | 11,276,706 | 322,191,600 | 11,276,706 | 6,716,931 |
| Buttermilk sold | Nil | Nil | Nil | 296,683 |
| Cottage cheese, skim-milk, whey | Nil | Nil | Nil | 734,127 |
| *Milk for direct consumption | 3,257,039,220 | 3,257,039,220 | 113,996,372 | 94,865,220 |
| Totals | | 12,045,078,272 | 421,577,734 | 234,659,368 |

*Estimated.

## Division of Dairy Produce

### GRADINGS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, CALENDAR YEAR 1925

### CHEESE—ALL CANADA

| Province | No. of boxes | Grades and Percentages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Special | First | Second | Third |
| Manitoba | 323 | ..... | 86·4 | 13·6 | ..... |
| Ontario | 1,289,540 | 0·4 | 91·0 | 7·9 | 0·7 |
| Quebec | 584,098 | 0·1 | 74·0 | 24·6 | 0·7 |
| New Brunswick | 412 | ..... | 12·9 | 74·2 | 12·9 |
| Nova Scotia | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100·0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 20,714 | ..... | 82·6 | 16·4 | 1·0 |
| Totals | 1,895,112 | 0·3 | 85·6 | 13·1 | 1·0 |
| Number boxes different grades | ..... | 5,983 | 1,622,120 | 249,360 | 17,649 |

It should be noted that the cheese graded in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were only a small percentage of the total output in those provinces and should not be taken as representative in point of quality of the whole production.

### ONTARIO CHEESE—BY DISTRICTS

| District | Number of Boxes | Grades and Percentages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Special | First | Second | Third |
| Western | 207,864 | 0·7 | 90·9 | 8·3 | 0·1 |
| Central | 285,499 | 0·9 | 92·0 | 6·4 | 0·7 |
| Eastern | 790,042 | 0·2 | 90·6 | 8·3 | 0·9 |
| Northern | 6,138 | ..... | 91·0 | 8·9 | 0·1 |

### QUEBEC CHEESE—BY DISTRICTS

| District | Number of Boxes | Grades and Percentages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Special | First | Second | Third |
| Lake St. John and Chicoutimi | 100,774 | 0·2 | 82·6 | 16·4 | 0·8 |
| North shore | 111,294 | 0·1 | 81·9 | 16·9 | 1·1 |
| South shore | 372,030 | ..... | 69·3 | 29·1 | 1·6 |

### BUTTER—ALL CANADA

*Pasteurized*

| Province | Number of Boxes | Grades and Percentages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Special | First | Second | Third |
| Alberta | 51,357 | 15·7 | 70·3 | 12·8 | 1·2 |
| Saskatchewan | 189,031 | 0·6 | 63·1 | 26·5 | 9·8 |
| Manitoba | 140,126 | 0·6 | 71·0 | 19·6 | 8·8 |
| Ontario | 64,025 | ..... | 69·7 | 25·2 | 5·1 |
| Quebec | 173,785 | 1·0 | 87·6 | 10·6 | 0·8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 10,865 | 6·7 | 80·0 | 9·6 | 3·7 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,141 | ..... | 85·5 | 12·0 | 2·5 |
| New Brunswick | 1,991 | ..... | 82·1 | 17·9 | ..... |
| Totals | 635,321 | 2·0 | 73·3 | 19·0 | 5·7 |
| Number boxes different grades | ..... | 12,534 | 465,482 | 120,720 | 36,585 |

*Unpasteurized*

| Province | Number of Boxes | Grades and Percentages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Special | First | Second | Third |
| Alberta | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatchewan | 8 | ..... | ..... | 100·0 | ..... |
| Manitoba | 94 | ..... | 78·8 | 18·0 | 3·2 |
| Ontario | 4,421 | ..... | 28·5 | 69·1 | 2·4 |
| Quebec | 182,082 | ..... | 65·9 | 32·0 | 2·1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 403 | ..... | 1·5 | 84·9 | 13·6 |
| Nova Scotia | 11 | ..... | ..... | 100·0 | ..... |
| New Brunswick | 385 | ..... | 22·1 | 72·7 | 5·2 |
| Totals | 187,404 | ..... | 64·7 | 33·1 | 2·2 |
| Number boxes different grades | ..... | ..... | 121,364 | 61,972 | 4,068 |

As in the case of cheese, the butter gradings in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick represent only a very small proportion of the total output and the record is not at all indicative of the average quality of the product as a whole.

### PROGRESS IN EXPORTS

The following table shows at a glance the progress in exports for the year ending March, 1926, as compared with the previous year:—

| Product | Year ending March 31, 1925 | | Year ending March 31, 1926 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantities | Value | Quantities | Value |
| | | $ | | $ |
| Cream (gals.) | 3,384,186 | 5,520,853 | 4,120,181 | 6,989,295 |
| Milk, fresh (gals.) | 3,088,212 | 558,315 | 4,598,199 | 854,625 |
| Butter (lbs.) | 24,501,981 | 8,715,962 | 23,303,865 | 8,773,125 |
| Casein (lbs.) | 120,505 | 8,736 | 187,950 | 15,331 |
| Cheese (lbs.) | 126,963,200 | 24,112,475 | 148,333,500 | 33,718,587 |
| Milk powder (lbs.) | 7,205,700 | 703,039 | 8,088,500 | 863,151 |
| Condensed milk (lbs.) | 40,052,600 | 4,487,792 | 37,534,100 | 3,993,814 |
| Totals | ..... | 44,107,172 | ..... | 55,207,928 |

It will be observed that there was an increase in the quantities of all products exported except butter and condensed milk, and an increase in the value of all products except condensed milk. The increase in total value for the year was $11,100,756.

## Division of Dairy Markets and Cold Storage

### ICED CAR SERVICES

As in past years, the operation of weekly refrigerator car services from May to September, inclusive, for the transportation of butter and eggs in l.c.l. quantities to Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax over specified routes was arranged through agreement with the railway companies. These weekly cars provided a pick-up service in refrigerator cars at l.c.l rates for shippers of butter and eggs not operating in sufficient volume to ship carloads weekly, and who would otherwise find it necessary to ship by express or to hold up shipments until a carload was available, which holding would be detrimental to the quality. Provision was also made through arrangement with the railway companies for a maximum of 160 cars weekly during June to August, inclusive, for the transportation of cheese to Montreal and Halifax and, as in the case of refrigerator cars for butter and eggs, the cheese cars provide a pick-up service at l.c.l. rates.

### ICED CAR INSPECTION

Iced car inspectors were maintained as usual at Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. It is the duty of these officers to note on arrival the condition of the refrigerator cars operated under agreement with the department. Special attention was given to noting the quantity of produce carried, the manner of stowage, the condition of the produce and the packages, the temperature of the produce and the quantity of the ice remaining in the bunkers. Any reports of unsuitable packages, improper stowage or handling, or of unsatisfactory condition of the cars were promptly transmitted to the responsible parties.

### CARGO INSPECTION

Cargo inspectors were, as in the past, maintained on the docks at Montreal and Quebec during the season of navigation from those ports and during the winter months at the ports of St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, as well as at Halifax and Vancouver. It was the function of the cargo inspectors to note the condition of the packages containing perishable produce and of such produce, on delivery at the docks. Temperatures of the produce at the time of loading into the ship's holds were noted and the loading and stowage of the produce in the boat was supervised. Thermographs (self-recording thermometers) in perforated locked boxes were placed in each hold with perishable produce.

Cargo inspectors were also maintained in the United Kingdom, who inspect the condition and discharge of perishable produce at London, Southampton, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Leith, Bristol, Cardiff and Swansea. Any unsatisfactory condition of the produce or the packages, or of improper handling in discharge, was noted and taken up with the responsible person, with a view to effecting any necessary improvement. The inspectors in the United Kingdom removed the charts from the thermographs and returned them to Ottawa, where they were blue printed and copies supplied to the consignors as well as to the transportation companies and any other interested parties.

### DAIRY NEWS LETTER

The publication of the Dairy News Letter was continued throughout the year. This News Letter was issued on the 10th of each month and contained general information respecting dairy matters of particular interest to Canadian dairymen. Canadian monthly grading statistics, monthly exports of dairy produce from Canada, storage stocks in Canada at the first of each month and monthly imports of dairy produce into the United Kingdom were regular features of this publication. Items of general interest regarding dairying matters throughout the world were also included each month. The publication was sent free of charge to all manufacturers of cheese and butter in Canada and to any others sufficiently interested to ask to be placed on the mailing list.

### DAIRY PRODUCE MARKET REPORT

As in former years, the Dairy Produce Market Report was issued each Monday from April to December, giving a review of dairy produce market conditions and transactions in the Toronto, Montreal, and New York markets as well as on Ontario and Quebec country dairy boards during the previous week and down to noon on the day of issue. Prepaid dairy produce market telegrams were sent each Monday and Friday to the different provincial officials for distribution by them among those in their respective provinces who wished to receive the same. Collect market telegrams were also sent directly to firms or private individuals requesting the same. This service has been much appreciated by manufacturers of butter and cheese.

### INVESTIGATION OF WEIGHING OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

An officer was maintained as in previous years for the purpose of investigating discrepancies between invoiced weights of butter and cheese and actual weights on arrival at Montreal. In cases where consignees were dissatisfied with the report of the public weigher at Montreal, or in cases where a wide difference was shown between marked and actual weights of butter or cheese, the investigator of weights proceeded to the factory, arriving there after the butter or cheese had been prepared for shipment. Actual weights were ascertained using the scale carried by the investigator and the actual weight was compared with the weight as previously determined on the manufacturer's scales. Packages weighed by the investigator at the factory were marked and reweighed at destination and the amount of shrinkage in transit was thus ascertained and factorymen were advised of this in order that a proper allowance for shrinkage might be made on succeeding shipments. This investigational work has been of considerable educational value and has been the means of dispelling suspicion from the minds of manufacturers of butter and cheese.

### CREAMERY COLD STORAGE BONUSES

Creameries constructing cold storages in accordance with the plans provided by the department and complying with certain conditions regarding reporting temperatures, etc., were paid, as in the past, a bonus of $100 each. Fifty-two applications for the payment of this bonus were considered during the year, of which three were refused, five held over into the next year pending necessary alterations to the cold storage, and forty-four were paid.

### COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE SUBSIDIES

During the year several requests were received for payment of subsidies under authority of the Cold Storage Act, 1907, on proposed public cold storage warehouses. Investigation of the different proposals showed that the intended warehouses had little chance of being financially successful from an operating standpoint and no contracts for the payment of subsidies were entered into during the year.

## Division of Dairy Research

During 1925 an exhaustive study was completed on mould in Canadian pasteurized butter. This investigation established the sources of the trouble and methods for its prevention and control were formulated; details of which were published in Bulletin No. 48, entitled "The Cause and Prevention of Mould in Canadian Pasteurized Butter." Since the inception of this work, laboratories have been established by the Provincial Dairy Departments in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and much valuable control and educational work has been done on this problem among the creamerymen.

The division completed, during the past summer, an investigation of the different brands of rennet extract used in Canada for Cheddar cheesemaking, with a view of determining their relative strength, purity and keeping qualities.

To ascertain the average composition of the different grades of Canadian Cheddar cheese and of process cheese, as well as the influence of characterfall rye, peas and beans, and a comparison was made of various mixtures of several hundred samples during the past year.

An investigation was commenced with the object of ascertaining the cause of "surface taint" in butter, and the conditions which favour its development. Much scientific data has been collected, and the work is still in progress.

A number of articles have been contributed to the agricultural press and dairy magazines. Papers have been read and addresses given at the various conventions and meetings throughout the country.

### Division of Dairy Manufactures

During the past year the energies of this division have been directed towards the promotion of greater uniformity in the manufacture and improvement of quality of dairy products. With this in view, an officer of this division has visited dairy officials and factory operators in eight different provinces, addressed dairy conventions throughout the Dominion and prepared bulletins relating to standard methods of neutralizing cream for buttermaking, pasteurizing milk, cream and dairy by-products, and manufacturing Canadian creamery butter. Other activities of this division have included assistance to provincial departments of agriculture, such as lecturing on Better Live Stock Trains, to students of dairy schools, etc., judging dairy products at exhibitions, and correspondence and advice on matters relating to the manufacture of dairy products. This division co-operates with other divisions in research and experimental work, dealing with the practical side and assists in the grading of butter and cheese as occasion may arise.

### The Administration of the Dairy Industry Act

The Dairy Industry Act was administered by a staff consisting of one chief inspector, five full time inspectors and five part time inspectors. The principal duties of inspectors in enforcing the Dairy Industry Act are to see that butter and cheese are properly branded, that prints of butter are of proper weight, that butter and cheese contain no fats other than that of milk or cream and that the water content of butter does not exceed 16 per cent. Inspectors make preliminary tests for water content of suspected samples of butter, and samples showing, according to the preliminary test, more than the legal maximum water content, as well as samples of butter and cheese which are suspected of containing foreign fats or of being under the minimum fat standard, are submitted for chemical analysis. During the year, preliminary tests of 8,397 samples of butter were made; of these 860 samples were reported as containing, according to the preliminary test, more than 16 per cent of water.

Following is a statement showing the number of convictions secured on account of different violations of the Act and the amount of fines imposed:—

| Offence | Number of convictions | Fines |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. |
| Excess water in butter | 83 | 1,381 05 |
| Foreign fat in butter | 8 | 1,935 00 |
| Short weight prints of butter | 6 | 75 00 |
| Butter deficient in fat | 1 | 50 00 |
| Misbranding butter | 2 | 25 00 |
| Whey butter for sale without placard | 1 | 10 00 |
| Skim-milk cheese not branded as such | 3 | 65 00 |
| Total | 104 | 3,541 05 |

The Act authorizes seizure and confiscation of illegal dairy products. This authority is not ordinarily exercised on account of butter containing more than the legal maximum of water or of prints of butter being less than the required weight. It is, however, generally exercised in cases of butter which have been

adulterated by the addition of foreign fat. The table hereunder shows the number of confiscations of butter on account of different offences, the number of pounds confiscated and the proceeds from the sale of the same.

| Offence | Number of confiscations | Number of pounds confiscated | Net proceeds |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. |
| Re sale of butter containing foreign fat | 5 | 1,738 | 457 12 |
| Short weight prints of butter | 1 | 17 | 5 95 |
| | 6 | 1,755 | 463 07 |

Proceeds from fines imposed and from sale of confiscated butter were remitted to the Receiver General.

### Milk Utilization Service

The staff employed in this service has been kept busy attending exhibitions, where demonstrations in the use of milk and its products are given; co-operating with public health nurses and child welfare workers; assisting in provincial schemes such as better farming trains, etc.; addressing dairy conventions, meetings of school teachers and also public, collegiate and normal school classes. A large amount of literature on the subject has been prepared and distributed. No opportunity is lost for disseminating information as to the dietary value of milk and its products.

### Butter and Cheese Box Conferences

The provincial departments of agriculture and the various organizations of dairy manufacturers and box makers were invited to send representatives to conferences at Ottawa on March 16 and 17, to consider the matter of standards for butter and cheese containers, uniform branding, etc. The officials of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch have the matter in hand for further study before regulations are made.

## HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

### Contagious Diseases Division

The situation with regard to serious contagious diseases in foreign countries is still a matter of grave concern, and it is apparent that to guard the stock of this country against infection there must be no relaxation of the restrictions adopted for that purpose.

Owing to the continued prevalence of foot and mouth disease in many countries, particularly in Europe, it has been necessary for the officers of this branch to maintain constant vigilance in the enforcement of the various measures to prevent the introduction of this infectious disease.

Since the last report outbreaks of foot and mouth disease have occurred continuously in Great Britain, and consequently it is still necessary to prohibit the importation of susceptible livestock.

Outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in California in 1924, and in Texas last year, occasioned restrictions against these States and the buffer states around them. The Bureau of Animal Industry with its past experience and efficient organization has been able to restrict the disease to California and Texas. Owing to its entrance to a game reserve in California, its eradication

has not been certain, but it has been possible latterly, with safety, to reduce the restrictions on imports into Canada to susceptible livestock from Texas, California, Nevada and Arizona.

The prohibition of the importation of uncertified fodders used for packing merchandise caused a considerable amount of inconvenience to shippers. Although full information was given to all concerned, Canadian importers, steamship companies, customs officials, trade commissioners, and immigration officials, the number of shipments which arrive without certificates covering such packing is considerable, although getting less as our requirements are now well known. Further to overcome any hardship in refusing entry to merchandise packed in fodder, arrangements for fumigation have been made at Vancouver, B.C., and St. John, N.B. A similar fumigation station is under construction at Montreal, which, it is hoped, will be ready to handle the shipments at that port when navigation opens. A charge is made for the disinfection carried out under supervision of our officers, and this acts as a deterrent to the use of these stations as a means of evading the disinfection of hay and straw packing in the country of origin.

Such losses as may be sustained under these restrictions are a moderate premium for insurance against the entrance into Canada of such a disease as foot and mouth disease, which would paralyse our live stock business.

Our export cattle trade with Great Britain continues to increase. During the period covered by this report, 92,027 store cattle left Canadian ports for the British market. The total number of store cattle shipped to Great Britain since the lifting of the embargo in 1923, is 174,907.

Although these cattle originate in all parts of Canada, none have been rejected by the British officers for disease. Great care is taken in supervising these shipments and the requirements of the British Ministry are strictly observed.

As veterinary inspectors must examine these cattle from time to time during the three days immediately preceding their embarkation and as a veterinary inspector must also accompany the cattle to Great Britain, this trade puts a severe strain on our veterinary service. These officers accompanied one hundred and ninety-five shipments and as the average duration of their absence from their regular duties is not less than six weeks, a working period of 1,170 weeks was occupied on this duty.

During the busy season between twenty-five and thirty veterinary inspectors are overseas at one time.

No widespread outbreaks of epizootic disease have occurred during the past year, but a number of cases of glanders, hog cholera and mange have been dealt with. The two former are dealt with by slaughter and payment of compensation, while mange is controlled by quarantine and treatment.

Glanders occurred in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Hog cholera has been detected in Quebec and Ontario, and there was also an isolated outbreak in Manitoba.

These outbreaks have been eradicated by the slaughter of infected swine and immunization of all hogs in the immediate vicinity with anti-hog cholera serum.

As this disease is very prevalent in the United States and a vaccination policy is followed in that country, using the virus and serum, all American hogs must undergo a quarantine of thirty days at our boundary ports before being permitted to enter Canada. As a further safeguard, they must be accompanied by health certificates signed by federal officials of the United States. The policy of licensing garbage feeding has been continued and is proving to be a valuable measure in the control of this disease.

Mange in cattle has given our officers much concern, but effective control has been maintained without again having recourse to placing blanket quaran-

tines. Stock owners do not always report the existence of this disease and consequently apparently healthy but contact animals reach the stockyards and the disease is disseminated in such a manner that large numbers of animals require to be quarantined and treated at widely separated points. This action is necessary as an animal may harbour mange mites for long periods without developing noticeable lesions.

It would be well if live stock associations would impress upon their members the importance of immediately reporting any suspicions of mange. If such action were followed, a great deal of annoyance would be prevented and innocent buyers of apparently healthy contact cattle would be freed from the restrictions and expense of quarantine and treatment of their cattle—measures which must be carried out if our valuable export trade is to be safeguarded.

The outbreaks of cattle mange have not been numerous and have been restricted to Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, but a single shipment reaching the Winnipeg yards has necessitated the tracing and inspection of cattle in three western provinces as well as Ontario and Quebec. If restrictions are to be avoided at the shipping points, it behooves the owners to give serious consideration to early notification of mange infection in their herds.

Sheep scab has again been detected in Alberta, three outbreaks, and the disease was transmitted to British Columbia which necessitated quarantine and treatment of two flocks in that province.

Horse mange is not prevalent in Canada, but isolated cases have been dealt with in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Mange in swine has been observed but appears to be of little economic importance.

Anthrax, a very serious disease which affects all classes of live stock and man, is fortunately seldom seen in Canada. One outbreak occurred in Ontario, and was confirmed, in which seven animals died and one hundred and one were held under observation. This disease was also suspected in Quebec, but could not be confirmed.

The organism producing anthrax is a spore-bearing one and may survive outside the animal body for indefinite periods. It is necessary therefore, in order to prevent the introduction of this infection, to restrict the importation of hides, skins and wool from countries in which the disease is known to exist. All such shipments, if not accompanied by a satisfactory certificate, must be disinfected under the supervision of an officer of this branch.

Rabies, a very serious disease which is transmitted by the bite of a rabid animal not only to live stock but to the human being, has made its appearance after an interval of several years. The disease was probably brought into Canada from the United States in the fall of 1925 by hunting dogs used in the Gatineau district. An area including the county of Papineau, portions of Hull and Pontiac and the island of Montreal in Quebec and the counties of Russell, Carleton, Lanark, Leeds, Grenville and Dundas in Ontario, has been constituted an infected area from which dogs may not be taken to any other part of Canada. Forty-one cases have been definitely confirmed; most of them are dogs but the disease has also been confirmed, by microscopical examination, in cattle, sheep and swine. Owing to the long incubation period of rabies, this order may have to be kept in force for some months.

Dourine has not been detected and Canada has, for several years, been free from this serious disease affecting the horse-breeding industry.

We are making considerable progress in the control of bovine tuberculosis, but the applications for assistance are increasing greatly and we are unable to deal with all of them. Live stock men are now more familiar with this work and the benefits derived from maintaining tuberculosis free herds. Many purchasers insist on buying cattle subject to the tuberculin test so that stock men find it to their advantage and are eager to avail themselves of our policies.

This work is limited by the tremendous cost involved and the amount of work which can be carried out by the veterinary inspectors available. The general trend is toward restricted area testing in which all cattle are tested. This method gives the best results with the minimum of expenditure and owners have little trouble in guarding their herds from infection as no cattle are admitted to a restricted area without having passed a clean test, except those for immediate slaughter.

An increasing number of owners are taking advantage of the Accredited Herd Plan for pure-bred herds and the Supervised Herd Plan for grade herds, and it is encouraging to find the high initial cost for compensation in the former is so greatly reduced in subsequent tests that it is practicable to maintain tuberculosis free herds at a reasonable outlay.

An additional area has been added to the Carman district in Manitoba which now contains over 23,000 tested cattle.

The Huntingdon area which includes the counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguay and Beauharnois, contains fifty-two thousand five hundred tested cattle.

The province of Prince Edward Island was proclaimed a restricted area and approximately 95,000 cattle were tested with a remarkably low percentage of tuberculous animals and a compensation cost of less than $15,000.

At the beginning of March, 1926, the testing of the Fraser River Valley restricted area in British Columbia was commenced. As there are over 45,000 cattle in this area, the testing will not be completed within the period covered by this report.

There are now 2,207 fully accredited herds in Canada and a further 2,278 under process of accreditation while 258 are awaiting the initial test.

Many stock owners who are unable to comply with the requirements of the Accredited Herd Plan, have taken advantage of the Supervised Herd Plan. Six hundred and fifty herds are receiving attention under this plan and there is every likelihood that this number will be increased in the coming year.

No new municipalities have been accepted under the old Municipal Tuberculosis Order for three years, but we are still maintaining supervision over thirty municipalities which were being dealt with at the time the decision was reached to withdraw this order. This order is favoured by cities as a health measure, but the time has come when consideration must be given to the question of withdrawing from this work and allowing the municipalities to maintain it as is provided for in the order. Much better progress in the control of tuberculosis is possible under our other policies.

The control of tuberculosis is a work of such magnitude that it has always been given very serious consideration in order to be sure our policies were sound and justified. No other method has so far been discovered which would justify any slowing up of the work which has been proved to be effective up to the present time.

Investigations and experimental work are under way with the problem of vaccination against this disease. The cultures of Tubercle Bacilli received from Professor Calmettè, of the Pasteur Institute, and similar attenuated cultures produced in our own laboratories are being used on our own animals which are under constant observation and control in our own research stations. These vaccines are used on calves free from infection and their proper control is essential so that their actual resistance to the disease may subsequently be tested. This is a matter which requires time and as the vaccination consists in the introduction of living tubercle bacilli, although said to be avirulent, it would be folly to use such an agent in a general way until it has been proved to be both absolutely safe and effective.

These investigations are being followed with interest and should these immunization tests be successful, our policies can be modified accordingly.

Officers of this division maintain a close supervision over railway stock yards and stock cars. Railway companies are required to keep their premises, through which live stock pass, in a sanitary state at all times. All stock yards and stock cars are systematically cleaned and disinfected under supervision of our officers and only approved disinfectants in proper strength of solution are permitted.

The serious disease of poultry known as European fowl pest which had been detected in several states of the United States last year was gradually eradicated by the Bureau of Animal Industry and we were able to remove all restrictions on the importation of poultry in October last. The disease did not occur in Canada.

## Pathological Division

The work of the Pathological Division lies mainly in (1) research, and (2) routine laboratory services, as applied to animal diseases and pests. Thus, through precise knowledge resulting from scientific research and experiment, through the manufacture and distribution of laboratory products required for testing herds or individual animals on the farm, through preventive measures advocated and the information and reports furnished, the farmer, directly and indirectly, is helped to combat the diseases and solve the problems which as an owner or breeder of animals he invariably encounters, and which as increasingly important economic factors inevitably accompany intensive breeding and production.

In fulfilling its triple function of research, routine and education, and to keep pace with the rapid development of the various live stock industries, this division is compelled to enlarge its scope of work and to multiply its activities from year to year. The number of petitions and resolutions presented during the past year asking for a more rapid extension of research work, naming in particular, the problems of tuberculosis, contagious abortion of cattle, specific diseases of poultry and of sheep, parasitic pests, etc., is evidence of the importance and value to the farmer of this kind of work, and of the desire for its extension. The department fully recognizes the fact that diseases of very great economic importance are present in Canada, and is taking the necessary steps for extended investigation and research, and for continuing an intensive and systematic attack upon all preventable diseases of live stock. Plans and detailed specifications have been carefully prepared and the necessary dispositions made for the erection of a new research laboratory. This building will provide the laboratory with rooms and special equipment required for a modern institution of comparative pathology, and under a reorganization of the Pathological Division will constitute a research centre where the needs of the farmer in regard to health problems of live stock will receive first attention.

A brief outline or summary of the work of the division during the past year follows.

*Tuberculosis.*—A great deal of important and satisfactory laboratory work, both routine and research, has been accomplished. The quantity of tuberculin required for testing cattle under the various plans for the eradication of tuberculosis reached the unprecedented amount of 964,225 test doses, all of which has been manufactured and carefully standardized in our laboratories.

A large number of specimens forwarded by inspectors from the field and from the abattoirs have been dealt with.

Research and experiments are continuing in respect to (1) anti-tuberculosis vaccination, (2) the co-relationship of different strains of tubercle bacilli, (3) the chemical nature, purification and standardization of tuberculin, (4) a comparative study of tuberculosis in different species of animals, (5) complement fixation test in tuberculosis, (6) the nature and significance of tuberculosis of the skin in cattle.

The meetings of the Associate Committee on Tuberculosis organized by the National Research Council have been attended and an active part taken in formulating a program for tuberculosis research and in furthering this work in Canada.

*Rabies.*—A great deal of investigational work has been carried out in connection with an outbreak of rabies. The disease was first suspected in connection with some sheep and cattle located on farms in the neighbourhood of the Gatineau river. Laboratory examinations and test inoculations proved the existence of rabies. Investigation showed the outbreak to be of considerable extent involving a number of villages, towns and cities in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. From January 18 to March 31, the heads of seventy-five animals were received at the laboratory and the brains examined for rabies. The examination was positive in forty-one of these cases, thirty-two being negative and two suspicious.

*Contagious Abortion of Cattle.*—The annual loss caused by this condition and the troubles that follow in its wake is an enormous one. It is a problem which cattle breeders are facing in every country and no satisfactory solution of it has yet been found and demonstrated.

A great many different methods of vaccination have been tried without, however, any marked or satisfactory degree of success. Prevention is aimed at by the application of the agglutination and complement fixation methods of testing and by the rigorous employment of hygienic measures, segregation, disinfection, etc., in the stables and breeding grounds. Research on this condition is continuing in our own laboratories and in others throughout the world.

*Parasites.*—The problem of parasitic infestation becomes more and more acute wherever animals are bred and raised in great numbers, and particularly where the same grounds, pens and enclosures are being utilized from year to year. Young animals are the chief sufferers, and especially calves, lambs, pigs, fox puppies and chickens, wherever conditions are apt to be overcrowded and insanitary. Routine service included the examination of a great number of specimens from different species of animals for the diagnosis or identification of animal parasites. In each case the attention of the owner is called to preventive measures as being much more efficacious than individual treatment of affected animals.

*Poultry Diseases.*—With the rapid increase in poultry raising and in intensive production, problems of disease become more and more complex and difficult to control. Roup and chicken pox, white diarrhœa, parasites, deficiency diseases, low fertility of eggs, " death in the shell " are among the problems under investigation and study.

### BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, OTTAWA

Biological products manufactured and distributed:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuberculin | 964,225 | doses |
| Mallein | 5,366 | " |
| Abortion Vaccine | 13 | " |
| Total | 969,604 | " |

Disease Diagnoses and Laboratory Examinations: 2,267 specimens, samples, etc., received and reported upon.

Investigations and Research: Tuberculosis, actinomycosis, rabies, bacterial diseases of poultry, parasites, and diseases of foxes.

RESEARCH STATION, HULL

Anti-tuberculosis immunity experiments on cattle, horses and laboratory animals.

Experimental vaccination of calves against tuberculosis.

Complement fixation methods of testing for tuberculosis.

Standardization of tuberculins.

Preparation of antigens.

Investigations and experiments with hog cholera and particularly with typical outbreaks.

Parasitic infestations of foxes raised in captivity.

VETERINARY RESEARCH STATION, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

Tuberculosis research: Immunization and experimental vaccination of cattle.

Testing herds for contagious abortion.

Application of the complement fixation test for dourine.

Studies in connection with blood grouping of hybrids.

Routine examinations and diagnoses—338 specimens, samples, etc., received and reported upon.

VETERINARY RESEARCH STATION, AGASSIZ, B.C.

Further experiments have been made in respect to bracken poisoning in horses and cattle.

Diseases and subjects dealt with under routine examinations and investigations include tuberculosis of pheasants, oestridae in deer, parasites and diseases of foxes and mink, losses of water fowl at Lake Newell, Alta., B. pullorum infection of poultry, forage and plant poisoning, hemorrhagic septicaemia of cattle. 446 specimens, samples, etc., have been dealt with.

FOX RESEARCH STATION, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

The work of this Station during the past year has been entirely in connection with the routine examination of specimens, live foxes and carcasses in diagnosing the conditions encountered and furnishing reports and advice thereon to the owners and breeders.

## Meat and Canned Foods Division

The work of this division continues to be steady but, of course, subject to variation in volume in accordance with the fluctuation in the number of live stock forwarded for immediate slaughter and the increase in the number of establishments under inspection.

During the year, a number of new packing houses were given inspection. Numerous inquiries have also been made by other firms regarding the possibility of being brought under the operation of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. These increases in inspected establishments are undoubtedly due to the ever increasing demand, both at home and abroad, for foods which can be guaranteed with respect to freedom from diseases, wholesomeness and fitness for human consumption.

Compared with last year there was a decrease in the number of hogs slaughtered although the price paid to the producer was steady and higher than that usually paid in comparison with the price obtained for our bacon on the British market. Killings of cattle and sheep show a small increase.

An endeavour has been made to maintain the same high standard of sanitation and methods of handling meat foods as in previous years, but this work

has imposed a great strain on the inspectional staff who have also been called upon to supply a large number of veterinary inspectors to accompany shipments of store cattle overseas. The most modern equipment is being purchased and alterations and new construction are meeting our requirements.

The reputation of Canadian meat products is becoming more firmly established and the outlook for an increased demand is good.

Fruit and vegetable canneries had a somewhat difficult season due to unfavourable climatic conditions. Strawberries, peas and corn did not mature as well as usual in consequence of which the pack was smaller. There were, however, an abundance of tomatoes of splendid quality.

The finished products of these plants show a decided improvement. The standards of quality are now being more fully understood and appreciated by the public which will tend to produce greater confidence in buying and stimulate increased consumption.

Many new plants were built and in operation during the year and conditions in the old ones have been materially improved. Co-operation by the managements with our inspectors has been quite marked and consequently the restrictive sections of the regulations were enforced with a minimum of friction.

In the early part of the season large quantities of evaporated apples were exported at fairly remunerative prices. Later on, however, this export trade diminished somewhat. A very great improvement has been made in this product yet it has not reached that standard of perfection which, it is hoped, will be attained in the very near future.

With the object of improving and stabilizing the different qualities of canned foods it is expected that during the coming year the regulations will be rewritten incorporating such changes as past experience has shown to be necessary, to the end that Canadian canned foods will merit an unquestionable reputation with regard to uniformity of quality in conformity with the designation of same on the label.

We have enjoyed a splendid market for our condensed, evaporated and dried milk both at home and abroad. These products have met the requirements of our foreign buyers and measured up to their standards in every respect. It can, therefore, be reasonably safe to assume that this trade will not only continue, but increase.

## THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

From the standpoint of the individual farmer, the year 1925-26 may be set down as one of the most remunerative that has been experienced other, perhaps, than during the period of high war prices. The market returns for all classes of live stock, including horses, have been higher than for the preceding year and it is especially to be noted that this condition has been parallelled by two other outstanding features, namely, the fact that marketings have been heavy in the case of all classes of live stock and that excellent crop yields, general throughout the country, have ensured low production costs.

Perhaps never before in our history, at least to the same extent, have these three features of live stock trading been associated in a single year's business. In our previous experience, all too frequently, when prices for hogs have been high, our production has been at a minimum. Similarly when there has been a fine market demand for steers, we have been just out of cattle. During the past year, however, prices have been at an unsually high level, costs have been low, while marketings have been heavy. This combination of conditions has contributed greatly to our national prosperity and has inspired a feeling of confidence that is almost country-wide.

It is, perhaps, not too much to say that these conditions would seem to justify the policies of the department which have been undertaken in the inter-

ests of the live stock industry. When an analysis is made of the history of the live stock business during the last five years, it will be agreed that no feature of this period is more important than the emphasis and encouragement which has been directed to the improvement of quality in our live stock and live stock products. Reference may be made, amongst other things, to the breeding of draught horses in Western Canada, to the community production of horses suitable for saddle and remount purposes, to the popularization of winter feeding of beef cattle, to the country-wide adoption of the policy of producing bacon hogs suitable for our export trade, to the grading and co-operative selling of wool, to the production of a lamb fitted to meet modern market requirements and to the reorganization of the egg and poultry business through the introduction of the principle of payment according to quality. Working through a period of years, there has quietly and consistently developed an increasing acceptance of the policy of directing live stock production toward present day market requirements and coupled with this has been associated the principle of selling on grade with payment on the basis of quality. That the accumulated results of the application of these principles has been parallelled by one of the most successful business years would seem to confirm the view that Canada is steadily improving, on a sound commercial basis, the organization of the business of producing and marketing her live stock. It is to this end that the work of the Live Stock Branch is being directed as set forth in the following paragraphs.

## Horse Division

The horse trade during the fiscal year 1925-26 showed a considerable improvement over that of the preceding one. The demand for big draughters at good prices continued. There was also considerable trade in heavy chunks for bush and contracting work. Farm horses also found ready sale throughout the country and while the number shipped from the western provinces to Eastern Canada during 1925 was about 1,500 less than the number sent down the previous year, nevertheless, this was more than offset by the increased demand for farm horses on the prairies. Of the total number shipped down, which was in the neighbourhood of 15,500, upwards of 5,000 were sold in the province of Ontario, over 7,500 went into Quebec and the balance into the Maritime Provinces. During the first three months of the present year, 4,809 horses came east, being 400 more than were shipped for the same period the previous year. During the last three months of the fiscal year, prices have gone up in the neighbourhood of 25 per cent owing to the increased demand, particularly in the western provinces, with the result that the interest in horse breeding has been greatly stimulated and more mares will be bred than at any time for a number of years.

The demand for saddlers, hunters and polo ponies has continued and all available have been readily picked up at remunerative prices. In fact many more could have been sold had they been available. As usual the districts where saddlers and hunters can be procured have been gone over by American buyers who are always ready to pay good prices for horses of the right type. Canadian horses have long since made a name for themselves in the United States, and our market could be greatly increased, for at present the demand exceeds the supply.

Polo ponies, particularly those of good type and possessing speed, bring, comparatively speaking, high prices. The polo pony wanted to-day is one standing from 14.3 to 15.1 hands high and built in proportion to height. In order to have the required speed he must carry a high percentage of thoroughbred blood in his veins, as he must be very speedy as well as strong.

A very decided improvement has taken place in the horse industry, during the last fiscal year, and particularly during the last three months of that year. This is undoubtedly due to improving financial conditions in the country as

well as to the fact that the farmers and others engaged in transportation work wishing to reduce their overhead realize that the horse gives, generally speaking, the cheapest form of power. With conditions steadily returning to normal, the outlook for the horse industry is yearly improving.

### CLUBS

During the year there was a considerable increase in the number of clubs operating under the Federal Assistance Policy. There was also much more interest shown in horse breeding, particularly in the western provinces. At the end of the last fiscal year, it was pointed out that a decided improvement in the horse industry had taken place. The fiscal year 1925-26 has shown a still greater improvement and a greater demand. Horsemen are awakening to the fact that in order to meet the needs of future years, they must begin breeding now, hence the steady increase in the number of clubs from year to year, particularly in the western provinces. The Federal Policy encourages community breeding and enables the breeders to obtain the services of the best horses in the country at reasonable service fees. It also protects the stallion owner in that he is assured of a fair return on his investment. As all stallions have to pass a rigid inspection, members of clubs are assured of the services of good stallions free from hereditary unsoundness. This, coupled with the use of the best mares, together with better feeding, care and management of sires, dams and colts, is steadily and surely making for the improvement of Canadian horses.

### BREEDING STATIONS

During the year five breeding stations were operated at the following points: Roddick Lake, P.Q., Chaffey's Locks, Ont., Millarville, Alta., Ailsa Craig, Ont., and Brampton, Ont. Some eight hundred mares were bred at these stations and while definite reports as to the number in foal have not yet been received, it is estimated that the average percentage will be high.

The colt shows held in connection with the various stations brought out in each case classes of uniform and promising youngsters. These shows were all well attended and are doing much to arouse an interest in light horse breeding. The demand for all available colts is another strong incentive. Already some of the colts bred at Roddick Lake, which was the first station started, have changed hands at long prices and all suitable ones have been readily picked up. In fact many more could have been sold had they been available. Colts from the Chaffey's Locks and Brampton stations have won many prizes at the Toronto Exhibition, and the Royal Winter Fair. In fact these colts carried off practically everything for which they competed.

The steady demand for saddlers, hunters, remounts, police and delivery horses has resulted in practically all suitable ones being picked up with the consequent result that there is a decided shortage throughout the country, of horses of this type, which are suitable for either farm or road work. This scarcity is now beginning to be felt keenly in many districts, and accordingly breeders are once more looking about for suitable stallions from which they might hope to obtain colts that at maturity would weigh twelve hundred pounds and up as high as fourteen hundred pounds. Such horses, if they possess good conformation, type and quality, bring fair prices when put on the market, and are particularly serviceable on the general farm. Many of the farmers consider that a big, clean-legged horse of the hunter type that can do a day's work on the cultivator or take a load at a fair gait to market is one of the most valuable horses that a farmer can own. The present outlook would go to show that the demand for this type of horse will steadily increase during the next decade and districts where such can be bred would do well to begin breeding operations without further delay.

During the year many inquiries have been received for information regarding breeding stations. The chief difficulty lies in the lack of good, big thoroughbred stallions of the cross-country hunter type. This, unfortunately, prevents the starting of stations in suitable districts in other provinces. However, it is hoped that during the next fiscal year, stations will be started in Manitoba and British Columbia.

### FUR FARMING

*Silver Black Foxes.*—During the year there was considerable expansion in the silver black fox industry. Five or six years ago this industry was confined practically to Prince Edward Island. To-day there are ranches in every province and the number is increasing yearly. The pup crop throughout Canada was an average one, and the prices for live foxes were reported as being higher than those of the previous year. As usual, thousands of foxes were exported to the United States, but in addition a number of European countries came to Canada for foundation stock, including Germany, France, Russia, Norway and Great Britain. Norway, as a beginning, purchased five hundred pairs, while, according to the latest information, Russia gave some of her famous sable in exchange for silver foxes. Having established a market in Europe the fox men are looking forward to a good trade for some years to come.

During the inspection season which lasted from October till January, in the neighbourhood of 45,000 foxes were inspected and tattooed for registration purposes. This great increase over the previous year indicates the interest and steady growth of the fox industry.

The average price per pelt, particularly at the Montreal sales, was somewhat lower than that of the previous year. This may be accounted for, however, by the fact that by the yearly inspection all the poorer foxes are weeded out and pelted, thus raising the standard of the breeding stock. In this particular the fox breeders are a step in advance of other breeders of live stock in that through the inspection for registration, only the good are retained in the ranches for breeding purposes.

Inquiries were received from many parts of Canada and the United States, also from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Slovakia and Russia. The inquirers in addition to asking as to the future of the silver fox industry, invariably inquired as to where good breeding stock could be obtained. This information has been supplied and in addition, attention has been drawn to the increasing demand for furs as well as the diminishing supply from the wilds which is bound to make the farming of fur-bearing animals a remunerative undertaking. Amongst all furs, however, the silver fox pelt has been and still continues to be the highest priced and as it cannot be successfully imitated, is worn by those who can afford to pay the high price which these pelts have always commanded.

*Other Fur Bearers.*—During the year there was a large increase in the number of farms which are raising various kinds of fur-bearing animals in captivity, other than foxes. This is particularly true of mink, muskrat and Chinchilla rabbits.

The muskrat industry is a valuable one to the country, yet with the amount of suitable land scattered throughout the wide Dominion it is possible to increase the output many times under a judicious system of muskrat farming.

Mink breeders have had a particularly good year as there was a market at very good prices for all they produced, in fact many more could have been sold had they been available. In the fur sales mink skins brought very high prices, as high as forty dollars having been paid for a single skin. Mink is one of the standard furs, which always commands a fair price. As mink thrive well in captivity and can be raised when properly handled at low cost, there is bound to be a still further increase in the number of breeders in this country where the climate is suitable for raising fur of the highest quality.

Chinchilla rabbit breeding, although comparatively a new industry, has made very rapid strides. The first rabbits were brought into Canada in 1921. Now they are being bred in every province and the demand exceeds the supply, as importations are still being made. The Chinchilla rabbit is comparatively speaking a strong, healthy animal and quite prolific. Breeders claim that one buck is sufficient for ten does, while one doe will give four good, strong litters per year, averaging from six to eight per litter. The fur, which is slightly blue at the base, then ash grey, then pearl grey, merging into white and slightly tipped with black with guard hairs tipped with jet black, is very beautiful indeed and bears a close resemblance to the Chinchilla of South America. As very beautiful garments can be made from these skins, the fur is bound to be popular as soon as a regular supply goes to market. Up to the present, owing to the fact that very few pelts have been marketed, a range of prices has not been established for the fur. However, in Great Britain quotations run from one to six dollars per skin, depending upon size and quality, two dollars being paid for clear baby skins from rabbits five weeks old. As Chinchilla rabbit breeding can be started in a small way without the investment of large capital and as women are quite as successful as men in breeding them, it may be safely predicted that there will be a large increase in Chinchilla rabbit breeding in the course of the next few years.

## Cattle Division

### ENCOURAGEMENT OF WINTER FEEDING

During the year 1925, the Live Stock Branch carried forward its program of popularizing young range bred steers for feeding purposes in districts in both eastern and western Canada where it is no longer possible to grow feeder cattle economically.

Continued financial support has been given to the feeder shows at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw and Calgary and it has been gratifying to note that the 1925 shows were the best yet held at each of these points, both in numbers entered and in average quality of exhibits. The feeder shows provide a window-dressing for the whole feeder cattle movement during the fall months and have constituted one of the best mediums of publicity for increased winter feeding. Incidentally, they have provided a good advertising medium for individual stock growers and have furnished a purchasing opportunity to farmers in search of choice loads of well sorted, well bred cattle for finishing purposes. With a stronger market for commercial cattle in the fall of 1925, the sales averaged nearly a cent above prices realized at the 1924 events and yet values were considered satisfactory by purchasers as well as by contributors.

In order to promote a direct connection between the eastern cattle feeder and the western stock grower, the branch again paid the one way travelling expenses of farmers from eastern Canada who purchased one load or more of steers sold at any of the feeder sales mentioned, or who purchased a carload or more of young steers direct from the range. The number of loads brought down to Ontario under this policy exceeded by 50 per cent the number brought down in the fall of 1924 and included some of the best cattle sold through each of the sales.

As a further means of demonstrating the superior quality of young range bred cattle to cattle feeders in eastern Canada, a carload of two-year-old Hereford steers purchased from a rancher in Saskatchewan was exhibited by the branch at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, in August, 1925. These cattle attracted a great deal of interest and were sold to a farmer in western Ontario at a price which covered their cost delivered at Toronto. Again, at the Maritime Winter Fair in November, 1925, two carloads purchased at the Calgary Feeder Show were exhibited with a view to interesting farmers in Nova Scotia in winter feeding. One of these carloads was a load of three-year-old steers

of shorthorn colours and the other was a load of two-year-old white-faced steers, champions in the Hereford section at the Calgary show. After the fair, both loads were taken over by the Experimental Farms Branch to be finished at the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S.

### BULL LOANING POLICY

In the spring of 1925, the branch amended its Bull Loaning Policy to limit future assistance as far as possible to districts in which there is some evidence of real interest in live stock improvement work.

In the past, each organization operated as an individual unit and bulls were loaned for a year at a time. Experience has demonstrated that under the old system many organizations were formed as a result of more or less spasmodic interest on the part of one or two interested farmers in a district. Owing to lack of general interest on the part of the members, a considerable percentage of such associations disbanded after two or three years of operation and before any permanent improvement in the live stock of the district had been effected. The resulting shipping to and fro of bulls added greatly to the overhead cost of administering the policy, and the lack of sustained interest on the part of the association members was reflected in the unsatisfactory condition of many of the bulls returned.

In order to reduce the overhead cost and depreciation of bulls, and in order to confine assistance as far as possible to districts in which there is genuine interest in live stock improvement and in community breeding, it was decided, therefore, to modify conditions under which bulls would be loaned in future and commencing with the season of 1925 to confine the acceptance of new applications as far as possible to associations organizing in groups of three, to be known as live stock improvement centres. Under the amended policy, each unit in a centre operates as a separate association but interlocks with the other two units in so far as the general conditions under which bulls are loaned at the outset are concerned and in connection with the automatic interchange of bulls at the end of each two-year period.

Bulls of one breed only are supplied to a centre, and instead of being loaned for a year at a time, the original application covers the full six-year period, the right being reserved by the branch to summarily withdraw bulls from a centre if at any time it is found that the conditions under which they were loaned are not being complied with, or that the bulls are not being properly looked after.

Wherever possible, associations already operating are being organized into live stock improvement centres to comply with the amended policy. Where such amalgamation is not found feasible, assistance is continued to an old association under the same general conditions as applied when its application was first approved.

During the thirteen years that the Bull Loaning Policy has been in operation, the branch has loaned 4,692 bulls to farmers' associations in different parts of the country where pure bred sires would not otherwise have been available.

### BOYS' CATTLE BREEDING CLUB POLICY

This policy has now been in operation for four seasons and has proved very valuable in promoting increased interest in proper feeding and management of cattle and in constructive breeding, particularly in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. New clubs have been organized each year and officers of the branch have acted as agents for various clubs in the purchase of upwards of 300 pure bred heifers for the boys.

The experience of several clubs has demonstrated that by interesting the boys in breeding, feeding and showing good cattle, the interest of the fathers is also stimulated and that many improvements in stabling, feeding practice and general management of the herds in the district result from the clubs' activities.

The competitive features introduced have induced the proper development of calves and the keeping of exact records of the cost of maintenance and of the production of the original heifer supplied. Incidentally, the boys have been given a great deal of training in live stock judging and have been given some business experience in handling the original heifer and her progeny from year to year as a business proposition having for its first objective the payment in full of the purchase price of the foundation heifer. The clubs already established are gradually developing into small breeding centres and are proving an effective agency in promoting community breeding.

### SIRE PURCHASE POLICY

This policy which has been in operation for five years was inaugurated by the branch with a view to encouraging a more extensive use of properly selected sires and of providing an agency through which farmers could secure such sires with the least possible expense and difficulty.

The branch is prepared under the terms of this policy to fill orders for bulls, boars and rams subject to certain conditions. An applicant is required to deposit a definite percentage of the purchase price of his order. The sire when secured is shipped to him on approval. If no complaint regarding the animal is made within three days after delivery, the balance of the purchase price becomes due.

Under the terms of the policy, upwards of 400 bulls have been purchased for farmers who were not in touch with breeders and who were so situated that they could not start out to purchase for themselves without running up travelling expenses out of proportion to the amount of the investment involved. Any bulls purchased for this purpose which were not resold have been utilized in connection with the Loaning Policy.

### ONTARIO LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT TRAIN

During the past five years, the branch has co-operated with the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Live Stock Improvement Committee in promoting better live stock in the province of Ontario and particularly in trying to eradicate scrub bulls from a number of selected counties throughout the country.

During the spring of 1925, the Live Stock Improvement Committee, in co-operation with the railway companies, ran its third annual Better Live Stock Train. The itinerary was confined to eastern Ontario and to northern Ontario and occupied practically two full months. Unquestionably, this train was the most complete as well as the most practical yet sent out by the Committee and it was highly appreciated at the various points visited, more particularly throughout northern Ontario. It was the unanimous opinion of those on the staff of the train who had helped on previous occasions that there was more genuine interest on the part of visitors and that more real good was accomplished than in any year yet through this agency.

### GET OF BULL COMPETITIONS

Under this policy which has been in operation for three seasons, the branch has assisted a limited number of agricultural societies in financing special classes at their exhibitions based on the unit of three yearling progeny of one pure-bred bull. The branch has paid 50 per cent of the prize money awarded in these competitions. The object of such competitions is to advertise good sires in the district and to encourage the proper development of their progeny. It is not required, therefore, that all of the animals entered in one group should belong to one owner. The policy is being used to good effect in encouraging members of an association to which bulls have been loaned by the branch to give more care to their young stock and to bring them out as a demonstration of what improved blood means to a district.

### ADVANCED REGISTRATION OF DAIRY BULLS

During the past year, the Live Stock Branch has actively co-operated with the Dairy Cattle Committee in the establishing of Advanced Registration for dairy bulls. A substantial grant has been made to the committee by the branch and the following breed associations have also contributed financially to the undertaking:—

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.
Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.
French Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association.
Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association.
Canadian Red Poll Association.

The purpose of the scheme is to give definite recognition to bulls in which desirable type is found in combination with standardized credentials as regards production and to classify and record such bulls on the combined basis of type plus evidence of production.

As implied, a bull must possess certain credentials from a production standpoint before he can be considered eligible for inspection as to type. The inspection of bulls is confined to those for which definite application is made and it is entirely optional with any breeder as to whether or not he takes advantage of the scheme. The committee has found it possible during the first year to operate with one inspector for the whole Dominion. In the twelve months ending April 30, 1926, a total of 289 bulls passed inspection, of which number 22 were classed "AA."

Advanced Registry bulls are divided into three classes as follows:—

*Class A*—Commercial bulls which may be considered primarily as suitable for the improvement of grade dairy herds.

*Class AA*—Bulls rated on a stiffer basis as regards both type and credentials—potential herd headers for pure-bred herds.

*Preferential Bulls*—A limited class in each breed consisting of outstanding sires which have demonstrated their right to be regarded as especially valuable sources of improvement in the breed.

### RECORD OF PERFORMANCE FOR PURE-BRED DAIRY CATTLE

The increase in the Record of Performance work in the last ten years has been almost phenomenal. In the fiscal year 1915-16, 1,771 applications for entry were accepted, as compared with 6,240 during the fiscal year just closed. In the same year, 417 certificates were issued, as compared with 2,217 in 1925-26.

The increase during the past year in the number of farms to be visited made it impossible to give an adequate service in all cases. This condition is now being remedied by the appointment of additional inspectors and it is hoped that a considerable improvement in the service rendered will be noticeable during the coming year.

Following is a summary of the number of cows entered in the Record of Performance during the past year and the number of certificates issued for bulls and cows during the same period, also the number of cows and bulls which have qualified for certificates since the inauguration of the Record of Performance. It will be noted that the cumulative effect of Record of Performance testing is now commencing to make itself felt through the number of bulls which have qualified. Approximately 17 per cent of the total number of bulls qualified since the work was started nearly twenty years ago, were qualified during the past fiscal year.

NUMBER OF COWS ENTERED FOR THE TEST

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayrshire | 1,870 |
| French-Canadian | 240 |
| Guernsey | 207 |
| Holstein-Friesian | 2,227 |
| Jersey | 1,094 |
| Red Poll | 65 |
| Shorthorn | 537 |
| | 6,240 |

NUMBER OF RECORD OF PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATES ISSUED

| | Cows | Bulls |
|---|---|---|
| Ayshire | 524 | 27 |
| French-Canadian | 94 | 2 |
| Guernsey | 88 | 4 |
| Holstein-Friesian | 821 | 37 |
| Jersey | 441 | 30 |
| Red Poll | 32 | 1 |
| Shorthorn | 217 | 3 |
| | 2,217 | 104 |

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

| | Cows | Bulls |
|---|---|---|
| Ayrshire | 3,968 | 179 |
| Brown Swiss | 10 | 1 |
| French-Canadian | 316 | 9 |
| Guernsey | 326 | 12 |
| Holstein-Friesian | 5,393 | 252 |
| Jersey | 2,598 | 107 |
| Red Poll | 86 | 2 |
| Shorthorn | 1,257 | 30 |
| | 13,954 | 592 |

## Cow Testing

The work of cow testing for the year 1925 included sixty centres or associations situted in the provinces of Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. There were 2,595 herds comprising 24,168 cows under test with a total of 144,480 tests made during the year in the provinces named.

The plan of cow testing followed was the same as that applying in the year 1924, although it was found imperative to make certain changes to provide for more definite and intensive service. These changes from the old system made a considerable improvement in the results but still left much to be desired as a cow testing service.

Towards the end of the season a careful review was made of the work conducted during the past two years and after all details were considered, a complete change in the plan of operation of this work for the season of 1926 was recommended. This system was approved and is now in operation with considerably encouraging results, as indicated by the demand that has been made for this scheme of cow testing service.

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE HERDS, COWS AND SAMPLES TESTED IN 1925

| Province | Herds | Cows | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 239 | 2,044 | 10,975 |
| Ontario | 514 | 7,229 | 45,373 |
| Quebec | 928 | 8,787 | 55,167 |
| New Brunswick | 160 | 1,442 | 8,965 |
| Nova Scotia | 599 | 3,692 | 16,121 |
| Prince Edward Island | 155 | 974 | 7,879 |
| Total | 2,595 | 24,168 | 144,480 |

## Poultry Division

The year 1925 has been perhaps the most satisfactory year yet experienced by the poultry industry. While it is true that prices for eggs have been high, it was the remarkable freedom from fluctuations in price that made the market peculiarly a producers' market. Normally egg prices fluctuate up and down considerably during the spring and take a rapid decline following the close of the storage season at the end of May or the first week in June, not usually recovering until July.

Prices for eggs going into storage opened around 27 cents for "Extras" at Ontario shipping points and held that way with not over a two-cent variation until the price curve started upward in June, the only slight slump that occurred being about the first week in August, when retail prices for "Fresh Extras" in Montreal got up to 55 cents or 60 cents a dozen and consumptive demand fell off slightly. The market, however, quickly recovered itself and has maintained an even, upward tendency ever since.

The local consumptive demand, in other words, has been the chief governing factor on the Canadian market this year, whereas in the past, particularly in the spring, the demand for storage overshadowed the demand for consumption. This year, the even tenor of consumptive demand ironed out what otherwise might have been radical fluctuations.

The produce trade now readily concede that it is the sale of the graded product on a standardized basis that has brought about the above results, and unquestionably give the egg regulations credit for the situation that has developed. This condition is the more striking when one compares the Canadian situation with the States situation. Canada has had a strong, firm market all year, while the States market has been weak, wavering, and fluctuating many times during the season.

The marketing of storage eggs in the States has been a real problem this fall; in Canada it has presented no problem, for the reason that the great bulk of the eggs placed in storage were "Fresh Extras"; furthermore, all the available surplus of Canadian eggs were sold for export at good prices early in the season.

The year has also been quite satisfactory from the standpoint of market poultry, the tremendous influx of tourists during the summer months, more particularly from the south, where fried chicken is a popular dish, gave a very useful impetus to the poultry market. Indications also point to very satisfactory prices for dressed poultry, particularly turkeys, during the Christmas season. From some districts comes the report that there is a possibility that prices may become too high and in that way react against the steadily increasing consumption of poultry.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE EGG REGULATIONS

The opening of the egg producing period in 1925 disclosed the advent of a large number of new dealers in eggs attracted to the business because of the fact that the year 1924 was generally considered as a profitable one for all dealers in eggs. As a result competition in buying became very keen and an evasion of the regulations was attempted on the part of some, in a manner that challenged the ingenuity of the Egg Inspection Service to unearth and correct. This condition was particularly apparent in the Prairie Provinces and required prompt, energetic and drastic action to correct deliberate irregularities and bring trading within the requirements of the law.

The regulations affecting domestic trading have now been in effect two years; the import regulations four years; and those covering export and interprovincial shipments since 1918. The regulations are based on the principle of first, satisfying and intensifying consumptive demand through the sale of a uniform, standardized product; and, second, getting back to the producer that premium for quality dictated by the consumers' express preference for the higher grades.

The benefits from the sale of a standardized product are now readily apparent and the very satisfactory condition of the poultry industry during the past two years may be attributed in no small degree to this fact. Members of the produce trade who at first opposed domestic grading now freely admit that the standardization of the product has been a success from a business standpoint. It is true that much remains to be done to fully acquaint consumers with the peculiar culinary value of the different grades. Steps to this end are being actively undertaken at the present time.

The grading of the product and the return of the graded price to the producer offer the greatest problems. There is no question of the efficacy of grading in instances where the producers actually see their own product graded or where they have shown sufficient business acumen to properly grade it themselves. The difficulty comes when the eggs are shipped to some distant point where the grading is done. Not actually seeing the condition of their own eggs before the light, they cannot conceive why they have so many undergrades. Many producers do not understand that it requires that poultry be grain fed in order that the albumen may have the requisite strength and that a high coloured yolk is indicative of the fact that the hens have obtained a considerable part of their living from the barnyard and other scavenging. Popular demand in an egg in addition to its freshness, is for a strong-bodied albumen and a yolk that is light yellow in colour. Only eggs of this description show that uniformity of flavour which fastidious customers demand.

Producers too often do not appear to consider these points. Some look upon the graded price as a cut rather than a premium. No doubt in some cases such is true; the difficulty is to get that producer to acknowledge the justice of the grading and to appreciate the importance of improved methods in the care and management of his flock and the marketing of his product. On the other hand, the producer who has quality gets more for his product than he would under a flat rate system. The big problem of the moment, therefore, is to get producers to work in their own interests and enthused to the point where they will not only appreciate but demand the grading in order to secure the premium which is their due.

Officers of the egg inspection service have devoted a great deal of time and attention to the dissemination of knowledge respecting the advantages to be derived from the application of the standards and the progress reported is most encouraging. The work of inspection entails inspection by approval on export and interprovincial shipments, also on shipments imported for domestic consumption. In connection with the former, a great many requests are received for voluntary inspection within the province. The following tables give comparative figures on inspections made during the calendar years 1924 and 1925:—

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTAL INSPECTIONS, 1924-1925

| — | Number of cases inspected | Total shipments approved | Total shipments not approved |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 519,033 | 2,418 | 152 |
| 1925 | 412,647 | 3,062 | 249 |

TABLE II.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORT, INTERPROVINCIAL AND LOCALLY INSPECTED SHIPMENTS OF EGGS

| — | Export | | Interprovincial | | Local | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Inspections | Number Cases | Number Inspections | Number Cases | Number Inspections | Number Cases | Inspections | Cases |
| 1924 | 545 | 88,412 | 1,230 | 311,302 | 795 | 117,349 | 2,570 | 517,063 |
| 1925 | 499 | 81,101 | 1,597 | 216,407 | 1,179 | 119,495 | 3,275 | 417,003 |

TABLE III.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INSPECTED EXPORTS BY PROVINCES 1924 AND 1925

| — | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| | cases | cases |
| Ontario | 56,438 | 52,931 |
| Quebec | 17,513 | 19,462 |
| Prince Edward Island | 6,774 | 4,857 |
| New Brunswick | – | 1 |
| Manitoba | 5,100 | 1,615 |
| Saskatchewan | ..... | 1,000 |
| Alberta | 1,800 | 500 |
| British Columbia | 787 | 735 |
| | 88,412 | 81,101 |

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS

| — | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| | cases | cases |
| Fresh eggs | 18,835 | 9,775 |
| Storage eggs | 69,577 | 71,326 |
| | 88,412 | 81,101 |

TABLE IV.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS INSPECTED 1925

| Port of entry | Seconds | | Better than seconds | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fresh | Storage | Fresh | Storage | |
| Maritime | 860 | ..... | 875 | ..... | 1,735 |
| Miscellaneous East | 20 | 90 | 450 | 104 | 664 |
| Miscellaneous West | 1,463 | ..... | 2,465 | ..... | 3,928 |
| Montreal | 17,335 | 900 | 11,203 | ..... | 29,438 |
| Ottawa | 1,100 | ..... | 1,485 | ..... | 2,585 |
| Quebec | 1,766½ | 400 | 7,079½ | 143 | 9,389 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 325 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 325 |
| Toronto | 22,687 | 2,425 | 1,623 | 400 | 27,135 |
| Windsor and Walkerville | 493 | 360 | 305 | 50 | 1,208 |
| Winnipeg | 1,817½ | ..... | 6,540½ | ..... | 8,358 |
| Vancouver and Victoria | 2,155 | 1,772 | ..... | ..... | 3,927 |
| Total | 50,022 | 5,947 | 32,026 | 697 | 88,692 |

SUMMARY

| — | Seconds | Better than seconds | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh | 50,022 | 32,026 | 82,048 |
| Storage | 5,947 | 697 | 6,644 |
| Total | 55,969 | 32,723 | 88,692 |

Of the total importations as shown in table IV, ninety-three per cent were fresh and seven per cent storage. Sixty-three per cent of the total importations passed inspections as seconds and thirty-seven per cent as better than seconds. Of the fresh eggs imported sixty-one per cent were seconds and thirty-nine per cent better than seconds. Of the storage eggs imported ninety per cent were seconds and ten per cent were better than seconds.

### LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY STANDARDS

For some time there has been an insistent demand, more particularly from the Prairie Provinces, that standards be adopted for trading in dressed poultry. Last January at the time of their annual convention, the Canadian Produce Association also passed a resolution that standards be adopted and made effective for export shipments. During the summer a preliminary draft of suitable regulations was prepared and submitted for approval to representative poultry bodies throughout the Dominion, the intention being to make the regulations effective for trading last fall. Some difficulty, however, has developed over the terminology of the grades and the only active steps so far undertaken are in connection with turkeys, a standard having been agreed upon and being used as a basis for inspection in a voluntary way last fall. It is expected that the difficulties with regard to terminology will soon be adjusted and that it will then be possible to proceed next year. When made effective, it is proposed that the work of inspection will be undertaken by the District Promoters and their assistants.

### CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND POULTRY PROMOTION

The farmer's problem is largely an economic one, based on the obtaining of a profitable return for the produce which he grows. This is as true of the poultry business as of any other line of farm activity and the problem becomes intensified the further the producer is removed from his market.

In poultry farming, as in every other line of work, the producer must provide the class of article the market demands. Freshness and high uniform quality are paramount factors to be considered in the consumer's continued appreciation of eggs. Unfortunately, many farm eggs that have reached the consumer in the past have been seriously lacking in quality. To bring this condition to the attention of producers and to devise ways and means of correcting it, constitutes a necessary service.

It can now be confidently stated that the improvement in quality, which has taken place in the last few years, can be attributed in no small degree to the activities of the promoter staff. It is a matter of record that many of the large co-operative egg and poultry associations are the direct outcome of promoter activities. These associations in turn have given the most effective demonstration of the utility of the sale of the graded product, and the return of a graded price, considerations which constitute the basic principles of all Federal Government egg and poultry grading legislation.

The District Poultry Promoters through their intimate knowledge of conditions and public opinion in their districts, on the one hand, interpret to the Department the intimate needs of those districts in the way of egg and poultry development, and on the other hand carry through the propaganda necessary to successfully interpret Departmental policy devised to meet those ends.

In Prince Edward Island two phases of work have received most attention, one the operation of the hatchery, an activity of the P.E.I. Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, the other the widespread adoption of the Case Plan system of identification of individual shippers' lots. The former entailed the approval of flocks as sources of supply for hatching eggs, and the general supervision of the operation of the hatchery and the distribution of the chicks. Over 30,000 chicks were distributed, some to the Mainland, but mostly to Island farms. The effect of the early hatched chickens is already evident in the increased winter egg production.

Previously the Case Plan system had been used only by the P.E.I. Co-operative. The continued successful operation of the Co-operative on this basis has this year been brought home to the general produce trade in such a way as to convince them of its practicability in ordinary trading. In this respect present indications are that Prince Edward Island will again show the way for the introduction by the trade of Canada of another useful factor.

In Nova Scotia a good deal of attention has been devoted to locating satisfactory markets for the high class production of the commercial egg farms in that province. The opinion has been expressed that those farms are putting up in commercial quantities, the best quality of eggs available on this continent. This is possible for the reason that for the most part they are egg farms in a strictly commercial sense, day-old chickens being purchased, the cockerels killed off as soon as the sex is determinable, and the pullets raised solely as egg producers. As soon as matured the pullets are moved into laying houses and are kept there continuously.

The success of these farms is becoming quite noticeable in the districts in which they are located, and the poultry industry is developing faster in this particular direction in Nova Scotia than in any other part of Canada.

In New Brunswick the chief activity has turned about the launching of the Co-operative Exchange, a joint enterprise fostered mutually by the provincial and federal departments. The Exchange commenced operations last spring. In all 35 shipping units were organized, and while the volume handled was not large, the advice is that the management will be able to distribute a small dividend over and above the initial payment. Plans are under way for the active extension of this work and a larger volume is anticipated next year. Cockerel distribution work was continued, some 400 pure-bred cockerels being distributed last year.

In Quebec the poultry industry continues to develop and winter egg production is becoming recognized as a possibility even in the more remote districts. The successful experience of even one individual in a community is being utilized in a demonstration way for the rest of the district.

In the Bonaventure and Lake St. John districts the distribution of R.O.P. cockerels has been undertaken and better results are expected to follow. As last year, attention was paid to co-operative shipments of live and dressed poultry, the latter being undertaken conjointly with the provincial department in the Baie St. Paul district.

In Ontario the carlot shipment of live poultry was last year extended to turkeys. No one previously believed that turkeys could be shipped alive in carlots. It remained for the turkey raisers of Manitoulin Island to demonstrate that it can be done. Two cars shipped to Buffalo last fall netted the shippers some three to six cents per pound, according to grade, over any price offered them previously. This fall similar shipments have also taken place and while it has not been possible to land the turkeys quite up to shipping weight, yet the shrinkage was not excessive as compared with similar shipments of chickens.

Carlot shipments of live poultry from western Ontario during the summer were particularly successful, as high as 700 pounds gain being made on one car.

The egg circle work is going on steadily and outstanding results have been obtained at Campbellford, Welcome and Millbrook, the latter two points having large reserves for distribution to the members at the end of the year. Grading stations, organized in urban centres, have now passed the experimental stage, and the intention is to extend the idea generally during the coming year.

In Manitoba the Co-operative Poultry Association has extended its activities during the past year, opening additional grading stations, and shipping over forty cars of eggs. The approved flocks have again proved their superiority in the Egg Laying Contests, and a wide distribution of stock is taking place. These are for the most part sired by R.O.P. cockerels.

Live poultry shipments were continued and this fall turkey demonstrations and shipping in conjunction with the Manitoba Co-operative are being extended to upwards of 75 points, from which thirty to forty cars of turkeys will be shipped to eastern markets.

In Alberta particular effort has been directed towards the introduction of better stock on the farms and improved marketing facilities for poultry. This is particularly true in the Grande Prairie district from which a number of carloads of dressed turkeys have been shipped.

In the south, special attention has been directed to turkey breeding with a view of not only supplying their own requirements but opening up an avenue for export sale as well. To this end a considerable number of turkey raisers came together recently in Calgary and organized an association with the object of evolving a policy similar to the R.O.P. for poultry.

British Columbia, in keeping with the rest of Canada, has had one of the most successful poultry years in its history. A factor contributing to this in no small degree, has been the R.O.P. Breeders' Association, which in addition to assisting very materially in the unification of breeding methods in the province, has as a sales medium, opened up avenues for sale on the prairies and in the United States for breeding stock, hatching eggs, and day-old chicks. Co-ordinated effort on the part of the breeders in the sale of breeding stock has been amply demonstrated in recent sales to Australia, Denmark, and other foreign countries. In this work the officers of the Poultry Division of this branch, both the promoters and inspectors have materially assisted.

### EGG AND POULTRY MARKETS INTELLIGENCE

Widespread information, revealing accurately conditions in all sections of the country, is one of the primary requisites of intelligent marketing. Without such information dealers in one section of the country would not be able to adjust their transactions to make them comparable and in keeping with conditions elsewhere. Without such information the farmer would not be able to measure the fairness of the prices which he is receiving for his products. In this day no business could long exist without some connections or service which supplied regularly and accurately nation and world wide information concerning trade conditions in regard to the product in which that business is interested. The markets intelligence service conducted by the Poultry Division aims to fill such a need for the egg and poultry industry of Canada. The duty of this service embraces a careful reporting of Canadian egg and poultry markets and of the English and American markets, which have much bearing on market conditions in Canada. The reports are so compiled as to be of service to producers, local dealers and exporters and they cover a very essential field in the Canadian poultry industry.

Information for these reports is secured from a number of sources. Officers of the egg inspection service forward to Ottawa daily, by mail, reports outlining prices and conditions in their own districts. In addition to this, market specialists, men well versed in market practices and with connections enabling them to report accurately on conditions in their own locality, send wires to Ottawa at intervals varying from daily to weekly, the frequency of the wires depending on the importance of the centres reported. Twelve Canadian cities are reported in this manner, and the material secured from these various points enable the Ottawa office to disseminate the information obtained speedily to all parts of the country. The American situation is reported daily by wires giving conditions in New York and Chicago, the two principal markets of the United States. Cables from London, Liverpool and Glasgow make possible an accurate and up-to-date reporting of Old Country conditions and these cables are supplemented by more detailed weekly letters from the London correspondent and monthly letters from Liverpool.

The large amount of valuable knowledge gained from these sources is passed on to the public in different ways, each method covering a definite and needed service. A daily market report is prepared in concise form, which

has as its object the supplying of pertinent information dealing with conditions as they exist on the day on which the report is issued. Through the Canadian press, this report appears daily on the market pages of newspapers from coast to coast. A mailing list is also maintained for the daily report and made up largely of those who can be reached in the overnight mails.

In order that the daily report may be supplemented by more detailed information, a weekly report is issued on the first of each week. A summary of the situation is given, the various cities are reported separately, a full and comprehensive price quotation is drawn up and a section is reserved for market information of a general nature. This weekly report has a wide circulation covering all parts of Canada and is used extensively by country dealers in establishing prices for the ensuing week.

The radio has been utilized as a further means of disseminating market information and each week from Moncton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, a brief summary of conditions is given over the air. A further service is performed by sending daily to private firms, at their own expense, wires covering conditions in certain districts in which they are interested. Cables are also sent to England and through Reuter's are distributed to the British Press.

The service has grown to be an integral part of Canadian egg and poultry marketing and the cost of its operation has been kept at a very low figure.

### RECORD OF PERFORMANCE FOR POULTRY

Two of the outstanding developments in connection with this work during the past year have been its growth and the satisfactory results obtained by the entrants in the sale of hatching eggs, baby chicks, breeding stock, etc. Most of the provincial R.O.P. Breeders' Associations, of which there are now seven, have been active in advertising and securing business for their members. Much of this has been export business. It has been proven that the breeders, when banded together as an association, can get foreign business which is beyond the reach of the great majority of them when acting individually.

Following the very favourable impression made by R.O.P. stock at the World's Poultry Congress held in Barcelona and at the Wembley Exhibition in 1924, a further shipment was made to Wembley in May, 1925. The birds in this shipment were of the best R.O.P. stock, and were consigned for sale. It is anticipated that good business in breeding stock will develop beween Canada and Great Britain.

The Department and two of the R.O.P. Breeders' Associations combined to put on an exhibit of stock at the Annual Convention of the American Baby Chick Association, held at Kansas City in August, 1925. Approved cockerels were featured, and some very good orders have since been received by the associations. The members of the Baby Chick Association are men operating large hatcheries and they were much impressed with the good quality of the birds shown, also by the fact that the production of the dams was officially certified and the cockerels themselves had been officially approved and banded. It would appear that a very good market is assured for these approved cockerels in the States.

Many of the larger poultry shows are now providing classes for production stock. The basis of entry is, in nearly all cases, the officially certified production. The managers of these shows are realizing that the public demand is strongly in favour of stock combining standard and production qualities and they are putting on these classes in order that the public may find, at the shows, the stock for which they are looking.

The changes in the regulations made in 1923 with the object of reducing the cost of the work of the Department have had the desired effect, resulting in a decrease in the cost per bird of over 33 per cent during the past year.

### EXHIBITS

In order that the various policies of the Poultry Division might receive wide publicity and be brought to the attention of a large number of people, who in turn can benefit from them, exhibits are staged annually at the more important fairs and poultry shows throughout Canada.

From the 1st of December, 1924, to the 30th of November, 1925, sixty-five shows were attended, divided by provinces as follows: Alberta, eleven; British Columbia, six; Manitoba, four; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, ten; Ontario, twenty-three; Saskatchewan, two; Quebec, nine.

Record of Performance for poultry, egg grading, and an attempt to impress on the producer the necessity of putting out a better product, form the basis of the various exhibits. Egg candling demonstrations are conducted at a number of shows and do much to educate producers, dealers, and consumers on the value of grading. The exhibits are much in demand and numerous requests for them are received from show secretaries each year.

## Sheep and Swine Division

### SHEEP

The wool market suffered a severe reaction just before the bulk of this year's spring clip was offered for market and the demand for wool remained draggy through the spring and summer seasons. Towards fall, however, the demand picked up and prices strengthened. The average price for wool will be slightly lower than for the previous year.

The demand for breeding ewes is even greater than it was a year ago and prices have advanced to some extent during the year. The large number of ewe lambs, which were kept for breeding purposes, has to some extent affected the numbers of lambs offered for sale this fall. The lamb crop as a whole, although improved in breeding and quality, lacked a little in finish owing to the remarkably wet season. This was offset to some extent by a keen demand for feeder lambs resulting in a larger number of the unfinished lambs going into the feed lot for winter feeding and finishing. Lamb prices have been slightly higher than for the previous year and the fact that packers' buyers were showing a decided discrimination against poorly bred stock had the effect of creating a larger demand for pure-bred rams and in consequence thereof all good breeding males have found a ready sale at prices which were profitable to the breeders. The demand for specially fitted show stock and for good utility breeding ewes and rams from United States buyers has continued active throughout the year, with the result that a considerable number of breeders whose sheep were not of the favourite breeds, in so far as Canada is concerned, had no difficulty in finding a ready market for all their surplus stock.

The consumptive demand for fresh killed Canadian lamb has shown a slightly upward tendency during the year. This was particularly the case during the tourist season. The importation of a number of bands of several thousand head of young breeding ewes from the United States into Western Canada has added considerable stimulus to the sheep ranching phase of the industry. Coupled with this the importation of considerably over twelve hundred head of Rambouillet rams is expected to do a great deal towards improving the wool production and general quality of range bands.

### SWINE

Hog marketings for the first six months of the year were heavier than for the same period in 1924. Marketings during June, July, August and September were reasonably normal. The main decrease came in the months of October,

November and December. During the first part of the year there was a tendency to market hogs light and underfinished. This gradually corrected itself until in the month of November it swung to the other extreme and hogs were being overfinished. There is still much to be accomplished if these seasonal tendencies to under or over finish are to be corrected. It is evident that where hogs are sold on a graded basis farmers consider the grading as well as the price per pound. In districts where drovers operate on a flat basis the tendency to seasonal under and overfinishing appears to be more pronounced.

Hog grading statistics do not tell the whole story in regard to hog improvement for the year. Hog receipts for the early part of the year contained a high percentage of shop hogs. The fact that farmers had liquidated sows as a result of low hog prices and corresponding high grain values the previous year and were more careless in the finishing of their hogs had an effect on grading statistics. It was not until the fall run started that the real effect of hog improvement work could be estimated. Even then, although the percentage of selects increased from week to week, the lack of volume reacted against an increase in percentage and in the total number of select bacon hogs graded for the year. The percentages of heavies and extra heavies have been reduced during the year showing that farmers are becoming more accurate in their ability to finish their hogs within bacon weights. The percentage of shop hogs shows a slight decrease. This is due largely to the heavy marketings of light unfinished hogs which took place in January and the first months of the year. The volume of shop hogs decreased steadily as the price of hogs advanced and grain prices swung into line with hog values. Sow marketings for the year may be said to be fairly normal. The Western Provinces and Quebec are still marketing young sows as has been their practice for years. The introduction of bacon stock and better methods of management is having an effective influence in correcting the practice of breeding from young untried sows as indicated by reduced sow marketing in 1925.

The demand for sow stock started early in the spring of the year but owing to the small number of sows available the farmers were not able to fill their orders and it was not till fall that sows in any considerable numbers were supplied to country districts. Fortunately the improvement of hog breeding in many districts made it possible to select many excellent bacon type gilts either at local marketing points or at stockyard centres. During the fall months the swine graders were continually selecting sows to fill orders and this was further supplemented by the sale of sows and boars from sow trains run in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The opposition to hog grading has now very largely ceased to exist. Short courses, meetings and demonstrations have all had a part to play in winning favour for the hog grading policy and the popularization of the bacon hog. The failure of the packers and butcher buyers to pay the 10 per cent premium for the select bacon grade at Montreal has been a serious handicap to swine promotion and production activities in Quebec and eastern Ontario.

An analysis of hog prices shows that on the basis of weighted averages the price of hogs in 1925 advanced $3.70 as compared with 1924. This increase in price has stimulated confidence and given momentum to an increase that will probably more than recover the ground lost during the year. Farmers realize that with abundance of rough grains these can be marketed at present hog prices at a handsome profit through the hog.

The passing of the Order in Council by the British Ministry of Health, which becomes effective January 1, 1927, makes it necessary to review very carefully the whole field of production. One of the requirements for the successful supplying of bacon to Great Britain is a steady volume of fresh product. Under the conditions that will obtain after January 1, 1927, it will be necessary to have hogs produced in fairly even volume throughout the year. This is a

matter that will require to be given the earnest consideration of all hog producers in Canada if they are to do their part in expanding our national market for hog products.

The activities of the Western Swine Committee, which was organized in March, 1925, have been very helpful in creating confidence on the part of western swine raisers in the present policy of the Dominion relative to the production of bacon hogs. The recognition of quality within the thick smooth grade which was first dealt with at the organization meeting of the Western Swine Committee and later at the joint meeting of both committees in July where it met with general approval has now been put into partial operation by the western packers. The working out of a differential in price between the good and poorer qualities of thick smooths, it is believed by the producers in Western Canada, will add considerably to the growing opinion in favour of the production of the select bacon hogs in the western provinces.

Although wonderful progress in the improvement of hogs has been brought about in 1925, as a result of existing policies and organizations, this year is likely to be one of momentous importance. We have reached the point now where our future success depends on a greater stability and permanence of swine production and a steady increase in volume and quality of hogs produced. The farmer has his part to play as has also the manufacturer. Attainment of purpose will depend largely on the extent to which both arms of this big industry are able to realize and overcome the problems which face them. Both must appreciate something of the difficulties which confront the other, but if both have confidence one in the other the greatest progress will be made.

### PURE-BRED RAM PREMIUM POLICY

This policy was revised in 1925 and is now operated to encourage the development of community sheep-breeding centres with a recognized breed of sheep for each respective district. The value and practicability of the policy is evidenced by the steadily increased volume of pure-bred rams that are being purchased each year by farmers who had never used a pure-bred ram before. The demand for rams for replacement purposes by farmers who qualified under the policy is also increasing from year to year.

As a result of the operation of this policy since 1918 there has been a vast increase in the volume of well-bred lambs offered on the various markets throughout Canada. The educational feature of the policy wherein farmers are required to dock and castrate their lambs will now result in a gain of thousands of dollars to sheep breeders in view of the cuts on ram lambs which are in effect at the principal markets. The importance and value of dipping has also been brought to the attention of all farmers qualifying under the policy.

In 1925 a total of 1,908 applications for first premium and 1,892 applications for second premiums were approved.

### PURE-BRED RAM CLUBS

It is becoming easier every year to organize pure-bred ram clubs. Farmers in a community agree to purchase twenty-five or more pure-bred rams of one breed and when sufficient orders have been obtained the club appoints a purchasing delegate to make the selections, do the purchasing and supervise the distribution of the rams to members. The policy of these clubs is to provide their members with good utility rams at moderate prices. By buying in lots of twenty-five or more the cost of purchasing is reduced.

The ability of the pure-bred ram to establish himself permanently with the farmer is indicated by the fact that a number of the older ram clubs which have been organized for two or more years are now in the market for replacement rams, these being required in some cases for new members and in other cases for farmers whose rams have died.

Forty-one new clubs were organized in 1925 and a total of 1,626 rams were placed with pure-bred ram clubs during the year. Market lambs from ram club districts again demonstrated their superior market qualities by attaining heavier weights and carrying more finish. Farmers in these clubs continue to keep a portion of the ewe lambs for breeding purposes with the result that the ewe flocks are showing a decided improvement in quality of fleece, in fact it will only be a matter of time until the scrub ewe of to-day will be replaced altogether by ewes which are the progeny of pure-bred rams.

### PUBE-BRED RAM GRADING

In 1925 ram grading was performed in British Columbia as well as in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The steady and continuous demand for pure-bred rams has stimulated the breeding of pure-bred sheep. Many new and small flocks have been established and these new men benefit greatly by the grading of their ram lambs as the grading gives them a rating provided their stock is good. If poor they get advice from the grader which enables them to cull out their poor ewes and if necessary buy a better ram. Ram grading statistics show that this policy is steadily improving the quality of pure-bred flocks in the various provinces. As in the past, rams were graded as XXX and XX rams.

In every province where grading has been performed the rams grading XXX are the first to be purchased. The buying of rams all over Canada either for local sale, for interprovincial trade or for export is rapidly reaching the point where transactions are made on the basis of XXX and XX standards.

### SHEEP FAIRS AND LAMB SALES

The various improvement activities related to sheep extension and promotion work are culminated commercially as well as educationally in the Sheep Fair and Market Lamb Sales Policy. The docking and castration of lambs which have been recommended for years have now become fairly general in practice. Where farmers are able to market straight carloads of ewes and wether lambs, they are able to escape the cuts which have been instituted by the packing industry at the principal stockyard centres of the Dominion. Carloads of lambs of improved breeding have proved their ability to obtain a premium on all markets.

The Sheep Fair and Lamb Sale has provided the necessary demonstration to convince the farmer that it pays to use a pure-bred ram and grade up his ewe flock. These fairs have demonstrated beyond doubt that where several hundred lambs are marketed co-operatively the marketing costs are reduced. They have also indicated the importance of a general policy of sheep improvement which results in the production of superior quality lambs. In 1925 without exception the Sheep Fairs and Lamb Sales established the local price for lambs in the districts in which they were held, and this price being based on a quality product, was the highest price that the market could afford to pay. As a result of the Sheep Fairs and Lamb Sales the speculative element in lamb marketing has been eliminated in the districts where the fairs are held. Local competition in buying has been introduced with the result that the local sales committees are able to gauge the competitive purchasing limits of buyers from the various markets and sales are made to the marketing point that is willing to pay the most money for a quality product.

Wherever possible the Sheep Fair and Lamb Sale is held in conjunction with the County Fair. This arrangement when practicable adds greatly to the educational value of the sheep section of the local fair. The lambs are weighed as they arrive and are penned in groups of five and ten. They are judged on the basis of correct weights, uniformity, finish and type. The vari-

ous exhibitors have an opportunity to obtain from the judges their reasons for placing the various pens. The class for ram and progeny provides ample material for demonstrating the importance of prepotency in sires. As soon as the awards are made the sales committee proceeds to sell the lambs. A great many of the fairs sell their lambs by public auction to the highest bidder. A few fairs consign their lambs to stockyard centres where they are sold by live stock commission firms to the packing houses.

The grading of lambs for sale is growing in favour with the local sales committees. Generally speaking, the bulk of the lambs offered at the Lamb Fairs are good to choice. It has been found most profitable to sort out the feeders and culls and sell them locally at their actual market value. The demand for choice ewe lambs for the establishment of new flocks is growing from year to year. The ewe lamb is now recognized as the only available source of ewe stock and the lamb sale provides a medium for the selection of suitable ewe stock in numbers up to carload lots.

The organization and development of these fairs is promoted by the field staff of both the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Prize money is contributed, one-half by the Dominion Live Stock Branch and one-half by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Additional special prizes are donated by the local citizens or organizations who are interested in the development of the sheep industry.

### SIRE LOAN POLICY FOR RAMS AND BOARS

The number of rams on loan to associations has not been increased above 109 head. More advanced policies have developed a desire on the part of farmers to own their own rams. During the year loans were granted to a few associations where it was evident that owing to crop conditions they were not able to buy their own rams.

In 1925 a total of 186 boars were on loan to associations. These for the most part were confined to swine club districts where it was essential that the Department provide for the use of particularly good sires. The continued improvement of sow stock in many districts has demonstrated the value of bacon type sires so that the main benefits of this policy have already been attained.

### SHEEP AND SWINE MARKETING COURSES AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

These special courses have been growing in popularity from year to year. In Ontario they are held in many cases as a special feature of the month's course in agriculture. In addition to the regular students a good number of farmers were in attendance, especially for the lectures which had to do with such matters as the judging and selecting of breeding ewes and brood sows of bacon type, the carcass requirements of the finished market lamb and the select bacon hog. Other lectures which proved of special interest to farmers were talks on growing, feeding and finishing bacon hogs; marketing problems as related to the sale of lambs and hogs; dogs, fences and pastures as related to the sheep industry.

A large number of special meetings were held in the various provinces relative to the sheep and swine industry. These meetings dealt with matters relative to the formation of local organizations for marketing live stock and the annual meetings of associations already formed. Several special lecturing tours were arranged in conjunction with Provincial Departments of Agriculture to deal with special matters of sheep and swine interest in specific areas. As a result of the meetings thus held the possibilities for improvement work in breeding stock were brought to the attention of farmers and later in many cases resulted in new organizations being brought into being, thus increasing the purchase of improved breeding stock.

## SWINE AND SHEEP DEMONSTRATION WORK

The expansion of the sheep industry which is taking place at the present time and the steady improvement in the hog industry which has resulted through the hog grading policy necessitates a large amount of demonstration work at country points. During the past year there was an increased demand for demonstrations in dipping, docking and castrating, as well as sheep shearing and the preparation of wool for market. Farmers knowing that the cut on undocked and uncastrated lambs would be effective were anxious to have their flocks trimmed. Lack of proper methods had in the past resulted in losses for many farmers and a knowledge of modern and cleanly methods in these operations was eagerly sought after.

The concrete dipping tank has been accepted in the older sheep-raising provinces of the Dominion as the cheapest and most permanent requisite for sheep dipping operations. These tanks are being installed as fast as the use of forms under the loaning plan permits. In the western provinces where sheep raising is not so stabilized farmers do not take so readily to the concrete tank and in these provinces dipping demonstrations are put on with the galvanized tank which is moved from place to place. Sheep dipping demonstration work has done a great deal to clean up badly infected flocks from the ravages of ticks and lice. The added comfort to the flock and the increased growth of the lamb crop is sufficiently noticeable to farmers that the practice of annual dipping is being put into general operation in districts where dipping demonstrations have been conducted.

Requests for sheep shearing demonstrations are for the most part confined to sections where farmers have recently gone into sheep and in a few instances to the older sections where they have not been made acquainted with the proper methods of shearing and preparing the fleece for market. There appears to be a general lack of good sheep shearers in the country and in several districts sheep shearing classes have been held. These classes have been instrumental in training a considerable number of men in the art of sheep shearing. Wool grading demonstrations have been conducted at a few local centres with a view to encouraging the organization of carload shipments on a co-operative basis. Wool clips are showing a decided improvement in cleanliness of fleeces and manner of rolling and tying. Many districts, however, could still effect a saving in marketing expenses if they were organized to ship their wool on the carlot basis and steps are being taken to effect organization along this line as speedily as possible.

Throughout the year the demand for hog grading demonstrations has been continuous. Many drovers who were at first opposed to hog grading have signified their intention of buying hogs on a graded basis. This has necessitated at least one grading demonstration at each of these points and sometimes two or three before the drover felt fully competent to grade unofficially himself. These grading demonstrations have been the means of convincing many farmers of the suitability of the bacon hog for both the Canadian and export trade. As many of these demonstrations were given on hog shipping days, the farmers had a good opportunity to select suitable breeding gilts from the best litters marketed from the district. Many farmers have also asked for assistance in the culling of their sow stock and in numerous instances sow culling work has been followed up by community organization for the purchase of fifteen to twenty-five sows of good bacon type. There are still a good many farmers who have to be convinced that the bacon hog is the most desirable

type of hog to raise. However, as these men get to understand hog grading and know the proper type of breeding stock that is required to produce high-class select bacon hogs, they are one by one purchasing bacon type breeding stock and are aiming to produce commercial hogs of the select bacon type.

### WOOL GRADING

The wool grading service was again provided for co-operative shippers. Wool came forward in good condition in 1925, there being a very noticeable decrease in the proportion of dark wools from the West, and the clip handled co-operatively was generally of good quality and in good condition.

The 1925 season was a somewhat difficult one from the marketing standpoint. The season opened with high prices prevailing, but during the summer prices declined sharply and the demand was very slow. A strengthening of the market fairly late in the autumn, however, brought the avearge price of wool for the year up to a very satisfactory figure.

One of the features of the trade was the very strong demand early in the season for the lower grades of Eastern Domestic wool, which were bought mostly for the manufacture of papermakers' felts.

### SHEEP AND SWINE EXHIBITS

The main feature of sheep and swine exhibits in 1925 was the outside exhibit featuring practical and commercial factors of importance in both industries. The swine section placed particular emphasis on the production of select bacon hogs and illustrated the importance of using outstanding bacon type sires. Information which was available was used to show that certain boars carry the necessary prepotency for the production of progeny which, when fed with reasonable judgment, finish into a high percentage of select bacon hogs. The importance of keeping mature brood sows was also demonstrated by showing a litter of pigs of the type that with proper feeding would finish into a wagonload of select bacon hogs. Attention was also directed to size and uniformity in litters as being essential factors in reducing the cost of production.

The sheep section featured the essential qualities in ewe stock which makes for the production of ideal market lambs. At the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, a carload of feeder lambs was used to illustrate the most desirable type and weight of lamb for the feedlot in the fall. Special exhibits constructed during the year displayed the various grades of Canadian wool and a number of the most important lines of woollen goods manufactured from Canadian wools.

### CO-OPERATIVE SHEEP AND SWINE MARKETING

Co-operative marketing of sheep and swine is confined to districts where, as a result of expansion and improvement policies, certain districts have reached the point where they have sheep and hogs to ship in carload lots. Farmers in these communities not having had previous experience in live stock shipping have to be given a knowledge of stockyards sales practice and policy. They also desire to be advised of the probable transportation and marketing costs. In addition it is also necessary to explain the live stock market reports as related to grading. Assistance in the co-operative marketing of sheep and swine is confined very largely to the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, northern Ontario and Manitoba. Associations organizing for their first shipments are encouraged to send a farmer to the stockyard centre. In this way a more direct contact is made between the farmer and the stockyard officials. The local secretary is assisted in prorating the various items of expenditure and is directed so that the association starts off with a proper system of bookkeeping.

The organization of co-operative shipping has stimulated the production of both sheep and swine in districts that are just being opened up for agricultural purposes. The introduction of sale and settlement on a quality basis has had the effect of making the farmers more particular about the improvement of their breeding stock and the use of better sires.

### BOYS' AND GIRLS' SWINE CLUBS

This policy, which is now five years old, continues to grow in favour throughout the Dominion. As a result of the organization of an ever-increasing number of clubs much new interest has been created in the raising of bacon hogs and much improved breeding stock has been introduced into the districts where these clubs exist. The swine club members have also received direction and instruction as to the best methods to adopt for the breeding and finishing of bacon hogs. The improvement in the type of hog marketed from swine club districts is the best testimonial for the effectiveness of this policy in laying the foundation for improved conditions in both breeding and marketing policies.

The agricultural representatives and agronomists of the provincial departments assume the major initiative in connection with the organization activities. Once the clubs are organized both federal and provincial departments assume joint responsibility for the activities of the club members. The Federal Swine Promoters provide most valuable help by assisting in the selection of suitable pigs either for feeding or for breeding purposes, by directing members in the culling of brood sows, and by aiding in the selection of suitable bacon type boars.

After club members have received their pigs they benefit by personal contact when such matters as proper feeding rations, the feeding of dairy by-products, the growing of green feeds, proper location of pens and the provision of outside hog yards are discussed. When members are advised of their progress and receive personal direction in their methods of feeding and management, they develop greater confidence and more enthusiasm. The result is that the club as a whole grows and finishes its hogs more uniformly, thus being able to put up a better exhibit at the local fair.

The local swine club fairs have proven to be a valuable educational feature of the whole policy, particularly where fifteen to twenty or more pairs of bacon hogs are exhibited. In as far as possible, these fairs are held when the hogs are within bacon weights and preferably when the pigs are as close to the 200 pounds average as possible. Swine club members and parents have an opportunity to study the various pairs of pigs and observe the results of careful feeding practice. Parents and neighbours are invariably impressed with the quality of the exhibits and members standing high in the competition have no difficulty in selling breeding stock from future litters. These fairs develop a knowledge of the art of exhibiting pigs with the result that to-day quite a number of swine club members are among the best exhibitors at some of the larger fairs. Members of the various clubs are given judging instruction during the summer months and at the local fair a competition is usually put on to select the winners for the club judging team. As soon as the judging is completed, the pigs, if finished for market, are loaded on board cars and shipped to market, where they compete in the Inter-Club Carlot Competition. In as far as possible, official hog graders are on hand to give practical demonstrations and the hogs are graded before shipment.

In 1925 the Swine Clubs of the Dominion marketed 64 carloads of hogs and a total of 5,478 hogs. The percentage of selects was 42.7, and as the average for the Dominion for the year was 15.2 per cent it is easily seen that the swine club members are much above the average. The St. Rosalie Swine Club of Quebec province had the distinction of producing the best carlot. Members of

this club marketed 58 selects or 96.6 per cent. The following table gives the total number of hogs marketed by provinces and the percentage of select bacon hogs:—

| Province | Carlots marketed | Total hogs marketed | Percentage select bacon hogs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 8 | 450 | 40·4 |
| Manitoba | 11 | 557 | 40·3 |
| Ontario | 5 | 360 | 39·4 |
| Quebec | 40 | 2,744 | 44·75 |
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | 300 | 65·00 |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | *500 | ..... |
| New Brunswick | ..... | *567 | ..... |
| Total | 64 | 5,478 | 42·7 |

*Percentage Select Bacon hogs not known.

The quality of the hogs produced by the swine clubs was recognized at the various stock yards and the hogs when sold returned in practically every case a substantial premium over the regular market price. When consideration is taken of the fact that swine club members have reduced the cost of production by the use of green feed and dairy products the raising of pigs has proven a very profitable enterprise.

One important feature of the swine club policy is the training of the members in the judging of hogs. This training is expected to give each member a proper knowledge of type, and with this knowledge it is expected that members will be in a position to exercise proper judgment in the selection of breeding stock.

The Inter-Club Judging Competition has been keenly contested in all the provinces. The teams of two members from each club were required to judge a class of four single hogs, a class of four pairs of hogs, and a class of three pens of four hogs. Marks were given for placing and reasons. After the judging competition was completed, the teams were given a practical demonstration of stockyard procedure in unloading, penning, grading and selling stock. In most cases, the club teams had an opportunity to see the carloads from the various clubs in the province. They were in a position to discuss with the judges the reasons for placing the various carlots. They also saw the hogs sold and were able to interpret market values as applied to quality and finish. The teams were also given a tour through the packing plants, where they saw the process of manufacture, including the cutting and grading of Wiltshire sides, the cutting and grading of cuts for the Canadian trade, as well as other details of packing house operations too numerous to mention. The knowledge thus gained gave the various teams a wider knowledge of the whole swine industry. They got a much better understanding of marketing and, no doubt, carried home much information which would be handed on to other members who were not fortunate enough to make the team.

A number of the club districts are now reaching the point in the development of a community breeding enterprise where every member is breeding the select bacon type of hog. Such districts very often have a surplus of young pigs and this surplus is used to supply breeding stock in new clubs which are being organized.

The Dominion Live Stock Branch pays one-third of the local prize money, the remaining two-thirds being contributed by the provincial Departments of Agriculture and the local districts. The Dominion Live Stock Branch pays all the prize money for the Inter-Club Carlot Competition and the Inter-Club

Judging Competitions. Much of the success of these clubs is due to the organizing ability of the provincial fieldmen in the various provinces and the co-operation of the provincial Departments of Agriculture.

### BACON GRADING

During the past three years a careful study has been carried on in co-operation with the packers to ascertain the degree of uniformity in our export Wiltshires as between different packing plants. This work all contributed to a better understanding of the situation on the part of all parties concerned with the result that the department was able last year to submit to the packers a policy which provided for the standardization of our export product and the granting of official recognition and advertising to that portion of the product coming within the approved specifications.

Following the presentation of this policy to the packers, the officer concerned in this work was loaned to the Department of External Affairs to represent Canada's meat interests on the Imperial Economic Committee. This body was established by the British Government to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the Overseas parts of the Empire with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers. The proceedings of this Committee required his absence from this country for a period of six months. While in England the opportunity was taken to restudy Canadian bacon in its relationship to the requirements of the British market. The conclusion reached after six months' observation of Canadian bacon in England, is that the improvement in quality and grading has been so great that a grading policy which deals solely with the physical characteristics of our bacon would have very little to accomplish. The initiation of an advertising policy would, however, require that steps be taken to prevent the lowering of the present standard in case of any undue demand which might be created.

During the past year, the question of Canadian bacon participating in British War Office contracts and in supplies to the Army and Navy Canteen Board, was taken up with the authorities in Great Britain. As a result of these representations, the discrimination against Canadian bacon has been removed. Canadian bacon is now filling War Office contracts and is being purchased regularly by the Army and Navy Canteen Board.

In addition to the continued improvement in the quantity and quality of hogs produced, the future success of Canadian bacon on the British market is largely a question of manufacturing and distribution. Improvement in manufacture lies in research and provision must be made for centralized and continuous research in co-operation with the industry.

The development of a sane Government policy in relation to this industry must come gradually in accordance with the demand created in the industry itself.

### BACON HOG FAIR

The Bacon Hog Fair is designed to develop further the work of swine improvement in a community where the Boys' and Girls' Swine Club Policy has been the medium of introducing better stock and creating the necessary interest among the farmers for better stock. It is a step in advance of the swine club and can properly be termed a follow-up policy for the purposes of establishing permanence in the production of hogs of the proper type and quality.

The Bacon Hog Fair contains market as well as breeding classes and the prizes are derived from equal grants from the Dominion and provincial Departments of Agriculture, supplemented by local contributions. The hogs entered in

the market classes are graded by an official grader and the judging of both market and breeding classes is performed in such a way that the fullest and most complete information is available to all in attendance. Attention is focussed on the winnings of progeny from the various boars in the community and what is virtually record of performance information is made available to the farmers of the community through the medium of these shows. The hogs in the market classes are sold on a graded basis and further emphasize the importance of producing what the market demands.

This is the first year for this policy and seven fairs were held in Ontario and three in the province of Quebec.

The following table summarizes the grading and selling price of the hogs in the market classes at each of the Ontario fairs:—

| Fair | Market Classes | Number selling | Percentage selected | Price received | Market price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $ | $ |
| Woodstock | 77 | 29 | 37·6 | 12 25 | 12 00 |
| Millgrove | 105 | 91 | 86·6 | 13 25 | 12 75 |
| Kitchener | 86 | 75 | 87·2 | 12 50 | 12 50 |
| Stirling | 95 | 24 | 25·2 | 12 50 | 12 00 |
| Colborne | 98 | 32 | 32·6 | 12 80 | 12 00 |
| Stayner | 91 | 76 | 83·5 | 12 30 | 11 25 |
| Milton | 93 | 77 | 82·8 | 11 65 | 11 00 |

In addition to the above 107 hogs were exhibited in the breeding classes at Millgrove; 124 at Kitchener; 100 at Stayner; 51 at Colborne; 75 at Milton, and 67 at Stirling.

From the standpoint of attendance and interest, these fairs have surpassed all expectations and experienced judges in commenting on the stock exhibited at some of the fairs expressed the opinion that in both breeding and market classes the quality of the hogs was equal or superior to anything exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The Quebec fairs were held at Princeville, St. Charles (River Richelieu), and at St. Ours in Richelieu county. These fairs emphasized the necessity for paying greater attention to breeding stock, particularly the keeping of good brood sows and boars to maturity.

The extension of this policy is limited to the number of fairs which can be handled by our field staff during the season and also by the financial grants for prize money. However, it is hoped that these fairs can be established as local institutions and that they will continue to operate and serve the farmer as a medium through which to maintain a high standard of quality in the breeding stock of the community.

### BACON PRODUCTION TEST WORK

Considerable improvement is taking place in the pure-bred herds of the various provinces. There is still, however, a scarcity of good breeding stock. The bacon production test work which has been carried on at some of our exhibitions and agricultural colleges has encouraged the establishment of more pure-bred herds and furthermore has tended to improve the character and type of the foundation stock. This work insures an increased supply of sires with sufficient prepotency to improve materially the quality of commercial hogs in the backward hog producing sections. Where it has been possible to feature the production of carloads of select bacon hogs, it naturally directs attention to the breeding stock from which they originate. This insures the preservation and maximum use of breeding stock of merit.

Experience has proven that there are strains of bacon hogs which are of greater value than others in the production of select bacon hogs for commercial purposes. The pure-bred breeders are coming to realize that the good strains should be given distinction in so far as their ability to improve the commercial hog is concerned. A policy for the advanced registration of pure-bred hogs of the bacon breeds is being worked out in co-operation with the breeders. It is hoped and felt that such a policy will result in the more constructive breeding of pure-bred hogs, keeping in mind their record of performance in the production of select commercial stock.

### HOG GRADING

Hog grading has now been in effect for three years and while there is practically nothing by way of precedent and no statistics to refer to, yet there is evidence in plenty to indicate that this policy has done more than any other in improving the quality of Canadian hogs.

During the past year hog grading has gained steadily in popularity, firstly, because the trade generally now accepts it as a practical method in connection with the sale of hogs and they recognize that it has greatly improved the quality of hogs, and secondly, it is receiving better appreciation from the farmer because it provides a basis of sale which recognizes quality in product. As the work in connection with this policy proceeds and becomes better understood, the information made available in the form of hog grading statistics provides a very definite basis for the work of provincial representatives and field men in swine improvement work. Already grading statistics applied to certain districts have pointed out the poor breeding boars and led to their elimination.

The actual work of grading hogs at the stock yards has been simplified and improved from year to year, so that at the present time it is being carried on for the most part with the minimum of inconvenience and delay.

### CONFERENCE re BACON HOG AND MARKET LAMB COMPETITIONS

During the year a special conference was called at Saskatoon to deal with various matters relative to the swine industry in Western Canada. At this conference the Western Swine Committee was organized and an agreement was entered into wherein the western packers agreed to buy hogs on a quality basis within grades. The bringing into being of the Western Swine Committee and the putting into practical operation of the purchase of hogs on a quality basis within grades has done much to improve the attitude of the western farmer towards the hog grading regulations and the production of select bacon hogs.

The matter of advanced registration for pure-bred hogs of the bacon breeds again received careful attention at the hands of the various Swine Committees and Associations. A number of committees gave the matter of policy a good deal of study and the whole matter is being developed to a point where it can be submitted to the breeders for their individual consideration.

The Inter-County Competitions for pens of six market lambs and pens of six finished bacon hogs at the Eastern Canada Exhibition, Sherbrooke, and at the Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, proved to be a feature of these fairs which did much to stimulate interest in the finishing and marketing of market lambs and select bacon hogs. The entries at both fairs were large and of a very high order and the field men responsible for the exhibits took the greatest of pains in the preparation of their entries for the show ring. The Bacon Hog Competition was again held at Amherst in conjunction with the Amherst Winter Fair. The pure-bred breeders of bacon hogs were well represented with a large entry of pairs, both in the live and dressed carcass classes.

### LIVE STOCK PURCHASED FOR ASSOCIATIONS AND FARMERS

Outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Great Britain prevented the importation of any breeding animals from the British Isles during the year. Interprovincial trade was considerable, especially in rams and boars. Two shipments of bacon type boars were made from Ontario to Alberta, a few head going to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These animals were specially selected and the assistance rendered was much appreciated by the breeders obtaining same. Aside from extensive shipments of rams from Ontario to Quebec, other shipments were made to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. These shipments provided an added outlet for Ontario breeders and enabled farmers in the other provinces to get selected rams at a reasonable price.

The demand for Rambouillet rams for the western range flocks exceeded the requirements of the previous year. In 1925, 1,242 rams wre approved under the Duty Free Exemption Clause by the branch official responsible for such inspections. The use of improved rams in the range flock will do much to maintain hardiness and increase the wool and market lamb producing qualities of the range bands.

### GOAT PROPAGANDA WORK

Interest in the raising of goats appears to be increasing from year to year. The demand for breeding stock never was better than in 1925. The goat exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and at the Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster Exhibitions was larger and better than ever before. A small exhibit of goats loaned to the branch by the British Columbia Goat Breeders' Association and which was included in the Branch Live Stock Exhibit for the Western Circuit attracted a great deal of attention in the Prairie Provinces.

The promotion staff were again able to render their most effective service to the goat breeders by directing intending purchasers to breeders who had stock for sale. Considerable progress was made during the year in the advancement of thought among goat breeders for the creation of milk production standards. The development of policy along these lines and its practical application is probably dependent on a further expansion of the industry.

## THE MARKETS INTELLIGENCE AND STOCK YARDS SERVICES

The Markets Intelligence Service is designed to supply producers of live stock and the trade with a reliable source of information on current live stock markets, trade and production. Further, this service embraces comprehensive statistical reviews covering British and foreign live stock and live stock products, supply and demand.

The Stock Yards Service is operative under the "Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act". Under this Act, the Live Stock Commissioner, through the Stock Yards Service, enforces regulations governing the construction, maintenance, and operation of all public stock yards in the Dominion, and supervises the methods employed in the purchase and sale of all live stock offered at these yards.

During the past year approximately 3,631,000 head of live stock with an aggregate value of about $103,005,000 were handled through the public stock yards system in Canada under the supervision of the officers of the department. Compared with last year, there was an increase of approximately 630,000 head of stock in number offered and of $38,000,000 in value, of same. The market conditions incident to the sale of this large quantity of stock were currently analyzed for the benefit of producers, trade and consumer, and permanent and statistical records made of each purchase and sale.

The chief benefits derived by the industry during the past year through these two services are hereunder enumerated.

The enforcement of regulations made under the Live Stock Products Act has resulted in the bonding of commission men operating on public stock yards, the supervised operation of live stock exchanges, the elimination of undesirable business practices on the yards, the regulation of service charges, improvement in the accommodation for live stock and the regulating of the quality and cost of feed supply at the yards.

The Weekly Market News Service was again provided to the agricultural press of Canada, to district representatives of agriculture, to a selected producers' mailing list, to the various provincial Departments of Agriculture, and to the British and American trade. This service consisted of an analysis of live stock supply and demand, comments on prospects for future markets, statistical tables showing the grading, numbers, average price, price range for bulk of sales and top prices of all live stock offered for sale, the disposition and comparative receipts of the same, the grading of hogs under the Hog Grading Policy and the exports of live stock to foreign countries.

To meet a growing demand for the same, the Markets Service undertook in March, 1925, the translation into French of the commentary section of the weekly Live Stock Market Report. The French edition is being mailed to the French press, agronomes in Quebec, and to a list of live stock producers who have requested the report.

Each month publicity was given to the live stock industry by the distribution of information on domestic and foreign crops, weather conditions, live stock and allied industries.

Memoranda on production, distribution and consumption of live stock and live stock products, both domestic and foreign, were prepared for the information of officers of the department and outside parties.

This service continued the building up of an information bureau on the statistical position of the live stock industry, general conditions under which live stock production is undertaken, the foreign live stock situation, world's animal food stuffs situation, the condition of the import and export trade in live stock and live stock products and the financial conditions influencing the industry.

A weekly cable service on the British market for Canadian cattle and bacon is telegraphed by the division to the Canadian newspapers. The information is being supplied by the most reliable operators on the markets at Glasgow, Liverpool and London. These cables are elaborated in the branch and given the widest publicity possible through the medium of the Associated Press of Canada and our periodical publications.

Officers of the branch located at the central stock yards at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert and Moose Jaw, graded for publicity purposes all live stock offered for sale, obtained detail as to the selling price, origin and disposition of the stock, and as well, the general condition of supply and demand.

The stock yards officers supplied the press with daily market news letters and representative live stock sales. These, together with the weekly, monthly and annual analysis of supply and demand, have practically eliminated all other markets information services. Accurate analysis and quick service has in this way taken the place of the often contradictory and ambiguous statements of market conditions formerly in circulation.

The Inter-Stock Yards Telegraph Service inaugurated during 1919 was continued throughout the year. Telegrams are prepared by each stock yards agent after a careful analysis of the condition of trading and are wired each day as soon as the market is established, to the other stock yards agents.

The inspected packing plants throughout the Dominion supplied weekly statements as to their country purchases. As a large percentage of the total annual slaughterings by inspected establishments are not secured at public markets, the information obtained is of considerable value.

The service continued the recording of the point of origin, class, grade and sex of all stock offered for sale at stock yards. These records cover the sales during the past six years and are compiled in such a way as to be of value in estimating the condition and extension of the marketable surplus, either locally, provincially or for Canada as a whole. A monthly statement is sent to each of the various agricultural representatives, showing the shipments from his county, in detail; to public stock yards, abattoirs and on export.

Through arrangement between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Customs, the branch recorded and issued information covering the origin and destination of all classes of live stock exported from the Dominion. This information completes the record of the total movement of Canadian live stock during any period of the year and allows for the working out of formulæ on which to estimate probable production and distribution.

A daily wire service is operative between the stock yards officers and the United States markets, with a view to obtaining exact and immediate knowledge of the prospects for export. Considerable financial benefit to the live stock industry is resulting from this service, shippers having been better able to estimate the margin between domestic and foreign market prices before making shipment.

The Sixth Annual Review of the Live Stock and Meat Trade Situation was published and distributed.

The Sixth Annual Report on the Origin and Grades of Commercial Live Stock is being published for distribution.

The policy whereby immature calves offered for sale on public stock yards are subject to condemnation is administered by the Live Stock Commissioner, through the Chief of the Stock Yards Service. This policy has been effective for a number of years and has resulted in marked improvement in the quality of veal.

The Markets staff is taking care of the compilation and regular distribution of the statistical information in connection with official hog grading and the stock yards agents co-operate with the hog graders in promoting satisfactory development of grading of hogs at the yards.

The stock yards agents extended their activities toward promoting familiarity with required market types of live stock. On request, the agents addressed meetings, paid visits to farms for the purpose of grading the stock into the various classes, and as well, encouraged the clearance of unsuitable feeding stock and the purchase of that of good feeding type and quality.

A radio markets and agricultural news service was developed during the spring of 1924. Under arrangements with the Canadian National Railways Radio Department, the Markets Service broadcasts the latest reports on the live stock markets in Canada regularly each week, supplementing the live stock, poultry, farm produce, crop and weather reports with talks on farm practices and general agricultural developments. At present this service is being broadcast weekly from the following cities: Moncton, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. In addition, daily noon reports are broadcast from Moncton, Montreal, and Winnipeg, giving a summary of quotations on the same morning's markets.

During 1926-27 this division will confine its efforts to enlarging the services already in operation.

## THE SEED BRANCH

The Seed Branch encourages seed production and the marketing of seeds, feeding stuffs and fertilizers, maintains laboratories for testing these products, and provides an inspection service for the administration of the Seeds Act, Feeding Stuffs Act, Fertilizers Act, and the Inspection and Sale Act. The branch organization includes four main divisions, and for the enforcement of

the Acts Canada is divided into six inspection districts, namely, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, eastern Ontario, western Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

### Laboratory Division

Seed testing laboratories are maintained at Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Calgary. These points are at the same time headquarters for inspection districts numbers 2 to 6; Ottawa providing laboratory facilities for district No. 1 as well as district No. 3. The seed laboratories are also equipped for the analysis of unground feeding stuffs. In addition, services for the botanical micro-analysis of ground feeding stuffs and the chemical analysis of both feeding stuffs and fertilizers are provided in Ottawa.

During the year ending March 31, 1926, 42,869 samples of seed, feed and fertilizers were received in the five laboratories. The following table gives the number of samples received in each laboratory and their sources:—

| — | Trade | Customs | Official | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ottawa | 5,899 | 1,464 | 1,321 | 8,684 |
| Quebec | 3,326 | 2,202 | 662 | 5,190 |
| Toronto | 7,254 | 3,121 | 344 | 10,719 |
| Winnipeg | 5,503 | 2,467 | 340 | 8,310 |
| Calgary | 7,565 | 1,998 | 403 | 9,966 |
| | 29,547 | 10,252 | 3,070 | 42,869 |

*Trade* refers to samples of seed, feed and fertilizer sent in by merchants, farmers and institutions. The seed samples are tested for either purity or germination, and in many cases for both. Feeding stuffs include commercial feeds, condiments and tonics sent in for either botanical or chemical analysis or both. Fertilizers are analyzed chemically only.

*Customs* refers to samples of seed taken from imported shipments by the customs officials for the tests provided under the Seed Importation Regulations. They consist mainly of seeds of field root and garden vegetable seeds.

*Official* includes samples of seed, feed and fertilizer taken by inspectors from lots which are sold or offered for sale and suspected of violating the Seeds Act, Feeding Stuffs Act, or Fertilizers Act. Prosecutions are based on the analyses of the official samples.

#### SEED TESTING

The following table gives the number of purity and germination tests made in each laboratory during the year:—

| — | Purity | Germination | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ottawa | 6,411 | 5,254 | 11,665 |
| Quebec | 5,044 | 2,938 | 7,982 |
| Toronto | 11,340 | 7,571 | 18,911 |
| Winnipeg | 6,222 | 7,567 | 13,789 |
| Calgary | 3,603 | 10,507 | 14,110 |
| | 32,620 | 33,837 | 66,457 |

The western laboratories are doing more germination work than purity work, while the contrary is the case with the eastern laboratories. The importance of seed testing work in Western Canada is particularly apparent in years with early frosts when the germination capacity of cereal grains is often greatly impaired. Such years regularly mean a very heavy increase in seed testing work in the Winnipeg and Calgary laboratories. It is notable, however, that the value of purity tests is being realized more and more in the west. For the first time since the establishment of the laboratory in Winnipeg the number of

purity tests was equal to the number of germination tests during the month of March, 1926.

In addition to the seed testing for farmers and institutions a large number of samples are tested annually for investigational and experimental purposes. Some of this work extends over a long period of years, such as longevity tests, the studies of the characteristics of Canadian-grown red clover seed, an investigation into the distribution of weed seeds by irrigation water, and a series of field tests with a view to ascertaining the agricultural value of hard seeds in the dry areas of the prairie provinces.

New work undertaken includes a morphological study of the seeds of *Agropyron* species occurring in the Canadian West. Western rye grass and couch grass are very closely related and the distinction of their seeds presents very unusual difficulties. In view of the great economic importance of this problem considerable time has been devoted to its solution, with the result that farmers may now protect themselves against seed infested with couch grass by having their seed properly analyzed. It was formerly impossible to give information as to whether couch grass or western rye grass or some other *Agropyron* species was present in a sample.

Some time was also devoted to determining the origin of red clover seed These studies have crystallized into the passing of legal provisions requiring that southern-grown red clover seed when offered for sale must be labelled as southern.

Other lines of work undertaken during the year include studies on the determination of the vitality of seeds by biochemical methods, anatomical studies of seeds particularly with reference to hard-seededness, and morphological red clover seed studies.

### SEED COLLECTIONS

The distribution of the collections containing one hundred economic and weed seeds has been continued. These sets are sold at cost, but many inquirers, including teachers and heads of smaller institutions, found the price too high. Small collections, containing only twenty-four of the most important weed seeds, have therefore been prepared. It is expected that much knowledge regarding the dissemination and economic loss from weeds will be broadcast by these collections in addition to our bulletin. "Weeds and Weed Seeds."

### MICROANALYSIS OF FEEDING STUFFS

Samples of feeding stuffs are analyzed microscopically to determine the ingredients and their relative proportion, the impurities and quality. A nominal charge of one dollar is made per sample. Investigations are carried on to perfect the technique of microanalysis.

A summary of the feeds analyzed during the year is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mixed feeds | 325 |
| Mill feeds | 256 |
| Screenings and scalpings | 84 |
| Chops | 69 |
| Fish and meal products | 42 |
| Oil seed products | 18 |
| Cereal by-products | 44 |
| Miscellaneous | 8 |
| Total | 846 |

It is noteworthy that perfectly cleaned grains and seeds were used in the manufacture of most of these feeds. The chops and flax products were exceptions, but in view of so few being examined and these, no doubt, of the poorest quality on the market, too much importance should not be attached to them. The mixed feeds were consistently clean.

A general survey was made of the mill feeds and their quality was exceedingly high. Very few of the samples fell below the chemical or purity standards.

Animal products are taking a more prominent place in the manufacture of concentrated mixed feeds and also as registered products. This is probably due to economic conditions and to the fact that most animal products are high in protein and fat and very low in fibre. Ground hoof, being especially rich in nitrogen, is used as an ingredient of many of the animal products.

The majority of the cereal by-products were obtained from the manufacture of oat feeds. Under the Feeding Stuffs Act there are three such products recognized, namely, oat hulls, oat feed and oat middlings. There seems to be a tendency to manufacture only the first two of these products, and in cases where the second comes below twelve per cent in fibre content, to call it oat middlings.

### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FEEDING STUFFS AND FERTILIZERS

During the past year 931 samples were received at the Ottawa laboratory for chemical analysis. They are classified as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Feeding Stuff:—* | |
| Mixed feeds | 306 |
| Bran | 122 |
| Shorts | 133 |
| Middlings | 49 |
| Feed flour | 64 |
| Screenings and scalpings | 55 |
| Oat hulls and oatmeal by-products | 15 |
| Other cereal by-products | 20 |
| Tankage, meat meals, fish meals, etc | 30 |
| Oil cake meals | 16 |
| Miscellaneous | 16 |
| Total | 826 |
| *Fertilizers.—* | |
| Basic slag | 6 |
| Mixed fertilizers | 38 |
| Acid phosphate | 22 |
| Bone meal | 7 |
| Nitrate of soda | 6 |
| Potash salts | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 22 |
| Total | 105 |

The greater number of these samples were sent in as official by inspectors, the remainder by dealers, farmers and others for their own information. A fee is charged for testing the latter. Reference is made to the quality of feeding stuffs and fertilizers under the Feed and Fertilizer Divisions.

## The Seed Division

The work of the Seed Division consists in part in the study of foreign and domestic seed legislation, also import and export regulations in effect in all countries from which seed imports emanate or to which exports are made. The study is made with a view to drafting new or redrafting existing control measures to be submitted to the Advisory Board under the Seeds Act as a basis for consideration and recommendation to the minister. The division, therefore, deals primarily with the operation of the Seeds Act and regulations thereunder, which crystallize into law the recommendations made by the Advisory Seed Board and approved by the Minister in regard to the control of all seed importations and to the sale and inspection within Canada of all farm and garden seeds offered for seeding purposes. Attention is given to seed production and seed supply as between districts and provinces, and to international trade in seeds of all kinds.

### THE SEEDS ACT

The Advisory Seed Board was convened in October. This board is under the chairmanship of the Seed Commissioner and includes an equal representation of seed growers and seed merchants and a representative of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons. The Chief of the Seed Division

is secretary, and all matters relating to seed control in Canada which the interested public may desire to have placed before the board should be referred to him with a request for consideration at the next meeting.

Recommendations were made by the board embodying such changes in the minima of quality with respect to both purity and germination as should be applied to certain kinds of seed for the ensuing year in order that adequate stocks might be secured for our Canadian trade. These changes had to do more particularly with grade definitions on the basis of purity with respect to grasses, and the minima of germination in the case of some vegetable seeds. The principal change recommended with respect to purity was that the class of weed seeds considered as "useless" be expanded to include many sorts heretofore classified as "harmful." It has been found that not a few so-called "harmful" sorts, while of no serious importance in their relationship to Canadian agriculture, were in some instances regarded as cultivated sorts in other countries and were interfering seriously with the importation of some kinds of seed which we are not producing at this time in Canada. With vegetable seeds the most important change was in regard to the minimum of germination for onion seed which might be permitted entry to Canada. This was lowered provisionally until July 1, 1926, because the onion seed crops in other countries were seriously affected by unfavourable weather conditions in 1925.

The application of importation regulations to vegetable seeds entering Canada in sealed paper packets of one pound or less was given consideration, and recommendations were made to facilitate the passing of such shipments at ports of entry. More recognition was given to control certificates issued from approved official foreign seed testing stations, but provision was made to maintain high standards of quality. The principle which permits of the adaptation of the regulations to seasonal exigencies is proving to be a very acceptable feature of our seed legislation.

Control measures included under the Seeds Act prohibit the use of false or spurious variety names and misrepresentations as to variety or description of seeds or plants in any form of advertising or otherwise. Established variety names employed in Canada until March 31, 1923, are allowed, and provision is made for the licensing of new variety names. The procedure to be followed in order that a new variety may be determined and the variety name established and licensed, is to submit samples of the seed or plants to the Dominion Horticulturist, Dominion Cerealist, Dominion Agrostologist, or other plant specialist authorized by the minister, for propagating test, examination and report. A number of these reports have been received from the plant specialists and new variety names have been licensed when merited. Since the inception of this work and to the end of the fiscal year the following new variety names for the kinds of seed as specified have been licensed for general use in Canada:—

| Kind of Seed | Variety Name |
|---|---|
| Wheat | Renfrew. |
| | Michikoff. |
| | Brownhead (Broatch's). |
| | Whitehead (Broatch's). |
| | Early (Broatch's). |
| | O.A.C. No. 85 Spring Wheat. |
| Oat | White Cross No. 19. |
| | O.A.C. No. 114 Oats. |
| Beans | O.A.C. No. 211 Soy Beans. |
| Peas | O.A.C. No. 181 Field Peas. |
| Timothy | Swallow. |
| Rye grass | Fyra. |
| Cabbage | Penn. State Ball Head. |
| | Golden Acre. |
| Cucumber | The Vaughan. |
| Beans | Bean Dwarf No. 301. |
| | Nancy D. Bean. |
| Potato | British Queen. |
| Mustard | Florida Broad Leaf. |
| Chicory | Small Rooted (or Radichetto Chicory). |

The list of variety names compiled from Canadian seedsmen's catalogues to March 31, 1923, comprises a total of approximately 2,500. This list, when examined by officers of the Department of Agriculture, other plant specialists, and representatives of the Canadian seed trade, was found to consist of approximately 300 distinct varieties of merit. With these names as a basis an effort is being made to establish a standard list of variety names to be employed in seedsmen's catalogues and other forms of advertising and in the labelling of seed lots for the Canadian trade. Officers of the Horticulture, Cereal, and Forage Crop Divisions of the Experimental Farms Branch, other plant breeders, and members of the seed trade are co-operating to provide standard descriptions and photographs which may be used in securing the observance of this provision of the Act. The list as proposed will be kept open for revision and additions from time to time in order that new variety names when licensed may be included.

Further to the examination of seedsmen's catalogues an investigation was carried out with a view to determining by growing tests the genuineness of stock or trueness to variety name of a number of kinds of garden vegetable seeds as found in the retail stores throughout the country. The work was conducted in co-operation with the Horticulture and Forage Crop Divisions. In 1924 eight hundred and ten samples of different varieties of celery, lettuce, radish, beet, peas, parsnip, onion, carrot and beans were collected from the trade. Results obtained showed that 87 per cent of the samples of one kind of seed were less than 95 per cent true to the purported variety name. Other kinds showed the same variation in lesser percentages.

During 1925 the Horticulture Division collected direct from the wholesale seed merchants samples of the varieties included in the provisional list of standard variety names, and conducted tests with a view to obtaining data to be used in establishing standard varietal descriptions. Such variations were shown in the same variety of some kinds of seed that the tests could not be regarded as of any real value for the purpose intended. It would seem, therefore, that the further production of Elite stock seed is necessary before standard descriptions of approved varieties can be obtained for most of our vegetables. More stock seed is also required for multiplication by commercial seed growers. Canadian-grown seed from these stocks is very superior to imported commercial seed and commands a premium in the market.

The Seeds Act, with regulations revised from time to time, is proving very satisfactory in preventing the sale of inferior seed, both home-grown and imported. While it necessarily places some restrictions upon the seed trade, expressions of appreciation of the benefits redounding to agriculture from its provisions completely eclipse the few adverse criticisms which have been offered.

### SEED GRADING

It is required that the commerce in general farm seeds be conducted on the basis of the seed grades, Registered, Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, or No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture, and No. 3 Mixture, and seed so merchandized must conform to prescribed grade definitions and general quality standards. The soundness of the principle is indicated by the high international regard held for Canadian seed control work, by the many encomiums received on the high quality of our graded seed, and by the recognition given on foreign markets to Canadian seed graded and sealed in the sack over the certificate of a seed inspector. Most of the rape, field root, and garden vegetable seeds are imported and may be sold under guarantee of a minimum quality. Grades are, however, provided for these seeds and, while not compulsory, they are steadily gaining in favour. Export grade names and definitions are also provided but are optional to the exporters.

The following general definition applies to all grades: "Registered and Extra No. 1 grades of seed shall consist of a kind, variety and selection approved by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and shall be true to variety name within defined limits. All grades shall consist of seed which shall (1) within

comparative latitudes for different grades be well matured, sound, sweet and well cleaned and graded to remove small, shrunken, immature or broken kernels and inert matter; (2) be at least equal in general appearance to standards of general quality that may be fixed from season to season; and (3) comply with the minimum standards of purity and germination prescribed by regulation."

The degree of general quality for all seeds is made conditional upon the quality of the season's crop in order that about the same percentages of seed may from year to year be brought within the several grades.

On the basis of control samples received at district inspection offices, grades are given and control sample certificates are issued in the names of the senders of the samples. A control sample certificate is defined as "a certificate that is issued on a control sample of seed received for analysis and grading at the office of a district inspector." This means that the full responsibility of sampling the seed lot purported to be represented by the control sample rests with the sender, and in making sales he must maintain the quality up to the standard of the control sample. Many seed lots are graded on growers' premises or at central cleaning plants by seed inspectors, and seed inspection certificates are issued to cover such lots. A seed inspection certificate is defined as "a certificate given by an inspector on seed sampled, examined and graded by him or under his direction."

The grading of seed for commerce constitutes a very large and important part of the work of our inspection staff. With seed graders operating at the six district offices, and with a large number of inspectors doing grading on growers' premises and at cleaning plants where seed lots eligible for the higher grades are principally encountered, it is essential that the work be done uniformly. A referee grader exercises general supervision over seed grading and co-ordinates the procedure in the several inspection districts.

Stressing the nature of the responsible duties and volume of work involved in placing in commerce under grade names all agricultural seeds, and a large part of the field root and garden vegetable seeds, required for domestic use and for export, it may be pointed out that 32,617 control samples were examined and graded at laboratory points during the past fiscal year. Many of the individual samples represented carlots, while the total amount of seed represented by the control samples would be several millions of bushels. The average quality of all seeds represented by control samples and graded at our inspection offices was found to be 34 per cent No. 1, 29 per cent No. 2, 21.5 per cent No. 3, and 15.5 per cent Rejected. There was also inspected and graded at cleaning points and on growers' premises the following kinds and quantities of seed:—

| — | Registered | Extra No. 1 | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| Wheat | 68,934 | 9,549 | 7,763 | ..... | ..... |
| Oats | 49,817 | 11,188 | 88,679 | 1,780 | 200 |
| Barley | 7,314 | 3,582 | 5,426 | 1,125 | 155 |
| Rye | 30 | ..... | 310 | 250 | ..... |
| Corn | 20 | ..... | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Peas | 625 | ..... | 144 | ..... | ..... |
| Flax | ..... | 131 | 1,384 | ..... | ..... |
| Soy beans | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| — | Registered | Extra No. 1 | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | pounds | pounds | pounds | pounds | pounds |
| Millet | ..... | ..... | 8,357 | ..... | ..... |
| Turnip | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | ..... |
| Mangel | ..... | 650 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sweet clover | 13,731 | ..... | 91,372 | 45,519 | 15,689 |
| Alfalfa | 135,091 | 18,353 | 315,725 | 3,480 | ..... |
| Brome grass | ..... | ..... | 480,981 | ..... | 824 |
| Western rye grass | ..... | ..... | 26,725 | ..... | ..... |
| Browntop grass | ..... | ..... | 10,694 | 3,871 | 1,211 |
| Timothy | ..... | ..... | 86,898 | 1,745 | 10,000 |

## SEED IMPORTATION REGULATIONS

Regulations applying to the import of seeds have a very important bearing on Canadian seed supply. The trend of the trade in many kinds of seeds would seem to indicate that unless our seed control regulations are equivalent to those of other countries we are apt to have on our markets too much of the seed of a quality that cannot be marketed to advantage in those countries because of their higher standards and more efficient control. The imports of seed by main classes during the fiscal year were as follows:—

| Kind of Seed | Pounds |
|---|---|
| Red clover | 2,093,133 |
| Alfalfa | 827 |
| Alsike | – |
| Other clovers | 48,765 |
| Timothy | 6,529,970 |
| Blue grass | 102,902 |
| Red top | 89,297 |
| Other grasses | 3,262,869 |
| Millet | 273,408 |
| Vetches | 110,908 |
| Sunflower | 152,619 |
| Field corn | 669,422 |
| Other forage crop and cereal | 113,143 |
| Flax | 300 |
| Field root | 887,540 |
| Vegetable | 5,654,835 |
| Other seeds | 2,716 |

## SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

With a view to encouraging the production of high-grade, hardy, northern-grown seed the Seed Division co-operated with the provinces in organizing seed centres and conducting seed crop competitions, combined seed crop and cleaned seed competitions, seed fairs, and provincial seed exhibitions. Subventions were paid to the provincial Departments of Agriculture, the maximum amount made available from the Seed Branch appropriation for each of the competitions being as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standing field crop competition | $ 50 00 |
| Combined seed crop and cleaned seed competition | 200 00 |
| Local seed fair | 75 00 |
| Provincial seed fair | 600 00 |

Any one agricultural society was eligible to conduct two competitions, including either a seed crop competition and seed fair, or a combined seed crop and cleaned seed competition and seed fair. The Dominion grants were payable on the basis of two-thirds of the premiums paid by the province in prize money, and taking into consideration the cost of conducting these services, the expenditures by the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture were about equal. The subventions paid by the Seed Branch on account of these competitions during the fiscal year were as follows:—

| — | Standing Field Crop Competitions | | Combined Seed Crop and Cleaned Seed Competitions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| | | $ cts. | | $ cts. |
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | ..... | 3 | 315 41 |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | ..... | 7 | 397 32 |
| New Brunswick | 35 | 1,256 04 | 9 | 327 98 |
| Quebec | 100 | 4,800 00 | 51 | 4,833 33 |
| Ontario | ..... | ..... | 178 | 17,361 80 |
| Manitoba | 38 | 1,405 32 | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatchewan | 134 | 4,698 99 | 2 | 383 33 |
| Alberta | ..... | ..... | 5 | 675 00 |

| | Local Seed Fairs | | Provincial Seed Fairs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| | | $ cts. | | $ cts. |
| Prince Edward Island | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 2 | 134 16 | 1 | 546 66 |
| New Brunswick | | | 2 | 213 00 |
| Quebec | 74 | 3,700 00 | | |
| Ontario | 7 | 217 92 | 2 | 1,350 66 |
| Manitoba | 15 | 853 97 | 2 | 1,200 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 35 | 1,540 16 | 3 | 1,616 67 |
| Alberta | 46 | 2,033 75 | 5 | 2,000 00 |

While amounts of subventions shown above were paid during the fiscal year, such amounts were not all due on account of seed fairs and crop competitions held or conducted during that time. Some payments were made in the case of delayed subvention claims in order that all such claims might be brought up to date, and because amounts actually due these provinces had not previously been used.

In the case of British Columbia an annual grant of $2,500 is paid towards encouraging the production and marketing of field root and garden seeds. The Provincial Department of Agriculture authorizes the expenditure of an equal amount for this purpose. The plan of subventions as outlined has been replaced by a new plan effective April 1, 1926.

Seed production in Canada is steadily becoming a more important and profitable industry. Canadian-grown seeds command recognition on foreign markets by virtue of their inherent qualities of winter hardiness and vigour of growth, and because our standards of quality for graded seeds of all kinds are so highly regarded. Kinds of seeds of which we are producing an exportable surplus and for which demand is steadily increasing include wheat, oats, barley, peas, alsike, red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, bluegrass, brome grass, browntop or Rhode Island bent grass, and flax, while a number of other kinds, particularly vegetable seeds, are being steadily increased in production and are proving their excellence in supplanting imported stocks on our home markets. Alfalfa, barley, and browntop show the most notable increases in seed crop acreage.

The alfalfa crop has been increased from 238,000 acres in 1920 to 655,000 acres in 1925, due largely to the development of our own seed supply from winter hardy varieties. Imports of 15,000 bushels of alfalfa seed in 1921 have been turned to exports of 60,000 bushels in 1925.

Barley seed growing is receiving special attention in northern Ontario where the crop does particularly well and where an excellent quality of malting barley can be produced. Five seed centres were organized in that district during the year. The seed found a ready market at a satisfactory price to the growers, and prospects are bright for the further expansion of the industry.

The Solsgirth district of northern Manitoba has been organized as a centre for the production of seed oats. Yields ran over 100 bushels per acre, and the supply of superior seed made available from this source met shortages in other districts where crop conditions were less favourable.

Large quantities of timothy seed, Kentucky bluegrass and fescues are imported every year. Efforts have therefore been directed towards the encouragement of their production in Canada. Good progress is being made with timothy seed, particularly in the western provinces. This year the Bulkley Valley district of northern British Columbia gave a yield of 70,000 pounds of timothy seed and 6,000 pounds of meadow fescue seed of the finest quality. The Pincher Creek district of southern Alberta is noted for its timothy seed,

and the Swan and Carrot River Valley districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are suited to this crop. Kentucky bluegrass seed is being tried in parts of southern Manitoba.

There is a rapid increase in the demand for field inspection of growing crops, the seed of which may later be sealed in the sack under the name of the variety or strain. This phase of work in connection with the production of Registered and Extra No. 1 seed was taken over by the branch under the Seeds Act, 1923, and has been extended to include many seed crops producing No. 1 seed. Field inspection in any district has had very marked effects in raising the general quality of the seed. The growers are instructed as to the impurities and weeds to be rogued from the seed crops, and are given information as to improved methods of handling. Certain varieties of different kinds of seed are impossible to distinguish in the laboratory, and field inspection becomes an essential requirement for certification as to purity. Dealers advise that in districts where field inspection has been practised they can secure car lots of No. 1 grade as against a few small lots in former years.

### ASSISTANCE TO CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is a national organization of farmers who specialize in the production of Registered and Extra No. 1 seeds. They multiply for commerce the foundation stock seeds called "Elite Stock Seed" produced by Dominion and provincial Experimental Stations and sometimes by private growers. The association office functions as a registration bureau for seeds, maintains systematic records of their history and pedigree, directs the work of the growers, and publishes a seed catalogue. Registered and Extra No. 1 seed provides much of the seed stocks for field crop competitions, local seed fairs, and provincial seed exhibitions. Complete information as to the work of the association may be obtained from their annual report. Financial support from the Seed Branch was continued during the past year to the extent of $10,000.

## THE FEED DIVISION

The work of this division is concerned with the administration of the Feeding Stuffs Act and with Part X of the Inspection and Sales Act dealing with hay and straw inspection.

Under the provisions of the Feeding Stuffs Act feeds are classified into three main groups, namely, commercial feeding stuffs, flour mill by-products from wheat, and chop feeds, with different standards of quality and labelling requirements for each but with a uniform restriction against the presence of mustards, purple cockle, ergotized grains, and other seeds or materials that are regarded as injurious to the health of live stock or poultry.

Commercial feeding stuffs include the numerous ready-mixed stock and poultry feeds found on the market, many of which are sold under proprietary names. The large number and great variety of materials that enter into their composition naturally make it quite impossible, in many cases, to judge the quality from the appearance. These feeds are subject to annual registration and every bag offered for sale must be labelled by the manufacturer to show the guaranteed minimum percentages of protein and fat and the maximum percentage of fibre, and in addition the specific name of every ingredient contained in the feed.

During the registration year ending September 30, 1925, 196 manufacturers registered 621 brands of feed. These were distributed as follows:—

| Province | Firms | Registrations |
|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 14 | 30 |
| British Columbia | 34 | 119 |
| Manitoba | 11 | 22 |
| New Brunswick | 2 | 2 |
| Nova Scotia | 2 | 6 |
| Ontario | 89 | 336 |
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec | 18 | 66 |
| Saskatchewan | 3 | 3 |
| Foreign | 23 | 37 |
| | 196 | 621 |

The brands of registered feeding stuffs may be classified according to their nature or trade designation as follows:—

| Kinds of Feed | Brands Registered |
|---|---|
| Animal products | 85 |
| Barley products | 5 |
| Beet pulp (dried) | 3 |
| Brewers' and distillers' products | 21 |
| Calf meals | 27 |
| Corn products | 9 |
| Cottonseed meals | 18 |
| Dairy and cattle feeds | 24 |
| Fish products | 6 |
| Horse feeds | 4 |
| Linseed meals and cakes | 19 |
| Milk products | 1 |
| Oat products | 16 |
| Peanut products | 2 |
| Pig feeds | 21 |
| Pigeon feeds | 10 |
| Poultry mash feeds | 159 |
| Poultry scratch feeds | 85 |
| Rabbit feeds | 3 |
| Rice products | 9 |
| Screenings and scalpings | 26 |
| Sheep and goat feeds | 3 |
| Soya bean products | 3 |
| Miscellaneous mixed feeds | 54 |
| Miscellaneous unmixed feeds | 8 |

Flour mill by-products include the various by-products obtained in the cleaning and milling of wheat for the production of flour, and in view of the extent of the flour milling industry in Canada they constitute one of the most widely used and valuable groups of feed. All bran, shorts, middlings and feed flour offered for sale must be free from screenings and other impurities, and must conform to definite standards of quality. Special vigilance has been exercised to secure enforcement of these provisions, and few violations have been detected. The restriction against the use of millfeeds in combination with oat hulls, screenings, buckwheat hulls and other low-grade materials in compounding commercial feeding stuffs has made effective standardization of wheat by-products possible without precluding their use in high grade mixed feeds.

Chop feeds include only the mixed or unmixed feeds made by grinding the common whole grains. A careful check has been kept to ensure that these are ground from grains that do not contain an excess of chaff, dust and weed seeds, and that there is no substitution of inferior by-products such as oat and barley hulls.

### ELEVATOR SCREENINGS

Immense quantities of screenings are cleaned at the terminal elevators from the western grain crop. These screenings constitute a valuable source of feed, but owing to their content of vital and injurious weed seeds they are a source of danger both to field agriculture and to the health of live stock. To safeguard their sale and distribution for feeding purposes conventional standards of quality, to meet the requirements of the Feeding Stuffs Act, were established for standard recleaned screenings and oats scalpings. An inspector has headquarters at the head of the Great Lakes to co-operate with the grain inspection staff in checking screenings shipments for conformity with these standards, particularly as they apply to the presence of deleterious weed seeds. District inspectors are promptly advised as to the destination points of all shipments of improperly recleaned screenings consigned to their respective territories. This system has served to prevent the illegal sale of screenings for feeding purposes.

The following table shows the quantities and distribution of standard recleaned screenings, oats scalpings, elevator screenings (uncleaned screenings) and refuse screenings shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur during the calendar year 1925:—

| — | Tons shipped to | | Tons Exported |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Eastern Canada | Western Canada | |
| Standard recleaned screenings | 13,627 | 6,460 | 4,456 |
| Oats scalpings | 14,688 | ..... | 35,066 |
| Elevator screenings | 400 | 1,121 | 6,533 |
| Refuse screenings | 25 | 502 | 68,661 |

A considerable proportion of the oats scalpings shipped to Eastern Canada were consigned to lake and sea ports and were probably exported.

### HAY AND STRAW INSPECTION

The Inspection and Sale Act provides for inspection of hay and straw upon request, the applicant to pay a fee for this service. The following table shows the quantity and grade of hay and straw inspected during the fiscal year.

| Kind | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 | No Grade | Shipping Grade | Rejected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | tons | tons | tons | tons | tons | tons |
| Timothy | 3 | 79 | 1,010 | 1,658 | 8,059 | 345 |
| Clover | ..... | 18 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mixed | 150 | 63 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Straw | 3 | 76 | ..... | 36 | 427 | 39 |

The hay and straw classified as "shipping grade" is chiefly that inspected and accepted for the feeding of export stock during ocean transit.

The fees collected for this inspection service amounted to $25,035.53, of which amount $18,020.40 was retained by inspectors whose only remuneration is the fee collected.

The poor demand and low prices for hay during recent years has stimulated interest on the part of producers and dealers in measures to improve conditions of the trade. Investigations have been conducted to ascertain the class, quality, quantity and condition of hay for which there is reasonable assurance of a market. Through the medium of the agricultural press and by means of public

meetings and grading demonstrations conducted in a number of the more important hay producing sections, efforts have been made to familiarize the interested public with market preferences and demands and to stimulate an interest in improved methods of producing and handling market hay. These meetings were well attended and productive of promising results.

Public opinion has been sought on which to base acceptable measures to regulate the pressing, sale and inspection of hay. Progress has been difficult because of conflicting viewpoints that have been urged by different interests and localities. It is generally conceded, however, that the present grade standards require revision. They are loosely defined and do not give adequate recognition to all factors that influence utility value, market demand, and price. A study of production conditions and trade practices is being made with a view to formulating grades that will be clear and concise and that will facilitate trade contracts without the expense and inconvenience of both buyers and sellers personally examining the hay.

## Markets and Fertilizer Division

### MARKET REPORTING

The service of reporting seed, feed and fertilizer markets has increased rapidly since its inception four years ago. At that time only a few items of agricultural seeds on some markets of Eastern Canada were reported. During 1923 and 1924 other seed items were added and a larger number of markets were covered. Similar services were also developed in respect of feeding stuffs and fertilizers. In 1925 the service was again enlarged when hay and straw were added to the commodities reported, and the whole service was extended to cover all Canada.

The present service of market reporting includes the following:—

(*a*) the publication in both English and French of an eight-page printed bi-weekly report entitled "Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Markets";

(*b*) the preparation of monthly statements regarding markets for publication in the bulletins of Agricultural Statistics and the Trade Year Book issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics;

(*c*) the preparation of markets statements for weekly broadcasting from Station CNRO, Ottawa;

(*d*) correspondence in which information is given farmers and the trade regarding market prospects and prices.

In each issue of Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Markets there are now quoted sixty-eight of the principal markets of Canada and abroad. This involves more than eight hundred price quotations of two hundred and six items. In addition detailed statements of exports and imports are given by provinces. The information for the latter is procured direct from the Statistical Branch of the Department of Customs.

During the past year the number of correspondents reporting the condition of the domestic markets has increased from eight hundred to more than a thousand. This increase was occasioned by the addition to the service of hay and straw reporting. The correspondents are representative of wholesalers, jobbers, retailers and farmers who have definite interest in the trade of the commodities reported. The prices and other information provided by the correspondents are based on the grades or qualities defined in the Acts which control the sale of the various commodities.

Prices and information for markets abroad are based on the respective standards, grades and qualities recognized in the various countries, and are secured through the co-operation of Canadian Government trade commissioners

and wholesale dealers in those countries. A cable service is arranged with the following countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Argentine, Chile, and New Zealand. Almost daily communication is maintained with the Bureau of Economics, Washington, D.C., regarding markets in the United States.

During 1925 some seven thousand English and three thousand French copies of Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Markets were issued bi-weekly and distributed to subscribers, contributors and officials. The information was widely quoted by the general press as worthy of interest to their readers. As the public has learned of this service the demand for it has increased, because by studying the prices quoted in the various markets farmers and the trade are assisted in determining where buying and selling may be done to best advantage.

## FERTILIZERS

During the registration year ending June 30, 1926, brand registrations under the Fertilizers Act were as follows:—

| — | Firms | Registrations |
|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia | 9 | 34 |
| New Brunswick | 6 | 16 |
| Quebec | 8 | 19 |
| Ontario | 14 | 116 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 1 |
| Saskatchewan | 0 | 0 |
| Alberta | 0 | 0 |
| British Columbia | 10 | 35 |
| Great Britain | 1 | 2 |
| United States | 10 | 66 |
| Totals | 59 | 289 |

The total registration fees collected during the year amounted to $7,370.

The 289 brands registered were classified according to general character as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mixed fertilizers complete | 178 |
| 2. Mixed fertilizers containing only two of the three recognized plant food elements— | |
| (a) nitrogen and phosphoric acid | 54 |
| (b) phosphoric acid and potash | 36 |
| (c) nitrogen and potash | 2 |
| 3. Fertilizers containing only one of the three recognized plant food elements and not exempt from registration under Section 8 of the Fertilizers Act | 19 |

Inspection reports indicate that some of the 289 brands registered were not offered for sale. Those placed on the market were sampled by the inspectors and analyzed and reported upon by the official analysts. Of the 256 brands sampled, 228 were found to meet the guaranteed analysis. Only five brands were seriously deficient and the trade as a whole has complied reasonably well with the provisions of the Fertilizers Act. Two convictions were secured during the year and warnings were given to a number of firms for minor offences.

The results of analyses were published in pamphlet form and the demand for this information has again exceeded the supply. The publishing of analyses has proven effective as an aid in the enforcement of the Act.

The extent of the trade as indicated by the market correspondents would seem to be increasing. Most of the firms have reported an increased tonnage sold over the previous year. It is estimated that approximately 160,000 tons of commercial fertilizers were used in Canadian agriculture during the registration year. The total amount used in 1925 was estimated at 150,000 tons.

## Maritime District

This district comprises Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. A district office is maintained in the Canadian National Railway station building, Truro, N.S. The staff includes a district inspector and five inspectors. Two of these are employed the whole year and the other three as needed during the busy season of seed, feed and fertilizer inspection.

### SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

The season of 1925, although late for seeding and with adverse weather conditions during harvesting, was one of the best for the cereal grains. Seed production was encouraged by combined seed crop and cleaned seed competitions. In New Brunswick nineteen competitions were conducted with wheat, oats and potatoes. Ninety-six per cent of the wheat and oats graded No. 1, showing a marked improvement over the previous year. In Nova Scotia there were three competitions in oats and one in clover. With the exception of two samples the oats from these competitions graded No. 1 or better, these two being below grade owing to discoloration by wet weather. Clover samples showed good vitality but some of them needed better cleaning and grading to make No. 1. In Prince Edward Island there were twelve competitions in wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. Seed grain samples from Prince and Queen's counties were of excellent quality, but those from parts of King's county showed the effect of bad harvest weather as did those from eastern Nova Scotia.

Advantage was taken of the meetings of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Associations to hold a seed fair at Fredericton, at which prizes were offered for exhibits from fields in the combined competitions. This brought out a good display of first class seed and made keen competition. Another seed fair consisting of exhibits from the combined competitions in Nova Scotia was held at the Agricultural College, Truro, during the meetings of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association. The seed was of excellent quality except for a few lots from the eastern part of the province that were discoloured. Prince Edward Island had a seed exhibition during Farmers' Week in early March. This show was larger than usual. The Maritime Seed Fair held in connection with the Winter Fair at Amherst was the largest since pre-war days with the exception of potatoes. Of the three provinces only Prince Edward Island had a normal exhibit of potatoes and these won most of the prizes. The large and prominent place allotted to seed in the new building caused this department to attract a much larger number of interested visitors.

Browntop seed production in Prince Edward Island made rapid progress during the year. Press articles were issued from Ottawa and assistance was given by the headquarters staff in addressing meetings of the growers and in making field inspection for certification as to purity of variety. Most of this seed is produced in the vicinity of Souris, and at a meeting held there in October the Prince Edward Island Grass Seed Growers' Association was organized on a co-operative basis for cleaning and marketing. The provincial Department of Agriculture assisted in equipping a seed warehouse at Charlottetown for the cleaning of grass and clover seeds, and 17,220 pounds of browntop were marketed by the association. Over 60 per cent graded No. 1 and the general quality was the highest of any turf grass seed in the trade. The average yield per acre was only about 40 pounds, but the prices were 90 cents a pound for No. 1 grade and 75 cents for No. 2.

There was a considerable increase in the production of timothy and clover seed. A company of farmers in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, purchased a combined thresher and clover huller which did splendid work. Samples from this machine from both first and second crop clover show that it is possible to grow as good clover seed here as in any section in Canada.

### INSPECTION

Inspectors visited 1,155 points and 1,377 inspections were made of seed warehouses, 1,145 of feed and 125 of fertilizer. An inspector was stationed at the port of St. John during the greater part of the import season. Reports on 199 samples of fertilizer showed manufacturers and importers exercising greater care than ever before. Two local firms were prosecuted for persisting in shipping out chemical fertilizers without labelling. These cases were conducted successfully although in one case defended strenuously. No serious violations of the Seeds Act were noticed during the season. Prosecutions during the previous year evidently convinced seed dealers of the importance of complying with the provisions of the Act.

Thirty-seven samples of feed taken and analyzed showed ten below standard, nearly all of these being wheat by-products. They originated in other districts and were referred to the respective district inspectors. Our inspectors did all the work of field inspection of Registered seed, also considerable judging in the combined competitions. There was inspected and sealed 3,011 bushels of Registered and 535 bushels of Extra No. 1 seed grain and 400 pounds of turnip seed. Car lot inspections included 56,436 bushels of No. 1 seed oats and 180 bushels of No. 2.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

An educational booth conducted at Amherst in connection with the Maritime Winter Fair attracted much attention and drew favourable comment on the work of the Branch. The inspectors visited suitable centres in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to promote clover seed growing. Owing to continuous dark and showery weather during blooming time of both first and second crop the yield of clover seed was not heavy, the largest being 225 pounds per acre. The district inspector judged at three provincial and one local fair, and the inspectors judged at fall fairs in all three provinces. Addresses were given at the annual meetings of Farmers' and Dairymen's Associations and at several other meetings throughout the district.

## Quebec District

The organization in the province of Quebec comprises an office in Quebec city under the supervision of a district inspector, and four sub-districts with permanent and seasonal inspectors in charge. The sub-districts are as follows: Montreal and Eastern Townships, Three Rivers, Lower St. Lawrence, Beauce, Quebec and Lake St. John. The work required to be done in the latter district is looked after from the Quebec office, where an inspector is required to assist the district inspector in carrying out the work of the office and to take charge of the grading during the seed season. In the sub-districts the inspector is located at the most convenient point so that the expenses incurred for travelling on official work may be kept at a minimum. During the summer months one inspector gives his entire time to fertilizer experiments which were conducted in two counties of the Eastern Townships.

### SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

With the exception of clover all seed crops were excellent in Quebec last year. The continuous rainfalls during the harvesting period caused considerable damage to the clover, and poor cleaning resulted in a large percentage of the seed being rejected. Special efforts were made in co-operation with the provincial Department of Agriculture for the production of clover seed in the Montreal district. The growers were well chosen, the acreage was considerable, and the crop appeared very good until damaged by the rain. More work of an educational character is planned for next season.

The combined field and seed competitions with oats, wheat, barley, peas and clover gave, in general, good results. The following table gives in detail the number of competitions for each crop, the number of competitors, and the percentage quantity of seed in each grade.

| Kind of seed | Number of competitions | Number of competitors | No. 1 Percentage | No. 2 Percentage | No. 3 Percentage | Rejected Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oats | 31 | 1,209 | 38·5 | 11·7 | 23·8 | 26·0 |
| Wheat | 2 | 62 | 61·3 | 421 | 22·4 | 12·2 |
| Barley | 1 | 43 | 50·8 | 16·5 | 22·9 | 9·8 |
| Peas | 1 | 47 | 35·9 | 48·7 | 12·8 | 2·6 |
| Clover | 17 | 392 | 10·6 | 27·6 | 29·0 | 32·8 |

Each competitor was required to prepare twenty-five bushels in the case of cereals and a hundred pounds in the case of clover. An official inspector drew representative samples from these quantities for analysis in the laboratory. The germination of oats and wheat averaged 90 per cent; clover was rather low in germination on account of the great quantity of immature seed in most samples.

With a favourable market over 200,000 bushels of seed oats could have been offered from last year's crop. These oats were all produced from registered stocks by farmers taking part in the combined competitions. The number of farmers enlisting for this work is increasing every year, but a good market demand for the seed is necessary to maintain their enthusiasm.

Part of the growers failed to market their registered seed from the 1924 crop, and the quantity registered this year by our inspectors was lowered by nearly fifty per cent. The growers do not apply for registration and sealing of their seed unless they are positively assured that it will be marketed to advantage. Field inspection and certification, however, maintain their registration rights for the following year. The price at which the registered seed oats were sold last spring varied from $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel, depending on the variety. Of the quantity registered over fifty per cent was handled by the Ste-Rosalie organization.

The experiments with Huron wheat in the Lower St. Lawrence subdistrict were very successful. This wheat was obtained from Maconald College and distributed to a number of growers as being well adapted to that part of the province where very little wheat is grown. The seed produced was registered and the surplus was sold at $3.50 per bushel to farmers in the Eastern Townships.

Alaska oats are doing remarkably well in Portneuf county. Last year two carloads from Portneuf were marketed at a very satisfactory price in Abitibi and other districts where early varieties are required. Alaska was the only variety which matured in Abitibi last fall, and needless to say the farmers there were well pleased with the results.

The following quantities of seed grain were inspected and graded:—

| — | Registered | Extra No. 1 | No. 1 | No. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| Oats | 3,811 | 300 | 3,060 | 1,600 |
| Wheat | 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Barley | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Peas | 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 4,026 | 300 | 3,060 | 1,600 |

The inspectors covered 1,082 points, and 3,222 merchants or dealers were visited. These are divided as follows: 1,703 seed, 1,279 feed, and 240 fertilizer. Few of the violations reported were considered serious and only two prosecutions were conducted. Co-operation from the farmers and the merchants in the enforcement of the laws is more evident every year. The market for seeds of poor quality, no matter how low the price, is practically nil. There is still, however, a quantity of No. 2 C. W. oats recleaned and sold for seed. These oats find a market because they are offered for sale by some dealers as inspected seed. They have created an unfair competition with locally grown Banner oats which are usually of excellent quality. The educational work done by our staff and the provincial officers in districts where seed oats are bought nearly every year will ultimately bring the farmers to understand that it is preferable for them to buy local inspected seed oats even if the price is a few cents higher.

The severe enforcement of the Fertilizers Act has discouraged several of the unscrupulous dealers. The trade is practically left in the hands of reliable firms who are marketing materials and mixed fertilizers conforming with the requirements of the law and at reasonable prices to the buyer. Another feature which should be noted is the increasing demand for materials instead of mixed fertilizers. The famers are adopting the system of home mixing and save thereby from ten to twelve dollars per ton. These results have been obtained by the propaganda of our inspectors supported by the district representatives of the provincial department.

The inspection of hay has been applied mainly to that loaded aboard ship for feeding of export cattle. Our Montreal inspector was also called for inspection of a few carloads of hay for local use. The farmers and dealers are under the impression that the present law will be amended and are waiting for the change before taking advantage of the government inspection. The district inspector, in co-operation with the superintendent of the Experimental Station at Ste-Anne de la Pocatiere, organized fifteen short courses in the Montreal district, and lectures were given on hay production, classification and marketing, including practical demonstrations of the American grades. Keen interest was shown by the farmers and over a hundred were in attendance at each course.

### FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS

Fertilizer experiments were continued last year in Wolfe county. Ground limestone and quick-lime were used exclusively and the crops were oats and roots. The results on the whole were very satisfactory but were due more to the improved cultural methods than to the application of lime, as the part untreated in most fields was as good as that treated. Weather conditions may have affected the experiments. The heavy rainfalls in early summer retarded the seeding and many farmers were unable to sow their oats or root seed before the end of June.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

Articles were prepared on subjects pertaining to our work published in the agricultural press almost every week. The inspectors gave addresses at seed fairs, agricultural meetings and conventions, and acted as judges at the provincial and local fairs. The district inspector, as president of the Provincial Seed Board, attended the monthly meetings and visited all the experimental and demonstration farms where experiments are conducted under the supervision of the Board.

## EASTERN ONTARIO

Ottawa is the headquarters for the district which comprises Ontario east of York county and the Canadian National line of railway to North Bay,

northern Ontario to lake Nipigon, Wright and Pontiac counties and the Timiskaming district in Quebec. The district inspector has his office at the Seed Branch, Ottawa, and directs the work of five permanent and seasonal inspectors who are assigned to various sub-districts.

### SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

This district usually produces most of its seed supply with the exception of seed corn, millet, field root and garden vegetable seed. Western oats and timothy seed are sometimes required in considerable quantities. Garden peas are a special crop and are sown for green peas to be put up by canning factories. Last season was favourable for producing seed grain of splendid quality. Rains were frequent during the growing season and every part of the district showed excellent growth of crops. The heavy hay crop could not be handled at the proper time and an unusual quantity was threshed for seed of timothy and alsike mixtures. The garden pea crop was a little below normal. While most of the cereal crops were very heavy the red clover seed crop was rather light and much of it of inferior quality. Some of the best samples came from northern Ontario and the Timiskaming district in Quebec. Alsike was also below an average yield.

### INSPECTION

There were 2,641 visits paid by inspectors to points in the district, and 3,632 seed, 1,965 feed, and 9 fertilizer inspections. The inspectors took 350 official samples of seeds, 134 official samples of feeds, and 3 official samples of fertilizer, many of which proved to be violations but mostly of a minor character. Three successful prosecutions were undertaken under the Seeds Act, and those against farmers served as a warning in large localities where seeds are being produced. Many inspections had been made of farmers who were advertising in local newspapers and selling seeds on the market. This has resulted in an increased number of farmers getting their seeds graded and properly marking the containers before offering the seed for sale.

The combined seed crop and cleaned seed competitions have increased in number and interest and required the inspection of 1,712 acres with an estimated yield of 77,360 bushels of grain. The competitions numbered 15 and the competitors 139. Field inspection was also made for 66 growers of registered seed.

QUANTITIES OF SEED INSPECTED AND GRADED

| Kind of seed | Registered | Extra No. 1 | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. |
| Oats | 3,747 | 3,152 | 1,810 | ..... | 200 |
| Wheat | 958 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Barley | 2,849 | 2,094 | 1,320 | 1,125 | 155 |
| Peas | 530 | ..... | 144 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 8,084 | 5,246 | 3,274 | 1,125 | 355 |

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

A number of exhibitions were attended and the judging was done by the inspectors, who gave reasons for placings and discussed the laws administered by the branch. An educational exhibit was prepared for the Ottawa Winter Fair to illustrate the application of the Seeds Act, the Feeding Stuffs Act, and the Fertilizers Act. The inspectors assisted at a number of short courses con-

ducted by the provincial agricultural representatives, and demonstrated on the seed cleaning train travelling through eastern and northern Ontario. Much information was imparted on seeds, varieties, seed cleaning, etc., and plans were developed for installing up-to-date cleaning machinery in seed-growing centres. The Carp seed centre with its Marot machine has been an object lesson to other communities. Some of the grain cleaned by the Carp machine was selected as the best for distribution to school fair competitors in the province.

## Western Ontario

The district office has been moved to the new Seed Branch building at 86 Collier street. The location is ideal for the analysis of seeds, and the office now gives service to the whole district west of and including the counties of York, Simcoe, Muskoka, and Parry Sound.

The inspection personnel comprises a district inspector and clerical staff with five permanent inspectors. One is required at headquarters to grade the seed samples, and the remaining four are stationed at convenient points in sub-districts.

The work of this district includes the enforcement of the several Acts, grading of hay and straw, grading and reporting of samples received for analysis, field crop inspection, grading and sealing of seed in sacks, investigating and reporting in regard to supply, demand, and markets for seed, feed, and fertilizer. Co-operation with provincial authorities in matters pertaining to crop improvement has been continued.

### SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

The acreage devoted to the growing of corn for husking has decreased materially because of the damage done by the European corn borer. Alfalfa and winter wheat are replacing corn in the southwestern portion of the district, and considerable acreage is devoted to the growing of soy beans. Corn was late in maturing and only a small proportion was husked and stored at the proper time and under favourable weather conditions. Most of the seed contained an excess of moisture and was seriously affected by frost. Great difficulty was experienced in securing the supply of No. 1 grade seed required for planting in Canada.

Cold dry weather during the early part of the season seriously affected the blue grass and the seed yield was not more than one-quarter of normal production. Alfalfa proved very valuable for the hay crop as well as for the seed. It did remarkably well even in districts where dry weather prevailed. There is a growing demand for alfalfa hay both in the local market and from the cities of the United States. The yield of alsike was less than that of the previous year, but may be considered as average. There was quite a large acreage, but in some of the best producing sections the crop was seriously affected by dry weather in the early part of the season and unfavourable weather conditions at time of harvest. The acreage of sweet clover was large. The crop, however, was badly damaged and the yield much reduced.

### INSPECTION

Visits were made to 935 points, and inspections included 1,452 seed, 1,183 feed, 81 fertilizer, 2 binder twine, and 335 hay and straw. The total number of official samples taken by inspectors was 446 seed, 255 feed, and 161 fertilizer. Seed crops inspected totalled 5,166 acres, including 2,398 alfalfa, 1,921 oats, 577 corn, 130 alsike, 108 barley, and lesser quantities of beans, sweet clover, wheat, and peas.

The following quantities of seed were inspected and sealed in sacks under grade certificate:—

| — | Registered | Extra No. 1 | No. 1 | No. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| Oats | 1,251 | 1,324 | ..... | ..... |
| Barley | 500 | 470 | ..... | ..... |
| Corn | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soy beans | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alfalfa | ..... | ..... | 5,057 | 68 |
| Totals | 1,819 | 1,794 | 5,057 | 68 |

Inspectors examined and graded 988 cars of hay and 42 cars of straw, as follows:—

| — | No. 1 | No. 2 | No 3 | No grade | Rejected | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hay | 1 | 18 | 294 | 480 | 127 | 920 |
| Mixed hay | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 |
| Marsh hay | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Alfalfa clover | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Clover | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 6 |
| Clover mixed | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| | | | | | | 988 |
| Straw | 2 | 27 | ..... | 13 | ..... | 42 |

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Inspectors attended short courses and gave addresses on subjects pertaining to their work. They also assisted as judges of seed at provincial and local fairs. Special attention has been paid to the production of clean seed, and the campaign has been continued to encourage pulling by hand all troublesome weeds found growing in crops intended for seed. Good results have been secured on farms where this has been practised for the past two years, especially in fields of alfalfa and alsike.

Visits to competitors in the combined standing seed crop and cleaned seed competitions, and to those who are endeavouring to produce seed of Registered and Extra No. 1 grades, have afforded an excellent opportunity for inspectors to give information in regard to the laws administered by the branch. They also assisted the provincial officers in collecting and preparing material for the seed cleaning demonstration cars which were run through eastern and northern Ontario.

Particular attention has been paid to the production, handling, grading, and marketing of hay. An inspector was sent to Kansas City to attend a federal hay school for the purpose of studying American standards and ascertaining what is required by Canadian shippers who export hay to the United States. A conference of local hay dealers was held at the district office. Mr. E. C. Parker, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C., dealt with standardization and grading in the United States and gave practical demonstrations with hay supplied for the purpose. The dealers expressed the opinion that the American grades are suitable to our conditions, and a resolution was passed to the effect that American standards be adopted by Canada.

MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN

This district extends eastward into Ontario as far as lake Nipigon. The district office and laboratory are located at 173 Portage avenue east, Winnipeg.

Sub-offices are maintained at 211 Grain Exchange building, Fort William, and Post Office building, Regina, with a permanent inspector at each. Inspection of seed for registration and the increased number of samples which reached the district office for grading necessitated maintaining a permanent inspector at Saskatoon and at Winnipeg. Seasonal inspectors are employed with headquarters at Brandon and Moose Jaw.

### SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Seed crops consisted of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, peas, sweet clover, brome, western rye grass, meadow fescue, timothy, alsike clover, red clover and alfalfa. Many of these crops are grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. There was an increased production of Registered and Extra No. 1 seed in keeping with the high yield and average quality of crops in general this year. Seed centres are well defined and the central cleaning and marketing associations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba did well in their second year. They turned out excellent stocks which were well received, and through the agency of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association made trial carload shipments of wheat and oats to the Argentine. Another export shipment was made by an individual grower and dealer to Minneapolis.

### INSPECTION

Inspection of crops for registration necessitated visits to 387 farmers having 17,100 acres with an estimated yield of 479,989 bushels of seed grain and 30,400 pounds of grass and clover seed. This was 1,000 acres less than last year but the total yield was greater. From these crops inspectors graded and sealed in the sack the following quantities of seed:—

CEREALS AND FLAX

| Kind | Registered | Extra No. 1 | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bus. | bus. | bus. | bus. | bus. |
| Wheat | 55,194 | 1,066 | 4,961 | ..... | ..... |
| Oats | 11,349 | 1,165 | 6,226 | ..... | ..... |
| Barley | 3,718 | 996 | 4,106 | ..... | ..... |
| Flax | ..... | 699 | 1,384 | ..... | ..... |
| Rye | ..... | ..... | 310 | 250 | ..... |
| Totals | 70,261 | 3,926 | 16,987 | 250 | ..... |

SWEET CLOVER, ALFALFA AND GRASS SEED

| Kind | Registered | Extra No. 1 | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Sweet clover | 13,731 | ..... | 91,372 | 45,519 | 15,689 |
| Alfalfa | 590 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brome | ..... | ..... | 480,981 | ..... | 824 |
| Western rye grass | ..... | ..... | 26,725 | ..... | ..... |
| Millet | ..... | ..... | 8,357 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 14,321 | ..... | 607,435 | 45,519 | 16,513 |

The total registered seed grain was 25,000 bushels over the 1924 crop. Grass and clover figures included 420,000 pounds of brome grass exported to Russia. Figures for grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are in addition to stocks graded for farmers and seedsmen on basis of control samples received at Winnipeg.

In control or law enforcement work, points requiring inspection received 987 visits; store and warehouse inspections totalled 2,098 for seed, 682 for feed and 7 for fertilizer. This resulted in the taking of 438 official samples for suspected seed violations, 317 official and investigational samples under the Feeding Stuffs Act, and 2 fertilizer samples. There were three prosecutions under the Seeds Act and one under the Feeding Stuffs Act. Only the most serious offenders were dealt with in this manner and the others were warned. Seed and binder twine importations were inspected through co-operation with customs officials. Total imports of seed were 1,535,527 pounds. Revenue was collected as follows: field crop and seed inspection, $4,528.64; testing, $1,933; other fees, $18.75; total, $6,480.39.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

Inspectors judged at seed fairs and were in close touch at all times with seed growers, agricultural societies, and other farmers' organizations, and also addressed a number of meetings in each province. Provincial seed inspectors in conference at Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, and Dauphin were given instructions under the Seeds Act. Last May the Ontario good farming train was accompanied through northern Ontario by our Fort William inspector, and this spring our Winnipeg inspector spent two weeks on the Manitoba seed train lecturing on good seed and outlining the Seeds Act. Advertisers whose names had not appeared on our index as having sent samples were corresponded with and urged to have their seed graded. Eighty-five per cent complied and a considerable number of the samples graded Rejected or No. 3. Letters were written or remarks made on control certificates suggesting screens to use in recleaning, and many stocks were raised in grade. Articles and news items were prepared for the press and radio talks given over C.N.R.W. A booth was erected at Brandon Summer Fair which demonstrated the necessity for handling seed under grade and outlined our work in general.

The staffs of the Seed Branch and the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture joined forces for inspection of registered crops and competitions. Preparatory to this a conference was held at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, in July. Our Manitoba inspectors were called together at the Manitoba Agricultural College and received four days' instruction on the identification of grain varieties under field conditions. An annual conference of inspectors was held at district headquarters in December.

## ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

The organization in this district includes an inspection office and seed laboratory at Calgary and a sub-inspection office at Vancouver. The chemical analysis of feeds and fertilizer is performed at Ottawa. The work of the district office includes the grading and reporting of samples of seed received for analysis; examination and grading of seed eligible for registration; field crop inspection; seed, feeding stuff, fertilizer, and binder twine inspection; and investigation of seed production markets and supply. There is a district inspector with six permanent or seasonal inspectors located at principal points throughout the district. The permanent inspector in British Columbia is also a vegetable seed production specialist. Abnormal harvesting conditions caused the heaviest receipt of samples for the past six years. The total revenue collected during the year was $4,184.65, of which $1,663.84 was received for seed testing and $2,520.81 for inspection service.

### SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

The season in British Columbia was somewhat dry, which resulted in light seed crops. In co-operation with the Agronomy Division and College of Agri-

culture officials, efforts will be made to promote interest in the production of Registered and Extra No. 1 vegetable seed. The growing of red clover seed in certain areas has continued to develop satisfactorily. The Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia has produced a large acreage on the new Sumas reclamation area and a clover huller has been purchased for farmers in that district. There is an increased acreage in sweet pea seed under contract for British seed houses, and growers report profitable returns from this industry. The Provincial Department of Agriculture purchased two cleaning machines for the timothy seed producing areas in northern British Columbia. These were set up and operated under our direction and will result in greatly increased production.

The season in Alberta was favourable to crop production but unfavourable for harvesting. At least two-thirds of the crop was subjected to extreme moisture which reduced the quality.

For the inspection of seed crops suitable for registration our staff was increased by employing seven temporary inspectors to take care of the field inspections in the short ripening period. The areas inspected were 10,686 acres of cereal grains and 2,858 acres of alfalfa. The following quantities of seed have been finally inspected and graded:—

CEREALS

| — | Registered | Extra No. 1 | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bus. | bus. | bus. | bus. | bus. |
| Wheat | 12,627 | 8,483 | 2,802 | ..... | ..... |
| Oats | 16,749 | 4,701 | 21,147 | ..... | ..... |
| Barley | 212 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Peas | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

OTHER SEEDS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Alfalfa | 134,591 | 18,353 | 2,525 | ..... | ..... |
| Timothy | ..... | ..... | 86,898 | 1,745 | 10,000 |
| Mangel | ..... | 650 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The estimated production of timothy seed in the two provinces was 25,000 bushels. Plans are now under way for the construction by the growers of an up-to-date seed cleaning plant at Pincher Creek. The seed was sold mostly to Canadian seedsmen, but a small shipment was made to New Zealand with the expectation of developing a very promising market.

Grimm alfalfa seed was a light crop in Alberta, due to unfavourable weather conditions. The total yield was about 3,300 bushels. White Dutch, alsike and red clover seed is now being grown in the irrigated areas. There was a large increase in the acreage of fodder corn and sugar beets, and good yields were obtained in Southern Alberta.

INSPECTION

Inspectors in this district made 1,179 visits to 365 towns and cities and inspected 1,861 storehouses, including 1,375 seed, 1,309 feed, 149 fertilizer, and 18 binder twine dealers. The members of the seed trade at Vancouver met early in the fall to discuss the changes in seed regulations. They expressed approval of the efforts of our department to promote interest in the use of better seed. Three prosecutions were successfully conducted under the Seeds Act against farmers located in the important seed producing areas. It has been the practice

for farmers to sell rejected seed locally, and as they did not respond to a warning these cases were taken to court. Inspectors took 383 official samples of seed, 343 feed, 52 fertilizer, and 25 binder twine. Very few violations of a serious nature are found and all the principal seed houses are endeavouring to comply with the Act. Inspection of feeds and fertilizers manufactured throughout the district indicates that practically all the manufacturers are placing their products on the market according to the requirements. The governments of Alberta and British Columbia have enacted legislation to support our Feeding Stuffs Act in the control of the quality of screenings placed on the market.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

The district inspector is chairman of the Alberta Seed Board, a member of the British Columbia Seed Board, and honorary vice-president of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association. These organizations endeavour to promote interest in seed production and act in an advisory capacity to growers and to the provincial governments in regard to the seed cleaning plant operations, the marketing of seed, the holding of seed fairs, and standing field crop and cleaned seed competitions.

Efforts are being made to secure foundation vegetable seed stocks of a quality to secure recognition of Registered and Extra No. 1 seed. Prices offered for seed of ordinary commercial quality have been so low that the industry is making slow progress in British Columbia.

Much of the seed grain was affected by the unfavourable harvesting conditions in Alberta. Careful investigation was conducted in November to ascertain if supplies would be sufficient for requirements. Weekly press reports were issued to the principal agricultural and local papers giving farmers information regarding seed selection, and addresses were delivered at a large number of centres throughout the province. Exhibits were prepared to depict branch activities and placed at the Provincial Seed Fair at Calgary and the Provincial Potato and Seed Fair at New Westminster.

An investigation was conducted to ascertain the quality of the seed used by farmers in Alberta. The seed was collected by our inspectors direct from farmers' drills, analyzed and tested for vitality in the laboratory, and sown in the field to determine purity of variety. The results indicated that farmers would be financially benefited through the use of pure varieties of seed, by better use of the fanning mill to remove weed seeds, and by the more general treating of seed to prevent smut disease.

## ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH

The work of the Entomological Branch has developed considerably during the year. Serious outbreaks of injurious insects occurred, in 1925, in the various provinces as a result of which crops were damaged or ruined to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Investigations relating to the biology and control of insects affecting field and garden crops, forest and shade trees, fruit crops, greenhouse and ornamental plants, live stock, etc., have been conducted at Ottawa and the Branch research laboratories throughout Canada.

Under the direction of the Dominion Entomologist, the regulations of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act have been administered in so far as they refer to insect pests.

### Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects

Investigations in the control of insects affecting field and garden crops have been given close attention. The general policy of reducing the number of

problems undertaken by individual officers has resulted in very materially increasing the value of the services rendered. This has been shown by the marked increase in the volume of correspondence between our local officers and the farming community and the increased co-operating assistance rendered the provincial Departments of Agriculture throughout the Dominion in insect control campaigns. Each year illustrates more clearly the value of being in a position to foretell outbreaks of injurious insects and this phase of the subject was given increased stress during the year.

The most outstanding occurrences of the year in so far as field crop insects are concerned were (1) the continued spread, in the province of Ontario, of the European corn borer into new territory and the increased loss to the corn crop by the pest; (2) the destructive outbreak of the red-backed cutworm in Saskatchewan; (3) the continued outbreak of grasshoppers in British Columbia; (4) the outbreak of the pale western cutworm in the Drumheller region of Alberta, accompanied by a serious increase in Saskatchewan; and (5) an outbreak of the variegated cutworm throughout agricultural sections of New Brunswick.

The wide territory involved in these outbreaks in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia necessitated a large part of the time of the local officers being given to extension work in demonstrating measures of control.

The European corn borer situation in southwestern Ontario continues to be most alarming. The survey of the situation carried on by the Division of Foreign Pests Suppression proved that twenty-five new townships were infested. The area now occupied by this insect includes, roughly, the entire corn growing area of western Ontario south of a line from Georgian bay to Toronto, and in addition the townships fronting on lake Ontario from Toronto east to Brockville, on the St. Lawrence river, with the exception of the two townships of Leeds and Lansdowne in Leeds county. The insect has increased markedly throughout the previously infested area with the exception of south central Elgin county. The increase was most spectacular in Kent and Essex counties where in one area the grain corn as a commercial crop over an area of at least 400 square miles was ruined, with even but little value as a farm crop. Many fields were encountered with over thirty borers per stalk. Every indication points to an equally destructive increase in 1926 involving similar losses over a greater area. The further investigations of the year have confirmed the absolute necessity of the "cleaning up" of the crop refuse throughout the infested district if the insect is to be controlled. In spite of the widespread campaign of education carried on by our officers and those of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, farmers are, we regret to say, very slow in appreciating the danger and putting the control practices into effect.

The grasshopper outbreak of British Columbia was confined largely to the dry interior and involved approximately the same territory as in 1924. The control campaign, organized in co-operation with the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, and the Range Commission, directed by our officers and working through local committees and individuals, effected important savings of crops throughout the infested districts. The increased confidence of the farmers in the practicability of our control measures not only saved a very important proportion of the crops this year but means that the committee will be able to handle their local situations entirely in the near future.

The predicted outbreak of the red-backed cutworm in Saskatchewan was even more widespread and destructive than anticipated. In spite of the most favourable weather conditions for the recovery of the crop, due to unusual moisture, the losses from this insect were appraised at $4,000,000 by non-departmental estimate. Every assistance possible was given the provincial Department of Agriculture in its control campaign and the investigations to

discover improved and simplified methods were vigorously prosecuted. The prospects for 1926 are for a further outbreak of this pest and every reasonable preparation is being made to meet the situation.

The severe outbreak of the pale western cutworm in the Drumheller region of Alberta caused the loss of crops over a wide acreage. The situation is well in hand and the methods of control are being brought to the attention of the farmers. The outbreak is not expected to be of long duration, and simple methods of foretelling the possibility of further outbreaks a year in advance are known and in use; the danger of further serious loss in this area is not great. The rapid increase of this insect in Saskatchewan is a matter of considerable concern as certain of the control practices possible in Alberta may not be applicable in this province. The situation is being given the closest attention so that losses in the new territory may be avoided as much as possible.

The outbreak of cutworms in New Brunswick was very widespread and the loss to field and garden crops severe. Several species were involved in the outbreak, the variegated cutworm being most widely destructive. Information for control was distributed in co-operation with the provincial Department of Agriculture and very important savings of crop resulted.

Regarding other problems carried on by officers of this division, it is of interest to report that satisfactory progress is being made in the study of insects in relation to alfalfa seed production in Alberta, in the investigation of prairie crop rotation in relation to insect control, as well as in studies for the control of wireworms, white grubs, onion maggot, carrot rust-fly, sweet clover insects, clover insects, striped cucumber beetle, several cutworms of minor importance, army worm, and insects as a factor in the distribution of plant diseases.

## Division of Forest Insects

Outbreaks of the spruce budworm are still present in our eastern forests. In Cape Breton Island a small infestation has occurred for several years. Our officers reported the injury to be decreasing in severity in 1925 and its future development will be watched carefully. A rather extensive outbreak has occurred for several years in central Ontario, west of lake Temiskaming and another, of smaller extent, in the Rainy River district. Our officers have investigated these areas and advised limit holders as to methods of salvage. A small outbreak is reported near lake Winnipeg. Our recommendations for dealing with this most destructive insect were stated in detail in Bulletin No. 37, New Series, of this department. Direct control measures for extensive outbreaks are not yet applicable. The greatest hope lies in managing the pulpwood forests so as to avoid extensive injury in future infestations. Mature balsam fir should be removed from the limits as rapidly as possible, through concentrating the cutting operations on areas containing a high percentage of balsam, and, hereafter, balsam stands should be utilized on a short rotation so that extensive areas of mature balsam will never again exist in our forests.

The study of the eastern spruce bark-beetle outbreak in central Ontario has been continued and valuable information has been obtained relative to its habits and attack on healthy trees under differing forest conditions. Methods of control are given in pamphlet No. 48 of this department.

The control operations for the western pine bark-beetles in British Columbia were conducted vigorously in 1925 by the provincial and Dominion Forest Branches in co-operation with officers of this division. The most important outbreaks in yellow pine have now been brought practically under control. It is estimated that more than six million dollars' worth of yellow pine timber has been saved from destruction through these control operations. It is anticipated that only small and inexpensive operations will be required in future years to prevent the development of fresh outbreaks. Similar outbreaks in

lodgepole pine are more difficult to control, unless the control operations are pressed vigorously in the early stages of the infestation. Through a continuance of the admirable co-operative work between our entomologists and the foresters of the Dominion and provincial Forest Branches it is hoped to discover future outbreaks in their early stages and to bring them promptly under control. Bark-beetle injuries in Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, and other western timber trees are also receiving attention.

A study of the western cedar borer has been commenced in the cedar forests of the British Columbia coast and Vancouver island, with a view to determining the areas infested by the insect, the effect of its borings in weakening the infested trees, and the possibility of control. In co-operation with the Dominion Forest Products Laboratory at Vancouver, B.C., tests of infested poles are being made to determine definitely the weakening effect of the borings, in the hope that the market for these infested poles may be widened.

Shade tree insect investigations in the Prairie Provinces have been conducted from our laboratory at Indian Head, Sask. The forest tent caterpillar outbreaks are decreasing in the southern part of Saskatchewan, and increasing in severity towards the north. Other insect enemies of prairie shade trees and shelter belts were less injurious in 1925 than usual. The eastern shade trees insect studies were carried out from the laboratories at Aylmer, P.Q., and Fredericton, N.B. A special study of the insects affecting the sugar maple, is in progress. The European elm leaf-miner, an important pest of elms, has become established in southern Quebec and southern Ontario. The habits and control of the spruce gall aphids are receiving attention. The maple leaf cutter and the lilac leaf-miner were abundant and injurious.

The European pine shoot moth has been introduced into Canada on imported pines and has become established in nurseries and plantations of the Toronto district and will probably be found in other parts of the country. An effort will be made this season to determine the distribution of this important pest of pines, and its spread to native pineries must be prevented if possible. The caterpillars destroy the buds and young twigs in the early season, so that distorted and worthless trees result from the injury.

A study of the injury by wood borers in fire-killed trees and logs was continued by our officers in 1925, with a view to obtaining all the information possible relative to the importance of the injury under differing forest conditions and the most effective methods of prevention and control. A preliminary circular has been issued outlining the preventive treatment recommended.

The imported beech bark-louse of Europe has become established in parts of the Maritime Provinces and the beeches are dying in considerable numbers throughout the infested area. An investigation by our officers is in progress.

The larch sawfly is again becoming abundant throughout parts of Eastern Canada. The subject of its control is being investigated.

## Division of Foreign Pests Suppression

This division is concerned with the carrying out of the regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act in so far as insect pests are concerned. This consists in the prevention of the introduction of further insect pests by the careful inspection of imported plants and plant products; the combating and prevention of spread of newly imported dangerous insects; the maintenance of foreign and domestic quarantines; the examination of territory which may have become infested with new pests; and the inspection of plants and plant products for export.

The regulations under the Act require all importers of plants, other than seeds and seed potatoes, to procure permits to cover their importation. The permits are issued by the Secretary of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act

Advisory Board, who is chief of this division. During the period April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925, 12,024 permits were issued to 5,479 different importers. During the same period, 41,670 separate shipments consisting of 25,297,261 plants were examined by inspectors at the various inspection points. These shipments were consigned to every province in the Dominion and originated in Great Britain, Australia, Belgium, Bermuda, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Japan, Luxemburg, United States, and Switzerland. Inspectors met all boats carrying passengers at St. John, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q.; a total of 136 boats were met and 41 interceptions and inspections were made. The regulations were amended to permit the importations of plants by mail from countries other than the United States, such packages to be examined either at Montreal or Vancouver. A total of 230 packages were examined at Montreal for the period ending March 31, 1925.

The total value of plants imported was $1,022,987, an increase over the preceding year. Insect pests and plant diseases, consisting of scales, beetles, caterpillars, the gypsy moth, mites, and fungous diseases were found on 128 shipments. Plants prohibited entry were found in sixty-one shipments, which included 5,049 plants and 107 pounds of potatoes. In 44 cases permits were refused, and seizures were made in 17 cases.

Ministerial authorization was granted for the importation of eight consignments of plants prohibited entry and which were for scientific purposes only.

In addition, 2,867 shipments of plant products from all parts of the world were inspected, 69 of which were infested with pests.

During 1925, the apple sucker was found to have spread to some extent in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but it was not necessary to modify the quarantine. A total of 362 certificates or permits were issued for the movement of 48,396 plants in the quarantined area.

The brown-tail moth suppression work was continued; no nests were found in New Brunswick; during the season 1924-25, a total of 154 winter nests were collected in Nova Scotia, as compared with 70 the previous season.

The gypsy moth suppression work in southern Quebec was continued in co-operation with the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests. A total of forty-one men were employed during the season. Active control operations were carried on at the Henrysburg outbreak. A total of 2,845 egg-masses were found and treated in the infested area, covering one-third of a square mile. In the spring of 1925 all the trees (1,267) in this area were banded with burlap and sticky bands to prevent the migration of caterpillars. The United States Bureau of Entomology co-operated in the spraying work by supplying a motor truck sprayer and three men. The area was thoroughly sprayed twice, one ton of arsenate of lead being used, and 32,000 gallons of spray applied. During the fall of 1925 the area was re-examined and only four egg clusters were found. It is anticipated that this outbreak will be exterminated. The scouting work to uncover any possible new infestations was continued; 2,616 miles of road, covering 1,700 square miles, were thoroughly examined; no new infestations were found. The scouted area includes the territory south of the St. Lawrence river and west of the Richelieu river and Stanstead and Sherbrook counties. On account of the restrictions on the movement of Christmas trees, 92 certificates were issued for the movement of 170,000 trees from the restricted area.

Scouting to determine the spread of the European corn borer showed that this pest had invaded the territory west of lake Simcoe and additional townships along lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river as far east as Brockville, twenty-five additional towships being found infested in 1925. A total of 252 townships, covering 20,379 square miles, was infested or under quarantine during 1925. The quarantine prohibiting the movement of corn from the infested area was enforced; 4,151 motor vehicles were examined at the quarantine borders and 717 dozen ears of corn seized; in addition inspectors visited fairs, the larger

market centres, etc. For the year March 31, 1925, 996 certificates were issued to cover shipments of cut flowers, vegetables, oats, straw, etc., for export to the United States.

A new and most serious pest of pines, the European pine shoot moth, as mentioned above, was discovered in the Toronto district during the summer of 1925. An effort was made to reinspect all pines imported into Canada since the new regulations went into effect; this resulted in finding that the pest was present from Halifax to Victoria, and subsequent investigations lead to the conclusion that this pest must have been introduced some years ago.

For the year ending March 31, 1925, a total of 302 certificates of inspection were issued for 181,756 plants and 5,644 pounds of forest and shade tree seeds for export to foreign countries. This represents an increase of 50 per cent as compared with the previous year. The shipments were forwarded to the following countries: Great Britain, Argentine, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Holland, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa, Switzerland, United States, and the West Indies.

The total number of import and export inspections made by officers of the Division during the year ending March 31, 1925, was 9,258.

The erection of a new fumigation and inspection building at the port of Montreal was started in January, 1926. The building will be 140 feet long by 50 feet wide. It will consist of three large inspection and disinfection rooms, a research laboratory, a small cyanide room, furnace room, and a large vacuum tank room. When completed and equipped the building will be used for the sterilization and disinfection of infested plants and plant products as well as packing materials.

## Division of Systematic Entomology

The work of the officers of this division has, during the year, been carried on along the lines mentioned in previous reports, viz:—

1. Maintenance of the Canadian National Collection of Insects, including taxonomic studies based on the material contained in this collection and faunal surveys of the insect life of certain regions.
2. The determination of material submitted by field officers of the Branch, by provincial and other museums, universities and colleges and by private individuals interested in entomology.
3. The upkeep of the Branch Library, particularly in relation to periodicals and taxonomic works.

The purchase of three further steel cabinets with 150 drawers has provided space for the transfer of the Hymenoptera (bees, wasps, ichneumon flies, etc.), to these permanent receptacles and has also allowed of a much needed expansion in certain families of the Diptera (two-winged flies). Important taxonomic studies have been carried on in certain groups of parasitic Hymenoptera and Diptera as well as in the Ephemeroptera (may-flies) and the papers embodying the results of these investigations have appeared in "The Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada," "The Canadian Entomologist," and other entomological journals.

Faunal surveys have been carried on in the St. Lawrence valley between Prescott and Montreal, along the north shore of lake Erie from Pt. Pelee to Niagara Falls and in the regions adjoining the Muskoka district; these have been productive of much interesting material and have not only increased our knowledge of the distribution of many species of insects but have also resulted in numerous new Canadian records and species new to science. In this connection it might be mentioned that in the past few years officers of the Division have described approximately 800 new species of insects, the type material of all of which is deposited in the Canadian National Collection, thus materially adding to the value of the collection.

The determination work done by the divisional officers has increased enormously during the past year and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the small staff to keep up with this phase of the work. Material from all parts of Canada and the United States is becoming constantly submitted to our specialists to be worked over and the importance and accuracy of the taxonomic studies of the division are being rapidly recognized by systematic students throughout the continent.

A number of valuable entomological periodicals, principally European, as well as important taxonomic monographs, notably some by the older entomological workers of the early nineteenth century, have been secured for the library.

### The Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board

The Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board was constituted (1922) for the purpose of recommending to the department such changes to the regulations in the said Act as may be considered advisable to prevent the further introduction into Canada or spreading therein of noxious insect pests or plant diseases. There has been no change in the personnel of the board from the list given in the report submitted last year.

During the year the board held six meetings at which matters of importance to the horticultural interests generally were reviewed. The most important matter that came up for consideration during the year was that relating to the Oriental peach moth. This insect was found in the United States about 1912 and has now spread to nearly all of the peach growing states east of the Mississippi river. This pest is most easily distributed by means of infested fresh peaches. In an endeavour to prevent the introduction of this insect into the peach growing sections of Canada recommendation was made to the department and subsequently passed by Order in Council prohibiting the importation of all fresh peaches and peach nursery stock from certain states of the United States. This regulation was amended in an endeavour to prevent the introduction of the Oriental peach moth on shipments of fresh peaches and peach nursery stock from the areas infested by this pest in the United States.

### Fruit Insect Investigations

In Ontario, intensive studies on the codling moth have been conducted in the Niagara district to determine the most effective time to spray, the number of applications necessary, and the kind and strength of chemicals to use. In British Columbia new infested localities were discovered in 1925. Biological and control studies are proceeding with the co-operation of the provincial Department of Agriculture.

The Oriental peach moth was discovered in the Niagara district in September, 1925. Owing to the lateness of the season it was impossible to determine the distribution of the pest or the severity of the infestation. It was, however, found in several rather widely scattered peach orchards and there is reason to believe the insect may be present throughout the whole peach-growing area of the above district. This insect was originally introduced into the United States about 1912 presumably from Japan. It now infests practically all the peach-growing districts in the United States east of the Mississippi river.

The grape berry moth has recently come into prominence as a serious pest in certain sections of the Niagara district, Ont. Experimental work has indicated the value of lead arsenate and bordeaux mixture against this insect.

Continued work on the pear psylla has again proved the value of a 3 per cent oil emulsion spray in its control. This new remedy has been received with great favour by pear growers. It is expected that it will be widely used in 1926 in districts where the psylla is destructive.

In Quebec, apple case-bearers were responsible for serious foliage injury from Valleyfield to Lachine, in 1925. Life-history and control studies of the species responsible have been incepted.

In Nova Scotia the oblique-banded leaf roller and the eye-spotted bud-moth were apparently on the increase in 1925 and were probably the most injurious fruit tree insects in the Annapolis valley. The injury caused in the reduced set of fruit and the scarred fruit at picking time was very great. A thorough study of control methods, commenced last season, is being continued. The rosy aphis and the green apple aphis caused a great deal of injury in the Annapolis valley.

In southern Manitoba a survey of insects affecting wild and cultivated fruits, commenced in 1924, was continued during 1925, and much valuable information was secured.

Experiments with proprietary oils and home-made cold-water oil emulsions for the control of the fruit-tree leaf-roller, in the Okanagan valley, British Columbia, in 1925, produced excellent results. In all cases, the emulsions used allowed of the addition of lime-sulphur, thus producing a mixture effective against both the leaf-rollers and blister mites. This work is being carried on in close co-operation with the provincial Department of Horticulture.

On Vancouver island, continued work with oil barriers as a means of combating the strawberry weevil has further proved the value of this method of control. Preliminary experiments in the use of poisoned baits against this insect have also been incepted.

Other investigations in the Dominion dealt with such pests as the cranberry rootworm beetle, apple curculio, apple maggot, aphids, leaf-rollers, spider mites, and others.

## Insecticide Investigations

During the year, important progress in insecticide studies has been made, particularly at the Annapolis Royal, N.S., Entomological Laboratory. As in 1924, the Division of Chemistry, of the Experimental Farms Branch, transferred one of its chemists to this laboratory during the summer months in order to undertake co-operative work.

A notable development is the extensive use which is now being made of dusts impregnated with nicotine.

Compounds of fluorine have been receiving much attention, not only at the Annapolis Royal Laboratory, but elsewhere as well. Such compounds as sodium silicofluoride and calcium silicofluoride have been successfully used by some investigators against certain types of injurious insects.

A thorough study of the insect control properties of derris, commenced in 1924, has been continued, both as a spray and as a dust—it is considered that this material has a wide range of usefulness in insect control.

During the year there have also been some interesting developments in machinery for applying insecticides and in connection with these developments our officers have been of assistance.

Work has also been continued in standardizing definite spraying formulæ and times of application. Owing to the increase of insect pests in the various provinces it is not found advisable to issue general spray calendars. Each province must have its immediate needs specially set forth and even within some of the provinces additional instructions are necessary.

As in other years our officers have devoted considerable attention to the study and testing of new insecticides.

### Natural Control Investigations

The European Corn Borer Parasite Laboratory was moved to Chatham, Ont., in April, 1925. Formerly, the breeding of strong colonies of parasites of the destructive corn borer had been carried on at St. Thomas, Ont., but owing to the remarkable increase in the numbers of the borer in the counties of Kent and Essex, it was decided to change the location of the breeding work to Chatham, so as to be in close proximity to the heavy infestation of the corn borer in Essex, Kent and Lambton counties. During 1925, the two species of parasites, previously reared, namely, *Habrobracon brevicornis* and *Exoristes roborator*, were again developed, much success attending the efforts of our officers. During the year a total of 951,000 individuals of the former parasite and 36,700 of the latter species were reared in the laboratory and liberated in fields infested by the borer. Three hundred thousand specimens of the borer were employed in rearing the parasites. This parasite rearing work has been in operation for three years and during this period 2,085,100 parasites were reared and liberated, over 2,000,000 corn borers being necessary in the development of the work.

In Nova Scotia, in 1925, further investigations were conducted with the fungus *Entomophthora sphaerosperma* which is parasitic on the apple sucker. As in previous years the disease was grown artificially in cages and distributed throughout the areas most heavily infested with the sucker. As a result of this work the insect has been very greatly reduced in numbers and it is hoped that no serious outbreaks will occur during the next two or three years.

### Mosquito Investigations

Studies of the biology and control of the mosquitoes of the Rocky Mountains parks were continued at Banff, Alta., in 1925. This work commenced in 1922 has been very successful indeed. In addition to the oiling of waters containing the wrigglers, much control work of a permanent nature, such as ditching, dyking and trail cutting, was accomplished. Many miles of narrow trails were cut through dense willow growth to permit of the oiling of otherwise inaccessible places. The funds for this work were provided by the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. Commenting upon this annual expenditure, our officer having the direction of this work, stated: "There is no doubt that this annual expenditure is most reasonable in consideration of the effect that freedom from mosquitoes has upon the tourist traffic. Adverse criticism of this district, on account of the mosquitoes, is a thing of the past."

In addition to the Banff work, mosquito investigations were also incepted in Eastern Canada where the study of these important pests has been largely neglected in the past. These investigations were principally confined to the Ottawa and Montreal districts. There is a growing demand for information on the control of mosquitoes in Canada and further biological and control studies are necessary in order to meet adequately this demand.

### Household Insects

Biological and control studies in household insects have dealt principally with clothes moths, cockroaches, and carpet beetles. These insects are very prevalent in Canada, particularly clothes moths, which annually cause great damage to materials of animal origin, such as furs, woollen clothing, chesterfields, carpets, etc. Two species are involved, the webbing clothes moth and the case-making clothes moth, of which the former has been found at Ottawa to be by far the more injurious species. The value of fumigation, super-heating, various chemical treatments and commercial preparations are being tested in an effort to provide more satisfactory methods of control. Further work on cockroaches

has demonstrated the value of sodium fluoride in the destruction of this obnoxious pest and has emphasized its superiority over other substances used in experimental work.

### Insects Affecting Stored Products

Insects affecting stored products throughout Canada are responsible for losses every year amounting to many thousands of dollars. Grain in store is attacked by weevils of various kinds; breakfast foods, meal, flour, etc., are damaged by caterpillars of certain moths and grubs of beetles; other commodities, such as tobacco, leather, dried roots, etc., are frequently attacked by other insects.

Investigations are being conducted to determine the most effective and economical means of controlling the more important of these pests. Special studies on the biology and control of the Mediterranean flour moth and the Indian meal moth have been commenced.

### Indian Orchard Work

The work of the Supervisor of Indian Orchards in British Columbia has been continued, under the immediate direction of the Dominion Entomologist. The grant under which this work is carried, is provided by the Department of Indian Affairs. As in other years, the Indian reserves of the province have been visited and instructions given in spraying, pruning, and cultural methods.

### Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection

The Dominion Entomologist represents the Department of Agriculture on this interdepartmental board. During the year regular meetings of the board have been held at which important matters relating to the conservation of the wild life of Canada have been under discussion. Other departments represented on the board are Indian Affairs, Mines, Interior, Fisheries, and Mounted Police.

### Interdepartmental Committee on Air Operations

Officers of the Division of Forest Insects have kept in touch with the progress of airplane dusting with a view to utilizing this method eventually for the control of forest insect outbreaks. The subject is receiving attention and when the opportunity occurs, practical tests of airplane dusting will be considered. The Associate Dominion Entomologist represents the Department of Agriculture on this Board.

### Exhibition Work

There has been considerable progress and development in our exhibition work during the past year. The displays have been larger and finer, and have occupied more prominent and extensive locations.

Exhibits were made at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa; the Western Fair, London; the Pomological Society of Quebec Fruit Show, at Montreal; and at many of the smaller fairs throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. These have consisted chiefly of interesting and instructive displays of insects and their work artistically arranged, coloured photographs, insecticide chemicals and spraying machinery. Special prominence was given to the European corn borer and its importance as a very serious pest was duly emphasized at the Ontario fairs. At each exhibition an officer of the Entomological Branch was in constant attendance to answer inquiries, give information regarding questions of insect control and to assist the farmers, fruit growers and others in matters referring to the work of this branch.

Apart from the agricultural aspects of these entomological displays it is gratifying to note that from an educational view-point they also have had an important bearing. College instructors, high school teachers, boy scouts, nature students and others have often been among those most interested, and it is very encouraging to report that within the last year or so the interest of the public in general in these exhibitions has very materially increased.

## Motion Pictures

During the year the motion picture film consisting of two reels showing the life-history, habits and control of the gypsy moth, was completed. This is an excellent film and has been well received wherever shown. It was made under the direction of our entomologists by the Motion Picture Bureau of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Other films are in the making, one of which illustrates the work of the inspection service, including the examination of plants and plant products arriving at the larger ports, and some of the pests found on these imported shipments.

## MEETINGS

The Dominion Entomologist represented Canada at the Imperial Entomological Conference held in London, England, in June, 1925. This was an important gathering called by the Colonial Office at which delegates were present from practically all of the Dominions and Colonies. Many matters relating to organization of entomological services throughout the Empire, value of parasite introductions, methods of control, etc., were under discussion.

At the Kansas City meeting of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, January, 1926, the Dominion Entomologist was honoured by being elected president for 1926.

Many other meetings were attended during the year by the Dominion Entomologist and other officers of the branch. At meetings of agriculturists, horticulturists, gardeners, florists, etc., addresses were given on improved methods of insect control, etc.

## Field Laboratories

### ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.

As in previous years the officers of this laboratory have been concerned chiefly with the investigation of insecticides with a view to producing cheaper or more effective materials or formulæ and the improvement of machinery and methods of application. Investigations of insects affecting fruits and vegetables are conducted from this laboratory and every effort is made, through co-operative experiments, exhibits, lectures and correspondence to assist fruit growers and farmers in combating their insect foes. The apple budmoths, apple aphids, the green apple bug, the strawberry weevil, and the currant aphis were among the insects dealt with last season. One officer of the Division of Chemistry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was stationed at this laboratory last summer to co-operate with our officers in the investigation of insecticides.

### WOLFVILLE, N.S.

At the Wolfville laboratory the work with *Entomophthora sphaerosperma* Fres. and *Empusa erupta* D., fungous parasites of the apple sucker (*Psyllia mali* Schmidb.) and the green apple bug (*Lygus communis*, var. *novascotiensis* K.) respectively was continued with marked success. The fungi were grown arti-

ficially in cages and spread into the more heavily infested orchards. As a result of this work the apple sucker infestation has been much reduced and it is probable that little damage will be done by this insect for two or three years.

Investigations leading to the control of apple sucker eggs on nursery stock by artificial methods were undertaken.

### KENTVILLE, N.S.

In co-operation with the Superintendent of the Kentville Experimental Station, experiments for the control of certain vegetable insects were again conducted at this station.

### FREDERICTON, N.B.

The investigation of forest and shade tree insects of New Brunswick, was continued along the same lines as in previous years. Much valuable data on borer injury to fire-killed trees and logs is being accumulated. A series of biological studies of injurious forest beetles, principally bark beetles, was continued and extended last season. The extension of our knowledge of the habits of these species will enable us to improve the present methods of control. An interesting study of the balsam weevil was continued on forest sample plots near Fredericton; important information on the nature of the injury caused by these beetles has been obtained. An important study of the white pine weevil, including experimental planting, is being commenced in co-operation with the Provincial Forestry Department. A study of the injury caused by the spruce gall aphid and methods for its control was commenced at this laboratory last season.

Field crop and garden insect work is also carried on from this laboratory and at study centres established at Woodstock, Long Reach, Grey's Mills, and Maugerville in New Brunswick, and at Dartmouth and Kentville, Nova Scotia. A widespread and destructive outbreak of cutworms in New Brunswick necessitated an intensive publicity campaign of information in control of these and other pests, resulting in great savings of field and garden crops. Marked progress has been made in the carrot rust fly studies. The comparative values of a large number of poisons in killing potato beetle larvæ were carefully studied. The resistance of very young cutworms to standard control measures were noted and means undertaken to improve the poisoned baits used in this work. A survey of the vegetable and garden insect conditions made in eastern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island has put our officers in a position to render increased service to the growers of these crops.

### HEMMINGFORD, P.Q.

As in previous years, the officers of this laboratory have been concerned chiefly with insects affecting fruit and vegetable crops. A study of a severe outbreak of apple case bearers was commenced and will be continued with a view to devising more satisfactory methods of control. Experiments with dust formulæ were continued with a marked degree of success. An exhaustive study of the biology of white grubs and the injury they cause is in progress and a large amount of valuable data is being accumulated. Other insects dealt with by this laboratory include the cranberry rootworm, parsnip webworm, cutworms, and slugs. Through publications, lectures, and exhibits, every effort was made to assist farmers and fruit growers in controlling insect pests.

### AYLMER, P.Q.

This field station, as in previous years, has been concerned in the investigation of injuries caused by shade tree insects in Eastern Canada, and in the biology

of various insects affecting forest and shade trees. Special attention has been devoted to insects affecting the sugar maple, and the biology of various species of injurious bark-beetles. Forest insect material is sent to this laboratory from the forests of Quebec and Ontario for biological studies.

### VINELAND, ONT.

Investigational work at this laboratory related primarily to insects affecting orchard tree and bush fruits. A most noticeable achievement was the demonstration, on a commercial scale, of the effectiveness of a cheap lubricating oil emulsion in controlling the pear psylla. This spray costs only one-fourth that of the lime-sulphur and nicotine sulphate mixture previously used, and gives evidence of being much more effective in the hands of the growers. The general adoption of this spray should guarantee a successful future to the pear-growing industry of southern Ontario and should result in the saving of thousands of dollars. Further seasonal and comparative life-history studies and control experiments on the codling moth were carried out during 1925, and work has been continued on the part played by insects in the transmission of raspberry mosaic. Investigations on methods of combating the grape berry moth and the European red mite were continued, and comparison spraying experiments conducted in the various types of orchards resulted in the securing of information of vital importance to the fruit-growing industry. Much extension work was also carried out from the laboratory, including the addressing of fruit-growers' meetings, answering inquiries, assisting the Niagara District Spray Service in an advisory capacity, etc.

### STRATHROY, ONT.

This laboratory serves as the centre of the general field crop and garden insect study and publicity work in southwestern Ontario. Outside study centres are located at Union, Elgin county, and at Delaware and Coldstream, in Middlesex county, in connection with individual studies. Particular study is given to clover insects, hessian fly, white grubs, cucumber beetle, army worm, and cutworms. Cutworms were present in threatening numbers in the early season and many control demonstrations were given. The officers co-operate in the corn borer publicity work with other officers in the branch and the Department of Agriculture of the province of Ontario both in giving advice and addresses and in preparing and presenting exhibits of the corn borer and other insects at farmers' meetings, local corn shows and larger exhibitions. The work of these officers is of a general nature and their influence is very widely felt.

### WHEATLEY, ONT.

The centre of investigation of the European corn borer was transferred from Port Stanley to Wheatley in Kent county for the year. The studies of this officer were entirely concerned with this insect and very important advance was made in the knowledge of this insect in Kent and Essex counties. The work included studies of the methods of harvesting, storing and utilization of the corn crop and crop refuse as it bears upon control of this pest; the study of the life-history, normal spring, summer, fall and winter mortality in the grain corn areas; the effect of the normal farm control and practice upon the rate of increase of the infestation; the relation between the variety of corn and the date of planting and degree of infestation of the crop, and other studies having for their direct object the control of this pest.

### CHATHAM, ONT.

As indicated under Natural Control Investigations, the work of this laboratory has had to do almost entirely with the breeding and liberation of imported parasites of the European corn borer. It is interesting to report that our officers

have recovered in the field the larger parasite reared, namely, *Exoristes roborator*. In the month of June, twenty-two individuals of this species were recovered from corn stalks and stubble in the field in which liberations had been made earlier in the season. During the fall also, additional specimens were recovered. At the Chatham laboratory, studies have also been made of certain native parasites, but these have not proved to be of much importance as yet. A large number of farmers and others have visited the laboratory since its establishment at Chatham, and our officers have assisted with two large field demonstrations and conferences held in co-operation with the United States Government officials to consider the corn borer situation.

### TREESBANK, MAN.

This laboratory serves the entire province of Manitoba so that the studies are largely concerned with field crop insects though close attention is being given the insects of wild, native, and cultivated fruits. A careful study of the Saskatoon sawfly which seriously reduces the supply of this wild fruit for domestic use has been practically completed and awaits publication.

Owing to severe cutworm outbreaks a great deal of attention had to be given to the distribution of information for the control of these pests and widespread saving of crops were effected. Grasshoppers, particularly the identification of them from the immature stages, are being studied intensively in anticipation of the next outbreak. Wheat-stem sawfly is under constant study and the whole problem of sweet clover in relation to prairie insects is a major responsibility of this laboratory. The local insect collection and museum is maintained at a high standard and attracted 595 visitors during the year.

### INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

The work of this laboratory for the past year has been concerned chiefly with the investigation and control of shade tree insects in the Prairie Provinces. The extensive tent caterpillar outbreak was studied and recommendation made for its control whenever this was possible. Experiments were conducted with a view to combating the pine leaf scale and other injurious shade tree pests. Examinations of forest insects injurious to forested areas such as the Cypress Hills reserve were made when needed.

### SASKATOON, SASK.

The field crop work for Saskatchewan is carried on from this laboratory. The studies relate chiefly to surface-feeding cutworms, control of insects by crop rotation and preliminary studies of wireworms. The investigational studies for the year were very greatly interrupted by a most severe outbreak of the red-backed cutworm which caused damage estimated at not less than $4,000,000. Our officers co-operated with the Department of Agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan in rendering all assistance possible, by addresses, published articles, and correspondence, and materially assisted in reducing the losses. The control of insects by crop rotation studies had to be somewhat curtailed under stress of the cutworm outbreak. The progress of this work was nevertheless considerable and much light was thrown upon conditions making for cutworm and wireworm abundance. Other insects of importance were kept under close supervision, particularly surface-feeding cutworms related to the red-backed species, leaf-hoppers, hop flea beetle, northwest chinch bug, wheat-stem sawfly, and wireworms.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The work of the officers of this laboratory was entirely in connection with field crop and garden insects, the major problem being the control of the pale western cutworm. In connection with this insect a field study centre was located at Drumheller where this insect was in outbreak numbers in 1925. The other problem of great importance was the co-operative alfalfa-seed production study undertaken jointly by the local officers of the Irrigations Branch of the Department of the Interior, the Experimental Farms Branch and the Entomological Branch. These studies are designed to enable the farmers upon irrigated land to secure regular and full seed set of alfalfa. In connection with this work a study centre was established at Brooks at the Irrigation Experimental Station. Material progress has been made in this study in showing the importance of insects in relation to the setting of the seed. Progressive studies of a minor nature are carried on in respect to false chinch bug, beet webworm, wheat-stem sawfly, and currant fruit fly. The officers are called upon with increased frequency for assistance and advice in respect to control of minor pests, the control of which is known and upon which authoritative recommendations can be made.

BANFF, ALTA.

The investigation into the biology and control of mosquitoes inaugurated at this sub-laboratory in July, 1921, was brought to a close at the end of the 1925 season. The investigation had reached a stage where it became possible to entrust the supervision of future control operations to the resident engineer. Some 2,400 gallons of oil were used during 1925 and excellent control was obtained. Biological studies in the life-history, and natural control of various mosquito species were continued with interesting and useful results.

VERNON, B.C.

As in previous years, investigations relating to many forest insects were conducted from this laboratory. The most important of these dealt with the control of the destructive pine bark-beetle outbreaks in yellow pine and lodge pole pine and the control of the western cedar borer. Investigations were continued to determine the relation of neglected slash to the development of bark-beetle outbreaks and to obtain further data on the increase of the broods under different forest conditions. For this purpose large cages were employed in which a considerable part of an infected tree was kept under observation. As in previous years, our officers planned and supervised the bark-beetle control operations conducted in British Columbia by the Dominion and provincial Forest Branches. As usual, forest insect surveys were made by our officers to determine the areas where control work was required and reported infestations throughout the province were examined and reports made to the proper authorities. Bark-beetle outbreaks are being dealt with affecting yellow pine, lodgepole pine, western white pine, Douglas fir and Sitka spruce. The western cedar borer was made the subject of a special investigation. Every effort will be made by our officers to assist the lumber industry on the Pacific Coast in avoiding loss from the work of this destructive species. Studies in the biology of many other important forest insects were conducted from this laboratory.

Control work carried out in co-operation with the provincial Department of Agriculture, during 1925, to combat the greatest grasshopper outbreak in the history of British Columbia, was largely organized and directed by officers of this laboratory. As a result of this work, in the Kelowna and Vernon areas alone, vegetable and forage crops to the value of $500,000 were saved from destruction, at a cost of only $16,000, and in the range and dry farming sections large areas of grass and grain were saved.

Other investigations conducted from this laboratory related to various important fruit insects such as leaf-rollers, aphids, codling moth, scale insects, mites, etc., and to vegetable and greenhouse insects.

### AGASSIZ, B.C.

The investigation of the European earwig problem was continued from this laboratory, and plans for control campaigns were recommended for the infested localities. The study of the life-history and control of the hop-plum aphis was continued in the hop yards at Agassiz and Sardis. As a result of these investigations a considerable saving was effected last year in the cost of spraying operations. The work for the control of the lecanium scale on shade trees in Vancouver was continued with marked success. Studies were also conducted in the control of the cabbage flea beetle, the diamond back moth, the beet root aphis, the lilac leaf-miner, and the satin moth.

### NICOLA, B.C.

The continued outbreak of grasshoppers in the Nicola Range country required that this temporary field station be kept open during the year. The station served as the control and demonstration headquarters in the grasshopper control campaign throughout the range area from Aspen Grove to Kamloops.

### VICTORIA, B.C.

Continued work in controlling the strawberry root weevil, by means of barriers, demonstrated the value of a barrier with an overlap of tin operated in conjunction with traps, for use on hilly ground where oil barriers are impracticable. Ten traps used with such a barrier around a two-acre strawberry plot at Keatings resulted in the destruction of nearly 11,000 weevils. Oil barriers continue to give satisfactory control under ordinary conditions.

Experiments in the control of the rose scale have indicated that whale oil soap is the safest and most satisfactory spray to use.

Studies of insects which are possible carriers of potato mosaic are going forward, present indications pointing to aphids as responsible agents in spreading this disease.

## PUBLICATIONS

The following publications have been issued by the Entomological Branch, during the year.

### BULLETINS

27. "The Colorado Potato Beetle in Canada"—by Arthur Gibson, R. P. Gorham, H. F. Hudson, and J. A. Flock.

### CIRCULARS

10. (Revised Edition)—"The Fruit Tree Leaf-Roller and Its Control in British Columbia"—by E. P. Venables.
19. (Revised Edition)—"The Control of Forest Tent Caterpillars in the Prairie Provinces"—by J. J. de Gryse.
24. (Revised Edition)—"The European Earwig"—by Arthur Gibson and R. Glendenning.
28. (Reprinted)—"The Apple Maggot and Its Control in Quebec"—by C. E. Petch.

36. "The Apple Curculio and Its Control in Quebec"—by C. E. Petch.
36. (Revised Edition)—"The Apple Curculio and Its Control in Quebec"—by C. E. Petch.
37. "Two Orchard Scale Insects"—by W. A. Ross.
39. "The European Red Mite"—by W. A. Ross.

PAMPHLETS

47. (Revised Edition)—"Injurious Shade Tree Insects of the Canadian Prairies"—by J. J. de Gryse.
55. "Methods of Protection from Mosquitoes, Blackflies and Similar Pests in the Forest"—by M. B. Dunn.
65. "Nova Scotia Apple Spray and Dust Calendars, 1926"—by Arthur Kelsall and J. F. Hockey.
66. "The Pear Psylla and Its Control"—by W. A. Ross.

In addition to the above departmental publications, officers of the Branch have contributed articles of importance to the agricultural and horticultural press. Insect notes have also been prepared and published in the various numbers of the Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report issued by the Fruit Branch of the Department. Technical articles for entomological journals such as *The Canadian Entomologist, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada,* etc., have also been contributed by our officers.

## THE FRUIT BRANCH

The total commercial apple crop for the past year is estimated at 2,723,455 barrels, or about 93 per cent of the total commercial crop of 2,955,492 barrels for 1924, the percentages of the 1925 crops as compared with those of 1924 for principal districts being as follows: Nova Scotia, 70; Ontario, 139; British Columbia, 86.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF APPLES BY PROVINCES

| Province | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bbls. | Bbls. | Bbls. |
| Nova Scotia | 1,683,330 | 1,276,225 | 889,751 |
| New Brunswick | 25,000 | 31,250 | 40,000 |
| Quebec | 42,311 | 71,175 | 70,853 |
| Ontario | 98,300 | 684,810 | 950,138 |
| British Columbia (boxes) | 3,330,000 | 2,676,139 | 2,318,139 |

The 1925 season opened up at about the normal date in the Eastern Provinces but owing to cold spring weather it was retarded from one to two weeks. In British Columbia the date was approximately the same as last year being about ten days earlier than the normal. Weather conditions have been very variable, all districts experiencing abnormal conditions during some part of the year. In Ontario the opening of the season was ideal for spraying, with a few light late May frosts causing very slight damage. Nova Scotia experienced prolonged cold, wet weather, which affected the set of fruit and delayed spraying and dusting operations with the result that scab became prevalent and uncontrollable. British Columbia passed through a trying winter with quick and severe changes in temperature resulting in severe winter injury in many districts. During the latter part of the season conditions were not favourable for the

production of well matured fruit in many districts of Ontario and the Maritimes. Severe frosts were experienced, causing considerable damage which was not always noticeable at time of packing and resulted in frost injured fruit reaching the markets; and wet weather at time of picking and packing was considered a contributory cause to the development of late scab in storage. In British Columbia seasonal conditions were more favourable but internal breakdown continued to manifest itself in Wagners and Jonathans principally.

Comparing wholesale prices to shippers in both domestic and export markets with those received the previous year, the barrel pack shows, for the most part, a considerable decrease but the British Columbia box pack was able to maintain about the same price levels. Nova Scotia shows a marked reduction in price on practically all varieties and grades but Ontario maintained last year's prices for a portion of the better varieties exported but on the remainder of the crop exported and on all varieties on the domestic market considerable decreases were shown.

APPLE EXPORTS 1923, 1924 AND 1925

| — | Bbls. | Boxes |
|---|---|---|
| 1923–24 | 1,326,526 | 569,295 |
| 1924–25 | 1,170,770 | 493,309 |
| 1925–26 | 1,156,064 | 628,144 |

The total number of packages exported during the season is greater than last year and in comparison with the total commercial crop the exports during the past season were barrels 59 per cent and boxes 27 per cent and for 1924-25 barrels 56 per cent and boxes 18 per cent.

Ontario exported a much larger proportion of her commercial crop than during the previous season, the figures being 37 per cent for 1925-26 as compared with 10 per cent for 1924-25.

YIELD OF SMALL AND TENDER FRUIT CROPS 1923, 1924 AND 1925

| — | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | bush. | bush. | bush. |
| Cherries | 203,125 | 100,340 | 114,925 |
| Peaches | 403,660 | 154,384 | 201,840 |
| Pears | 227,335 | 196,809 | 156,422 |
| Plums and prunes | 348,482 | 238,978 | 79,562 |
| | qts. | qts. | qts. |
| Raspberries | 4,496,840 | 2,000,450 | 1,947,000 |
| Strawberries | 8,652,200 | 7,932,000 | 8,070,000 |
| Other berries | 2,527,700 | 2,532,000 | 2,470,000 |

Raspberries, strawberries and other small fruits yielded 100 per cent of the 1924 crop, while peaches, plums, prunes, pears and cherries were reduced to 80 per cent of the previous year's crop.

## Inspection Service

The principal line of development during the past year has again been in connection with the requested inspection of domestic and imported products, and the second year of this special service has seen its value to the fruit and vegetable trade amply demonstrated by the general support which it is receiving at growing and distributing centres throughout the Dominion.

When this special inspection service was first instituted in July, 1924, it had reference only to fruit shipped from the Okanagan Valley, B.C., including

Salmon Arm, with provision for reinspection at destination and also destination inspection of car lots moving out of this district but not inspected at shipping point. The service was a success and very quickly spread to all districts in British Columbia, the prairies and Eastern Canada. The service is now being used by buyers in Great Britain, New Zealand and the United States, and covers all fruits and vegetables of domestic and foreign origin.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, $18,324 has been received covering 3,741 inspections as compared with $14,114 and 2,850 inspections for the previous year.

This service does not in any way affect the established inspection service for purposes of administration of the Fruit Act and the Root Vegetables Act. It is a special service provided on a basis of cost averaging $5 per carlot. It is not compulsory but simply a marketing convenience which is proving helpful in the handling of perishable food products.

A new departure in connection with inspection work has been the co-operation established between the Fruit Branch and the Customs Department whereby our inspectors and the Customs appraisors co-operate in inspecting carlots of imported fruits and vegetables found to be defective. This system has been established in all the principal ports of entry of the Dominion.

Basket, box and barrel factories were systematically inspected during the year, the inspections numbering 637 as compared with 773 in 1924-25 and 375 in 1923-24. Special attention was again given basket factories in working out dimensions for the new standard quart and pint berry box. Very few two-fifths and four-fifths quart berry boxes have been reported as remaining in the possession of dealers and shippers and definite instructions have been sent out stating that such boxes cannot be used during the coming or any subsequent season. It is understood that any financial loss which may occur under this order will be practically negligible.

## THE FRUIT ACT

The number of violations reported under the Fruit Act during the past season was 1,255, compared with 1,080 in 1924-25 and 933 in 1923-24. All violations were carefully investigated and referred to the District Inspector for the district in which the offender lived. Thirteen convictions were obtained: eleven with respect to domestic fruit, one for violation of the Imported Fruit Regulations, and one under the Package Regulations.

The following table shows the number of lots of various kinds of fruit inspected and the number of packages examined during the year ending March 31, 1926:—

| Variety | Number of Lots Inspected | Packages | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Number | Number Inspected |
| Apples.....barrels | 7,874 | 1,006,273 | 55,150 |
| Apples.....boxes | 3,683 | 1,244,638 | 72,840 |
| Apples.....baskets | 429 | 90,844 | 10,419 |
| Apples (inspection for slacks).....barrels | 147 | ..... | ..... |
| Apples in bulk..... | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Pears.....packages | 487 | 94,828 | 7,526 |
| Peaches..... " | 811 | 233,482 | 17,648 |
| Plums..... " | 904 | 200,369 | 18,915 |
| Tomatoes..... " | 1,122 | 238,446 | 36,439 |
| Small fruits..... " | 4,186 | 382,558 | 45,337 |
| Grapes.....baskets | 336 | 445,266 | 31,612 |
| Miscellaneous fruits..... | 359 | ..... | ..... |
| Mixed fruits and vegetables.....pkgs. shipping point | 327 | 379,810 | 41,514 |
| Total..... | 20,673 | 4,316,514 | 337,400 |

### THE ROOT VEGETABLES ACT

Educational work in connection with the Root Vegetables Act has still been necessary in certain parts of the Dominion, due to abnormal conditions under which a movement of potatoes has taken place from districts which normally do not ship. On account of a short potato crop in the United States a greatly increased export trade developed, resulting in very satisfactory prices being maintained throughout the season. During the eleven months ending March 1 this year, 9,115 carloads were exported as compared with 5,936 carloads during the twelve months ending April 1, 1925.

The export of onions shows a decrease, being 37,535 cwt. during the past year as compared with 49,160 cwt. during the 1924-25 season, the exports from Ontario being only 13 per cent, while British Columbia's were 200 per cent, of those of the previous season.

The violations reported under the Root Vegetables Act numbered 952 as compared with 1,175 in 1924-25 and 1,315 in 1923-24. All violations were carefully investigated and the following table shows the number of lots of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables inspected and the number of packages examined during the year ending March 31, 1926:—

| Variety | Number of Lots Inspected | Packages | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Number | Number Inspected |
| Potatoes.....bags | 5,588 | 895,850 | 59,634 |
| Potatoes.....barrels | 336 | 61,118 | 8,258 |
| Potatoes.....bulk | 1,090 | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous vegetables..... | 171 | ..... | ..... |
| Onions.....bags | 789 | 192,182 | 11,193 |
| Onions.....crates | 379 | 60,866 | 6,017 |
| Total..... | 8,353 | 1,210,016 | 85,102 |

### TENTATIVE GRADES AND PACKAGES

The demand for marketing products under recognized standards is developing rapidly and in addition to requests for grades applying to cucumbers, peaches, apricots, plums, and field tomatoes, tentative grades have been requested for cherries, hothouse tomatoes, celery, and cantaloupes. These have been prepared and submitted to growers and shippers in various parts of the Dominion for the purpose of experiment and with a view to the eventual establishment of grades acceptable to the industry.

There has also been a demand for standard packages for celery and cantaloupes and for the standardization of certain imported packages such as the Mexican tomato lug, Georgian 6-basket carrier, and the Mississippi 4-basket flat. These packages are being considered with a view to possible legislation at a later date.

## Markets Division

The principal project of the Marketing Division during the past year has been to promote increased consumption of Canadian-grown fruits and vegetables. This has been carried out by conducting exhibits displaying our products in commercial packages at all the principal Canadian exhibitions and at the Imperial Fruit Show, London, England. The exhibitions visited in Canada were as follows: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Toronto National, Toronto Royal, Sherbrooke, Quebec, and the Montreal Apple Show. In addition to attractive displays, canning demonstrations were held daily at all the Canadian exhibitions, which attracted a great deal of attention on the part of the con-

sumer as well as receiving favourable comments by the press. The value of Canadian-grown fruits and vegetables for canning and preserving was carried into the homes as a result of lectures and demonstrations delivered by our demonstrator to numerous women's organizations in Eastern Canada during the winter months. The results of these lectures and demonstrations have been manifested in the large number of requests that followed for the Fruit Branch bulletins, "Canadian-grown Apples" and "Fruits and Vegetables, Canning, Drying and Storing", which contain numerous useful recipes. These bulletins were also handed out after each demonstration at the exhibitions.

Canadian apples obtained "Empire Honours" at the Imperial Fruit Show last fall by capturing nine prizes out of a possible ten, including the two silver challenge cups for the dessert and cooking classes, the former being won by British Columbia with Jonathan and the latter by Ontario with R.I. Greening. Canada's sweeping victory gave splendid publicity to Canadian-grown apples in the United Kingdom and should go a long way toward familiarizing the British consumer with our high-quality fruit and encourage the buying of Empire products.

The fruit and vegetable industry has been adequately supplied with market information in the form of the Telegraphic Market News Letter, which was published twice a week during the heavy shipping months and once a week the balance of the year, showing the wholesale market prices for produce of good merchantable quality on the principal Canadian and United Kingdom markets. A valuable feature of the market reports in assisting distribution during the storage season was the reporting of the common and cold storage holdings of apples, potatoes, and onions at the shipping and distributing centres in Canada. Another important undertaking of the Markets Division was the reorganizing of the crop reporting service and establishing definite channels of reliable information from which to make compilations of crop estimates. The information obtained was published in the Fruit and Vegetable Crop Reports monthly from June to November, in order to assist in intelligent distribution of crops and to bring the trade in contact with supplies so as to facilitate marketing. These reports were available to everyone who applied for them, in addition to a mailing list of over 5,000 readers.

In co-operation with various provincial Departments of Agriculture, packing demonstrations were given to bring before growers and shippers the type of packages and methods of packing required by our markets.

Certain inspectors were detailed for short periods to assist in an investigation regarding certain orchard pests; also members of the staff acted as judges at fruit and vegetable exhibitions and wherever practicable the staff gave every possible assistance and advice to the trade generally.

## Transportation Division

The Transportation Division of the Fruit Branch continues its activities in the interests of the transportation of fruits and vegetables, the work naturally dividing itself into problems of rates, facilities and services.

Progress toward a satisfactory solution of the rates problem has been delayed by the General Investigation of Freight Rates which is being conducted by the Board of Railway Commissioners, and their deferred judgment in the 1923-24 Express Rates Case.

Despite this situation a number of rates matters have been attended to with some success. Penalty rates on Teno-covered baskets of fruits from the Niagara district to Toronto, a long standing grievance with the shippers interested, were removed and the ordinary rate made generally applicable.

Storage-in-transit arrangements were completed for British Columbia apples moving in freight carloads to storage at distributing centres in the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada, or for export.

Express commodity rates only ten per cent higher than summer rates were brought into effect for the first time last winter for fruit and vegetables from British Columbia shipping points to prairie destinations, and they are to continue in effect until the summer commodity rates resume on May 15. This removes an unfortunate restriction on products from storage and early products which have never moved with any freedom during the months when commodity rates were not available. Negotiations are proceeding for somewhat similar provision for winter movements in Ontario.

At present we are co-operating with the Ontario growers' transportation committee in their effort to have the freight minimum for loading tender fruits made appropriate to the smaller refrigerator cars in service. It is felt that one minimum for cars ranging from less than 1,600 cubic feet loading space to 2,000 cubic feet and over re-acts unsatisfactorily with the shippers, and that only with minima proportionate to small and large cars can the shippers be expected to give due consideration to what is proportionate to loading space and ice capacity.

We have been actively co-operating with the shippers and the railways in investigations looking to improved facilities and service. The Transportation Division has been equipped with an electrical resistance thermometer apparatus with which readings in transit may be taken in as many as twelve positions in a car under test, contact thermometers indicating precise temperatures of the fruit or of the air as desired. These have already proven of great assistance in determining the temperature improvements possible with different loading methods, forced ventilation temperature reductions with different types of refrigerator cars, and different salting percentages in brine tank refrigerator cars, etc.

The movement of the rapidly increasing production of cantaloupes in the Oliver district of British Columbia was supervised last season.

The new precooling plants at Salmon Arm and Kelowna, B.C., commenced operation last season, and brought about a more orderly and wider distribution of tender fruits, although the partial crop failures in these localities curtailed their usefulness.

Blower ventilated express transportation continues in popularity for the great volume of less-than-carload shipments in and from Ontario and British Columbia, and to some extent for carload movement. The greatest merit of this service is that it affords satisfactory carriage for shipments that are not assembled into carloads through pre-cooling plants or group shipping. Somewhat wider distribution is now available for these shipments, which heretofore have shown a tendency to concentrate on and glut the nearest markets of any consequence. Longer movements in refrigerated carloads are not threatened but with conditions such as prevailed last season in several sections of British Columbia, partial crop failure resulting in heavier l.c.l. movement and fewer carloads, the ventilator services were invaluable.

We have continued our demonstration of the usefulness of operating electric fans in loaded cars of berries to hasten temperature reduction by accelerated movement of air to and from the iced ends. The practice has its limitations, but offers a fair degree of the benefits of pre-cooling for points where a permanent plant cannot be justified. Where train service offers movement forward to market as soon as completion of loading and the next train will leave twenty-four hours later, shippers are unlikely to avail themselves of this practice, but for an evening loading that will not move until next mid-day we find the expense justifies itself with the shippers. The strawberry shipping association at Duck Creek, B.C., very considerably increased their radius of satisfactory distribution of express carloads by fanning over-night after loading.

New Brunswick potato shippers have been active in negotiations with the railways for better equipment for their winter movement. The development of this movement has been from box cars for autumn and spring, to lined cars with stoves and attendants, and now to heated refrigerator cars. Our files contain a letter from one of the largest shippers in New Brunswick affirming

that the use of heated refrigerator cars in the shipping of potatoes from New Brunswick is the greatest forward step that has been made in the handling of this commodity during the past twenty years.

For the railway's assistance in a new movement, and to obtain information of general interest, a mid-winter temperature record was taken of a special train movement of Spanish bitter oranges imported by direct steamer to Saint John, N.B., for Toronto and West, for marmalade manufacture. This was done to assist the railway and to obtain information of general interest.

During the past autumn and winter, in co-operation with the Dominion Experimental Station at Summerland, B.C., a test was conducted to secure data on the relative efficiency of various types of commercial storage houses for apples. Observations included temperature, humidity, progress of maturity, flavour changes, appearance and storage diseases. This effort only lays a foundation for an investigation into the greater success of some cold storages of the same design as others but with varying soil and moisture conditions.

### Canadian Horticultural Council

The Canadian Horticultural Council, which was organized in March, 1922, with the object of advancing all matters tending toward the improvement of the horticultural and allied industries, continued to function during the past year in a manner beneficial to the industry. Its organization includes a plant registration bureau and full information with respect to its activities may be obtained from the Annual Report of the Council. Financial support through the Fruit Branch was continued during the year to the extent of a grant of eight thousand dollars.

## THE PUBLICATIONS BRANCH

There was a considerable increase in the work of the Publications Branch during the year. Almost twice as many new publications were received from the various branches of the department for distribution as were received in 1924-25. This increased activity in issuing new literature was common to all the branches. The number of new bulletins, reports, pamphlets and circulars of the regular departmental series received was 116 compared with 62 the previous year, and of these 521,000 copies were distributed against 283,000 in 1924-25. In addition to these there were also distributed the three issues of "Seasonable Hints" and pamphlets, bulletins and circulars of earlier dates amounting in all to almost three and a half million copies.

### PUBLICITY

The branch distributes the publications of the department only to those who apply for them, except in the case of "Seasonable Hints," the reports of the Branch Experimental Farms and Stations, the regulatory orders of the department, the market reports and the news letters. This request method of distribution makes it necessary to notify the public when a new publication is issued. This is done by enclosing a List of New Publications with each copy of "Seasonable Hints," and by supplying the rural newspapers and periodicals with press notices. These notices bring the new publications to the attention of farmers throughout the country and have resulted in a steadily increasing demand for the literature issued by the department. A large number of articles and news items containing information of interest and value to farmers are prepared in the branch and issued to all sections of the Canadian press. They keep the public informed of the results of the latest experiments and investigations being made by the various branches, and give timely suggestions and advice, having a direct bearing on the work in hand on farms at different seasons. Every opportunity is taken by this means to keep the public informed of the activities of the department and of the results it is accomplishing.

## Distribution

During the year a total of 3,406,692 copies of publications were distributed by the branch, as compared with 2,897,833 in 1924-25, an increase of almost twenty per cent. The distribution by classes was as follows:—

| — | 1925–26 | 1924–25 |
|---|---|---|
| "Seasonable Hints" | 1,050,334 | 963,927 |
| Reports | 188,962 | 160,021 |
| Bulletins | 101,720 | 42,211 |
| Pamphlets, Circulars, etc | 2,065,676 | 1,731,674 |
| Totals | 3,406,692 | 2,897,823 |

The general list to which "Seasonable Hints" is sent in March, July and November of each year now includes 302,065 addresses, of which 29,747 are new ones added during the year.

Twenty-five new bulletins were received and distributed compared with 9 in the previous year. The pamphlets and circulars mentioned in the table include 51 in the regular series issued by the department; the number for the previous year being 22. Besides these, also included in the total in the table, are a number of printed or multigraphed periodicals, the distribution of which is performed on behalf of the originating branches, and for which lists of addresses are maintained. These comprise the "Cold Storage News Letter," a monthly, giving information and general news concerning the cold storage of various commodities; the "Dairy Market Report," issued weekly and giving price quotations on Canadian and American markets; the "Dairy News Letter," a monthly, containing information on the dairy industry in different countries; the "Egg and Poultry Market Report," a weekly, detailing prices and the general situation on Canadian and British markets; the "Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report," a monthly, issued from May to October giving fruit and vegetable crop prospects in Canada, the United States and Europe; the "Telegraphic Market Crop Reports," weekly statements on all fruits and vegetables, submitted to the Fruit Branch by telegraph from the principal marketing centres; the "Live Stock Market Intelligence," issued weekly and monthly covering the markets of Canada and Britain; the "Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Markets Report," issued every two weeks, and the "Entomological News Letter," issued once a month. In all 785,591 copies of these periodicals were distributed against 700,509 in 1924-25.

The number of letters applying for publications showed an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year, and 594,644 publications were sent in response to them.

Canada's allotment of the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, including the "International Crop Report," the "International Review of Science and Practice of Agriculture," and the "International Review of Agricultural Economics" were distributed regularly to special lists of addresses.

## Duplicating

A great deal of duplicating work is done in the Branch. Three periodicals: the "Entomological News Letter," the "Telegraphic Fruit Crop Report" and the "Insect Pests Act Review," are multigraphed or mimeographed regularly, as well as a large number of special articles from the different branches of the department or originating in the Publications Branch itself. This work is rapidly increasing, 215,980 sheets being done in the year compared with 115,422 in the previous year.

MAILING LIST WORK

The number of envelopes addressed from lists by automatic machinery was 2,044,035 compared with 1,891,927 the year before. In addition, all publications sent in response to individual requests were hand-addressed by typewriter. The number of new stencils made was 90,900, against 26,760 in the previous year; 24,626 names were removed from the lists and 2,455 changes of addresses made. The names removed from the mailing list were made up chiefly from uncalled-for envolopes returned from the post office.

The branch lists maintained for the various branches of the department now number 96, comprising 81,852 addresses. Last year there were 69 lists with 41,171 addresses. These include lists of persons engaged in certain industries related to agriculture, such as poultry breeders, wholesale seed dealers, importers of nursery stock, etc., to whom are sent the regulatory orders of the department that affect their particular line of work. They also include the lists to whom the various market reports are sent.

Among the 27 new lists added this year are those for the Canadian Horticultural Council, International Baby Chick Association, and those to whom the Fruit and Vegetable Transportation circulars are sent.

An innovation made during the year was the taking over by this branch of the lists formerly maintained by the branch Experimental Farms and Stations.

The following list of publications issued by the department during the fiscal year shows the title, classification and number received from the originating branch and the number distributed by this branch:—

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION MADE BY THE PUBLICATIONS BRANCH, MARCH 31, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926

| Title | Received | Distributed |
|---|---|---|
| The Minister of Agriculture, Report, 1924 | 6,750 | 3,570 |
| *Dairy and Cold Storage Branch—* | | |
| Small Cold Storages and Dairy Buildings, Bulletin No. 16, N.S. | 2,800 | 597 |
| Cheese Factory and Creamery Plans, with Specifications, Bulletin No. 47, N.S. | 2,270 | 487 |
| The Cause and Prevention of Mould in Canadian Pasteurized Butter, Bulletin No. 48, N.S. | 13,900 | 6,980 |
| List of Cheese Factories and Creameries in Canada and Registered Numbers, Bulletin No. 53, N.S. | 74 | 60 |
| Buttermaking on the Farm, Bulletin No. 57, N.S. | 19,750 | 2,425 |
| The Pasteurization of Milk, Cream and Dairy By-Products, Bulletin No. 59, N.S. | 14,800 | 300 |
| Cold Storage for Creameries, with Plans and Specifications, Bulletin No. 61, N.S. | 950 | 60 |
| Why and How to Use Cheese, Pamphlet No. 7, N.S., (Reprint) | 29,850 | 5,585 |
| Why and How to Use Milk, Pamphlet No. 36, N.S., (Reprint) | 24,900 | 3,700 |
| The Care of Cream for Buttermaking, Pamphlet No. 37, N.S. | 2,450 | 2,400 |
| Home-Made Frozen Desserts, Pamphlet No. 49, N.S. (Reprint) | 9,800 | 127 |
| The Neutralization of Cream for Buttermaking, Pamphlet No. 52, N.S. | 2,400 | 2,245 |
| Why and How to Use Skim-milk, Circular No. 5, N.S. (Reprint) | 9,800 | 7,180 |
| Why and How to Use Cream, Circular No. 6, N.S. (Reprint) | 9,800 | 8,180 |
| Why and How to Use Cottage Cheese, Circular No. 7, N.S. (Reprint) | 29,600 | 7,431 |
| Causes of Variation in the Percentage of Fat in Hand Separator Cream, Circular No. 18, N.S. | 4,900 | 4,375 |
| The Dairy Produce Act as Amended in 1925 and Regulations, Acts, Orders and Regulations No. 17 | 4,900 | 2,708 |
| Why and How to Use Buttermilk, Circular No. 8, N.S. (Reprint) | 9,800 | 7,055 |
| *Entomological Branch—* | | |
| The Habits and Economic Importance of Wolves in Canada, Bulletin No. 13, N.S. | 5,500 | 3,800 |
| The Colorado Potato Beetle in Canada, Bulletin No. 52, N.S. | 2,800 | 2,735 |
| The Strawberry Root Weevil, Pamphlet No. 5, N.S. | 2,100 | 490 |
| Injurious Shade Tree Insects of the Canadian Prairies, Pamphlet No. 47, N.S. | 9,800 | 747 |
| The Control of the Destructive Spruce Bark Beetle in Eastern Canada, Pamphlet No. 48, N.S. | 2,500 | 1,740 |
| Methods of Protection from Mosquitoes, Blackflies and Similar Pests in the Forest, Pamphlet No. 55, N.S. | 5,500 | 4,468 |

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION MADE BY THE PUBLICATIONS BRANCH, MARCH 31, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926—*Continued*

| Title | Received | Distributed |
|---|---|---|
| *Entomological Branch*—Concluded | | |
| The Pear Psylla and Its Control, Pamphlet No. 66, N.S. | 2,500 | 4,468 |
| The Control of Forest Tent Caterpillars in the Prairie Provinces, Circular No. 19, N.S. | 7,000 | 4,413 |
| The European Earwig—An Undesirable Pest, Circular No. 24, N.S. (Revised) | 4,800 | 1,700 |
| The Apple Maggot and Its Control in Quebec, Circular No. 28, N.S. (Reprint) | 2,500 | 150 |
| The Apple Curculio and Its Control in Quebec, Circular No. 36, N.S. | 4,400 | 1,812 |
| Two Orchard Scale Insects, Circular No. 37, N.S. | 3,400 | 2,520 |
| The European Red Mite—A Pest of Fruit Trees, Circular No. 39, N.S. | 1,700 | 1,276 |
| The Destructive Insect and Pest Act and Regulations Thereunder, Acts, Orders and Regulations No. 8 | 500 | 294 |
| Regulations Under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act: | | |
| No. 1, Domestic | 150 | ..... |
| No. 2, Domestic | 2,500 | ..... |
| No. 2, Foreign | 2,500 | ..... |
| No. 5, Foreign | 550 | ..... |
| No. 8, Foreign | 325 | ..... |
| No. 10, Foreign | 400 | ..... |
| No. 11, Foreign | 666 | ..... |
| *Experimental Farms Branch*— | | |
| Report of the Director for the Year Ending March 31, 1925 | 9,080 | 3,960 |
| Report of the Division of Bacteriology for the Year 1924 | 4,700 | 3,650 |
| Report of the Dominion Animal Husbandman for the Year Ending March 31, 1924 | 3,500 | 600 |
| Report of the Bee Division for the Year 1924 | 10,000 | 5,316 |
| Report of the Division of Botany for the Year 1924 | 6,340 | 3,680 |
| Report of the Cereal Division for the Year 1924 | 9,500 | 4,250 |
| Report of the Division of Chemistry for the Year Ending March 31, 1924 | 7,800 | 4,000 |
| Report of the Economic Fibre Division for the Year 1924 | 6,500 | 3,600 |
| Report of the Division of Field Husbandry for the Year 1924 | 10,000 | 6,300 |
| Report of the Division of Forage Plants for the Year 1923 | 14,700 | 6,556 |
| Report of the Division of Horticulture for the Year 1924 | 20,000 | 3,645 |
| Report of the Chief Supervisor on Illustration Stations, Eastern, for the Year 1924 | 6,700 | 4,686 |
| Report of the Chief Supervisor on Illustration Stations, Western, for the Year 1924 | 10,500 | 3,485 |
| Report of the Poultry Division for the Year 1924 | 18,000 | 11,031 |
| Report of the Tobacco Division for the Year 1924 | 11,000 | 3,885 |
| Report of the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., for the Year 1924 | 11,500 | 3,425 |
| Report of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., for the Year 1924 | 9,450 | 6,741 |
| Report of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., for the Year 1924 | 9,000 | 4,160 |
| Report of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., for the Year 1924 | 8,780 | 8,100 |
| Report of the Experimental Sub-Station, Beaverlodge, Alta., for the Year 1923 | 880 | 790 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, P.Q., for the Year 1924 | 7,000 | 3,725 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I., for the Year 1924 | 10,606 | 10,450 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B., for the Year 1924 | 6,150 | 3,945 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont., for the Year 1924 | 4,000 | 3,050 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Invermere, B.C., for the Year 1924 | 4,350 | 3,000 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont., for the Year 1924 | 5,850 | 3,000 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S., for the Year 1923 | 8,780 | 4,521 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta., for the Year 1924 | 8,224 | 3,974 |
| Report of the Experimental Station La Ferme, P.Q., for the Year 1924 | 12,750 | 5,231 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Lennoxville, P.Q., for the Year 1924 | 14,025 | 5,225 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta., for the Year 1924 | 6,850 | 3,880 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Morden, Man., for the Year 1924 | 10,900 | 9,911 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Rosthern, Sask., for the Year 1924 | 6,500 | 4,625 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q., for the Year 1924 | 3,300 | 3,000 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Scott, Sask., for the Year 1924 | 11,000 | 6,400 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Sidney, B.C., for the Year 1924 | 4,500 | 3,200 |
| Report of the Experimental Sub-Stations for the Year 1924 | 6,300 | 3,965 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C., for the Year 1924 | 3,500 | 2,600 |
| Report of the Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., for the Year 1924 | 7,300 | 4,915 |
| Poultry Feeds and Feeding, Bulletin No. 1, N.S. | 100,000 | 6,780 |
| Hardy Roses—Their Culture in Canada, Bulletin No. 17, N.S. | 1,400 | 1,000 |
| Medicinal Plants and Their Cultivation in Canada, Bulletin No. 36, N.S. | 6,500 | 4,375 |
| Experiments with Wheat at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba—A Summary, 1889-1923 | 2,000 | 1,570 |
| The Prairie Farmer's Vegetable Garden, Bulletin No. 43, N.S., (Reprint) | 10,000 | 1,000 |
| Plum Culture and District Lists of Plums Suitable for Canada and Descriptions of Varieties, Bulletin No. 45, N.S. | 4,750 | 1,915 |

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION MADE BY THE PUBLICATIONS BRANCH, MARCH 31, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926—*Continued*

| Title | Received | Distributed |
|---|---|---|
| *Experimental Farms Branch*—Concluded | | |
| Turkeys—Their Care and Management, Bulletin No. 46, N.S. | 33,500 | 16,675 |
| Meat and Bone By-Products, Bulletin No. 49, N.S. | 5,000 | 4,585 |
| Silage, Sunflower, Corn, Sweet Clover and Other Silages: Their Nature and Composition, Bulletin No. 50, N.S. | 59,000 | 6,151 |
| Tomato Diseases, Bulletin No. 51, N.S. | 10,075 | 8,005 |
| Alfalfa in Manitoba—Experimental Results from the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., Bulletin No. 54, N.S. | 14,700 | 7,168 |
| The Cultivation of the Apple in Canada with Descriptions and Lists of Varieties, Bulletin No. 55, N.S. | 49,500 | 5,040 |
| A Survey of Canadian Plants in Relation to Their Environment, Bulletin No. 58, N.S. | 6,600 | 3,190 |
| Winter Steer Feeding in Manitoba, Pamphlet No. 18, N.S. (Reprint) | 5,000 | 910 |
| The Winter Finishing of Steers in Western Que., Pamphlet No. 19, N.S., (Reprint) | 4,000 | 1,894 |
| The Winter Finishing of Steers in Western Nova Scotia, Pamphlet No. 20, N.S., (Reprint) | 9,000 | 286 |
| The Winter Feeding of Beef Cattle in Ontario, Pamphlet No. 21, N.S., (Reprint) | 4,800 | 295 |
| Heating Appliances for Flue-Curing Tobacco, Pamphlet No. 51, N.S. | 5,600 | 3,836 |
| Sweet Clover—Results of Experiments at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., Pamphlet No. 56, N.S. | 13,000 | 7,340 |
| Potash in Agriculture, Pamphlet No. 61, N.S. | 14,900 | 3,935 |
| Fall Litters—The Breeding, Feeding and Management of Pigs for Winter Pork Production, Pamphlet No. 63, N.S. | 19,600 | 2,600 |
| Practical Steer Feeding on the Prairies, Circular No. 26, N.S., (Reprint) | 41,800 | 5,777 |
| Soil Examination for Farmers, Circular No. 32, N.S., 1 | 100 | ..... |
| Trap Nests, Circular No. 34, N.S. | 61,000 | 6,702 |
| The Brooding and Rearing of Chicks, Circular No. 35, N.S. | 26,000 | 11,812 |
| Flowers for the Prairie Home, Circular No. 38, N.S. | 15,000 | 6,707 |
| Improving Incubation by Increasing Humidity, Circular No. 42, N.S. | 9,800 | 2,950 |
| Suggestions Regarding the Breeding and Feeding of Market Pigs by the Animal Husbandry Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa | 600 | 360 |
| *The Fruit Branch*— | | |
| Fruits and Vegetables—Canning, Drying and Storing, Bulletin No. 32, N.S., (Reprint) | 11,650 | 7,510 |
| Canadian Grown Apples, Bulletin No. 35, N.S., (Reprint) | 7,000 | 4,041 |
| Loading the Climax Basket, Pamphlet No. 62, N.S. | 1,000 | 968 |
| *The Health of Animals Branch*— | | |
| Report of the Veterinary Director General for the Year Ending March 31, 1925 | 4,000 | 3,776 |
| Hog Cholera, Pamphlet No. 54, N.S. | 11,750 | 7,366 |
| The Meat and Canned Foods Act,—Act, Order and Regulation No. 15 | 96 | 79 |
| The Animal Contagious Diseases Act.—Act, Order and Regulation No. 18 | 1,552 | 225 |
| *The International Institute of Agriculture*— | | |
| Bulletins | ..... | 2,998 |
| *The Live Stock Branch*— | | |
| The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, Report No. 17 | 5,580 | 4,365 |
| The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure-Bred Poultry, 1923-24. Report No. 5 | 200 | 50 |
| The Origin and Quality of Commercial Live Stock Marketed in Canada in 1924. Report No. 5 | 1,920 | 1,714 |
| Report of the Fourth and Fifth Canadian National Egg-Laying Contests, 1922-23 and 1923-24, Bulletin No. 56, N.S. | 11,800 | 3,600 |
| Selection of Lamb Cuts—Directions for Cooking. Pamphlet No. 4, N.S. | 18,000 | 6,305 |
| How to Caponize. Pamphlet No. 12, N.S., (Reprint) | 12,000 | 2,998 |
| The Dressing and Grading of Lambs, Pamphlet No. 46, N.S. | 5,000 | 1,271 |
| Eggs—Their Value as a Food and Their Place in the Canadian Diet. Pamphlet No. 59, N.S. | 16,000 | 8,110 |
| The Candling of Eggs. Circular No. 41, N.S. | 20,000 | 100 |
| An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts Respecting Live Stock (The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923) | 24 | ..... |
| Regulations Under Section Nine, Sub-sections (a) and (b) of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1917 | 26 | ..... |
| Report of the Organization Meeting of the Western Swine Committee held at Saskatoon, April 3-4, 1925 | 5,000 | 1,805 |
| The World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, July 27 to August 4, 1927, Preliminary Announcement | 4,000 | 3,400 |
| Federal Assistance to Hog Breeding. Booklet | 3 | ..... |
| The Safe Handling of Commercial Live Stock (Reprint) | 25,000 | 2,350 |

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION MADE BY THE PUBLICATIONS BRANCH, MARCH 31, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926—*Concluded*

| Title | Received | Distributed |
|---|---|---|
| *The Publications Branch—* | | |
| List of Publications, 1925, Pamphlet No. 53, N.S., (Reprint) | 10,000 | 9,201 |
| List of Publications, 1926, Pamphlet No. 64, N.S. | 40,500 | 7,450 |
| *The Seed Branch—* | | |
| Fertilizer Analyses, 1924-25. Pamphlet No. 60, N.S. | 1,400 | 505 |
| The Fertilizers Acts, 1922.—Acts, Orders and Regulations No. 9 | 900 | 250 |
| The Seeds Act, 1923.—Acts, Orders and Regulations No. 11, October, 1925 | 6,000 | 624 |
| Hay and Straw Inspection as Amended to January 1, 1925. Compiled from the Dominion Inspection and Sale Acts, Part X, Act, Orders and Regulations | 2,000 | 1,060 |

## SUPERVISION OF RACE-TRACK BETTING

The Department of Agriculture again, with the co-operation and assistance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, supervised betting operations on all Canadian race-tracks at which pari-mutuel betting was permitted under section 235 of the Criminal Code.

The betting equipment on all race-tracks was fairly satisfactory, and the supervision exercised by the department ensured the betting public of a just and legal return on their successful wagers. At the Colwood Park track, Victoria, B.C., a trial was given to the automatic totalisator as used on Australian race-tracks, and while, especially at first, the new system was not an unqualified success, it would appear that with proper installation and handling this method of giving betting information on race-tracks is an improvement on the systems at present in use, although the initial cost of installation is admittedly high.

During the year race meetings were held on thrity-three race-tracks in Canada, as compared with thirty in 1924, the additional three race-tracks all operating in the Prairie Provinces—one at Winnipeg; one, a small two-day meeting at Carman, Man.; and the third being the new Chinook Jockey Club at Calgary, Alta.

Notwithstanding the increased number of race meetings, the number of racing days was reduced by ten below last year, owing to the provincial legislation in British Columbia which cut down the total number of days allowed each association from fourteen to ten. Two associations in Eastern Canada, namely, King Edward Park, Montreal, and Niagara Falls in Ontario, operated for one meeting only.

The total amounts wagered on all race-tracks in 1925 was $49,867,765, against $52,600,633 in 1924, while the amounts retained by associations equalled $3,359,707.93, against $3,496,890.78 in 1924.

The following table gives, by districts, statistics as to Canadian race-track betting in 1925:—

| District | Number of Associations | Number of days racing | Amounts wagered | Amounts retained by associations | Prize money for winning horses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ | $ cts. | $ |
| Quebec | 7 | 83 | 6,964,663 | 506,164 26 | 378,250 |
| Ontario | 10 | 133 | 33,538,545 | 2,164,370 60 | 1,121,600 |
| Prairie Provinces | 11 | 84 | 5,884,818 | 433,456 77 | 279,435 |
| British Columbia | 5 | 44 | 3,479,739 | 255,716 30 | 146,450 |
| Total | 33 | 344 | 49,867,765 | 3,359,707 93 | 1,925,735 |

# REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

# NATIONAL DEFENCE

CANADA

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

## 1926

## (MILITIA AND AIR SERVICES)

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Department of National Defence (Militia and Air Services), for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. RALSTON,
*Minister of National Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, OCTOBER 11, 1926.

OTTAWA, October 9, 1926.

The Honourable the Minister,

Department of National Defence,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration, to be laid on the Table of the House, this, the Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Militia and Air Services), for the fiscal year 1925-26.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

*Deputy Minister.*

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REPORT OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, CANADA

## (MILITIA AND AIR SERVICES)

**for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926**

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

### Military Policy and Organization for Defence

The completion of the organization of the Department of National Defence has progressed favourably as far as the Militia and Air Forces are concerned. They have continued to co-operate within the department with increased success.

No change of importance has taken place in the military situation during the year under review. Mobilization regulations have been prepared upon which mobilization schemes will be based for the defence of the Dominion. Details, such as the location of units and the revision of establishments, have been brought up to date.

The reports of the several branches and directorates of the General Staff are appended hereto. These have been subdivided as follows:—

(a) *Militia Service*

(1) Military Operations and Intelligence.
(2) Military Training and Staff Duties.
(3) Annual Report of the Staff Officer Artillery.
(4) Annual Report of the Commandant, Small Arms School.
(5) Annual Report of the Assistant Director of Signals.
(6) Physical Training and Cadet Services.
(7) Historical Section.

(b) *The Royal Canadian Air Force*

These reports detail fully the work performed by the several directorates. Owing to the limited funds available, an effort has been made to concentrate on essentials and in certain directions progress has been made, but much remains to be done before the situation can be regarded as satisfactory.

It is necessary that very much increased votes for both the Militia and Air Services should be made available before these services can be brought to such a state of efficiency as will permit of the mobilization of a well trained and fully equipped force of adequate strength for our needs. Unless increased votes are forthcoming a reorganization and reduction of the militia should be carried out. The present establishment of units is not too great for the size of the country and its population, but is too large for the money that has been made available during the past few years.

The work of the active militia, both permanent and non-permanent, deserves special mention. All ranks have worked extremely hard to make the best of the present situation, with the result that a great increase of interest in military training has been manifest throughout the country.

All ranks of the Royal Canadian Air Force have also worked extremely hard and have done splendidly in both their military training and operations for other Government departments. This force is still very much handicapped by lack of suitable equipment owing to the paucity of funds. Old material has had to be used as well as unsuitable equipment. A great deal of the equipment still in use is part of that presented by the British Government to Canada in

1919. The only two modern scout airplanes at present in Canada are on loan from the British Government. These are being used for forestry protection in Alberta.

Special attention is directed to the very hazardous flying which is carried out in many parts of Canada, particularly in Alberta and Manitoba, by the pilots of the Royal Canadian Air Force. It is imperative that no false ideas of economy should be allowed to interfere with the provision of the very best material available in the world for the use of the personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force in these operations, undertaken to protect the forests of Canada and for the execution of aerial survey.

## (1) Military Operations and Intelligence

### *Operations*

All questions affecting military policy and Canadian defence problems have been referred to this directorate for investigation, report, or execution. The problem of Canadian coast defence has been thoroughly studied during the year.

Close observation of the foreign policies of other countries and the activity of the League of Nations has been carried out.

### *Mobilization*

The director has continued throughout the year to be Chairman of the Mobilization Sub-Committee dealing with the drafting of the Mobilization Regulations.

### *Military Intelligence*

Compilation and distribution to Districts and the Royal Military College of the Weekly Intelligence Summary was continued as in former years.

The distribution of, record of, and accounting for confidential documents as between National Defence Headquarters, the Royal Military College and the various Military Districts requires co-ordinating. A start was made in this direction during 1925, but much remains to be done before the matter can be cleared up.

In general it may be said that the Intelligence Section is carrying out the functions required of it in peace time as far as it is possible with the limited personnel and finances available. It would be possible to accomplish more if a junior officer could be employed under the Assistant director of Military Intelligence; this would enable the Assistant Director, if funds could be provided, to visit the various District Headquarters systematically, covering them all say at least once in two years. The personal liaison between the Assistant Director and the District Military Intelligence Officers which such visits would establish would be invaluable, especially in connection with courses of instruction in "I" work for both Permanent Force and Non-Permanent Active Militia personnel.

The work in connection with checking and circulation of the reports of annual inspections formerly carried out by the Inspector-General's office has again been attended to by the A.D.M.I.

In addition to the duties strictly pertaining to Intelligence work, the A.D.M.I. has continued to act as Chairman of the Editorial and Managing Committee of the Canadian Defence Quarterly, which works out in practice to mean that he is the editor of the magazine. There is no doubt that useful work is being accomplished in this direction from an educational point of view. The circulation is now 4,000 copies per issue.

*Organization and Liaison*

Questions of localization of the Non-permanent units and of military organization have ben referred to this directorate. The investigation of maps and mapping, topography, map reading, aerial surveying, etc., has been continued.

Many lectures have been given by the officers of this directorate and enquiries concerning military questions answered.

To illustrate in a graphic way the effort of the British Army on the Western Front, a map showing the situation of the Allies and the Central Powers on September 25, 1918, has been compiled in conjunction with the Historical Section, published and distributed to those interested.

The director and other officers have given a good deal of attention to British, Dominion and foreign officers visiting Canada.

Satisfactory liaison with other Government departments has been maintained.

The director has continued as Chairman of the Battle Honours Committee for most of the year.

*General Staff and Departmental Library*

A Library Committee was authorized by the Honourable the Minister during the fiscal year to consist of a Chairman—the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence—and two members, one to represent the Naval and the other the Air Service.

The card catalogue of the Library was increased considerably during the year.

Eighty-five new volumes were received and accessioned. Four volumes were presented.

In order to provide more money for the purchase of books a reduction was made in the number of periodicals, newspapers, etc., subscribed to. Seventy-one periodicals were received and circulated to the various branches, directorates, divisions, sections, etc., of the department. Newspaper clippings were made from the leading dailies and circulated for the information of the officers of the department.

The amount set aside from the estimates for the Library for the last three fiscal years was only $1,000 per annum. This is not sufficient, as practically no binding or rebinding has been done during this period.

*Geographical Section, General Staff*

This Section was formerly known as the "Survey Division" but the name was changed under the authority of Militia Order 626, dated November 25, 1925.

*General.*

Field work was carried out during the season of 1925 in the province of Ontario. Control survey was done in the Rideau Lake district and plane-table work in the Stratford district. Topography of three controlled sheets in the province of Quebec has not been proceeded with as some air photographs are required and the Royal Canadian Air Force had not a plane available for work in Quebec on the right bank of the St. Lawrence.

The course of instruction in surveying for members of the Permanent Force began on January 5 and was completed on October 31, 1925. Corporal Johnstone of the R.C.R., a member of the course, having shown special aptitude was transferred to the permanent establishment of military surveyors.

The total area surveyed and mapped by the Geographical Section up to March 31, 1926, is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area surveyed and maps published | 34,337 | sq. miles |
| Area fully surveyed but not mapped | 2,087 | " |
| Area partly surveyed | 4,027 | " |
| Total | 40,451 | " |

The lithographing plant is practically complete in all necessary instruments, presses and mechanical contrivances except for an offset proving press. The addition of this offset proving press is a necessity not only for the convenience of the Geographical Section but so as to render direct proofs for other observation and not in the reverse. Printing plates for offset must be more or less injured if proved under the great pressure of the flatbed press.

*Air Photos for Survey.*

The result of using the air photos supplied by the Royal Canadian Air Force of a portion of the Mallorytown sheet was so successful, that a request was submitted for the vertical photographing of the whole of the Westport and Perth sheets, total area about eight hundred and fifty square miles. During the summer of 1925 about six hundred square miles of these two sheets were covered by vertical photographs, at ten thousand feet altitude; owing to bad weather, the whole of the Perth sheet could not be completed. Seventeen hundred and forty-one very excellent photographs, at a scale of about 4⅓-inch to 1 mile, were supplied to this office by the Royal Canadian Air Force, and during the winter nine members of the survey staff were employed in plotting the detail from these views on plane table sheet, in preparation for the further field work of 1926. The Rideau Lake District contained in these two sheets is probably the most difficult, from a survey point of view, that has been undertaken by the Geographical Section. There is no doubt that the resulting maps will give an accuracy and minuteness of detail that could not be obtained by ordinary ground methods, except at a prohibitive cost.

The simple and accurate method of using air photos devised in the office of the Geographical Section has proved so successful and will be of such great assistance in the survey of at least the more difficult portions of districts being surveyed, that for this reason alone, it is very desirable that a close co-operation should exist between the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Geographical Section, whereby the necessary photos of districts under survey should be procurable when required. The co-operation is also necessary for the training of the staff of the Geographical Section in the use of air photos and the devising of improved methods in their use, and perhaps in obtaining the same.

*Control.*

Control surveys were carried out in Ontario only. One party worked continuously in the Westport and Perth sheets, which were completed. In addition, some primary traverse was carried out in Western Ontario, to connect the old Survey Division traverses with Geodetic stations which were established since these traverses were run. Also some secondary traverse was required for the revision of the Lucan, Parkhill and Perch sheets. The following table shows the work completed:—

*Horizontal Control*

Westport and Perth sheets—
- Primary—394 miles with 2,936 stations
- Secondary—502 miles with 2,964 stations

Lucan, Parkhill and Perch sheets—
- Secondary—215 miles with 525 stations

Connecting Geodetic stations—
- Primary—40 miles with 118 stations

*Vertical Control—*

Westport and Perth sheets—

Primary levels—394 miles, 2,300 contours

Secondary levels—541 miles, 2,125 contours

Lucan sheet—

Secondary levels—60 miles, 50 contours

making a total of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary chain traverse | 434 miles |
| Secondary chain traverse | 717 " |
| Primary level lines | 394 " |
| Secondary level lines | 601 " |

*Topography—*

*Preparatory Work.*—During the winter 1925-26, until the commencement of field work, the staff prepared field sheets of the area to be surveyed, namely.—

(*a*) Mallorytown

(*b*) Stratford

(*c*) St. Marys

(*d*) Grand Bend

Also preparation was made for the revision or resurvey of sheets known as—

(*a*) Perch

(*b*) Parkhill

(*c*) Lucan

These sheets were adjacent to new work, but the topography was done in 1908.

The Mallorytown sheet was treated as special work. Aerial photographs were available, hence the information they contained was transferred to the projection by the most accurate method known—the plane table sheets were reproductions of the original, thus eliminating the several errors often due to "pricking-through."

The remainder of the districts were prepared by our established method.

*Field Work.—Mallorytown*—One-half of the Mallorytown district was photographed. Three sheets of approximately twelve square miles each of this area were prepared, and field work done by Messrs. Attfield and Thomas and Sgt.-Major W. Attfield, who started work on April 20. Although the country was intricate, owing to the broken hill features and scattered bush, no assistants were used in completing this area, which was done at the average rate of one square mile per day.

The remainder of this area, thirty-five square miles, was not photographed, and was done by S. M. Taylor, Royal Military College, during July and August. The rate of progress was not so great, and an assistant to the topographer was necessary throughout the period.

Stratford, St. Marys and Grand Bend.—This district was allotted to two parties, in charge of Mr. A. Thomas and Sgt.-Major W. Attfield, R.C.E., who established headquarters at Stratford and Exeter. The country proved easy plane tabling, hence no assistants to topographers were employed, excepting in one small area near Grand Bend, where a local man was employed for three weeks.

Good progress was maintained and the work proved to be good topography throughout. The total area surveyed in these three districts was one thousand and ninety-five miles.

Resurvey of Parkhill and Perch sheets.—These sheets, previously surveyed in 1908, were in need of revision. The reproduction of these sheets, which was

carried out previous to 1912, proved to be faulty. It was decided to get out new plane table sheets from original skeletons and transfer as accurately as possible roads from original plane table sheets. This data was augmented by running additional control (secondary). The topographer resurveyed each sheet thoroughly.

Summary.—

The result of the season's work is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New sheets ready for publication— | | |
| Stratford | 430 | sq. miles |
| St. Marys | 430 | " |
| Grand Bend | 235 | " |
| Total new work | 1,095 | " |
| Resurveyed— | | |
| Mallorytown | 72 | sq. miles |
| Perch | 78 | " |
| Parkhill and part of Lucan | 450 | " |
| Total resurveyed | 600 | " |
| Total Topography 1925 | 1,695 | " |

*Office Work*

Draughting.—New work in the hands of the draughtsmen and engraver at the beginning of the fiscal year:—

Four sheets of the 1″ series, namely—Thetford, St. Sylvestre, Mallorytown and Stratford.

Half-inch to one mile series—Halifax.

Printing—

| | |
|---|---|
| New maps— | |
| 6 Standard 1″ and ½″ sheets, namely—Sydney, Bras d'Or, Warwick, Mira, Arthabaska, Scotstown, Toronto ½″ | 6,235 |
| 7 Training maps, namely—Connaught Range, Petawawa S.E. and N.E., Victoria and vicinity, N. & S., Fredericton, Afghan Frontier | 2,126 |
| 6 Confidential maps | 4,471 |
| 3 maps printed for Department of Mines | 8,012 |
| 3 maps (London) printed for Geodetic Survey | 1,500 |
| 6 maps to illustrate reports, etc | 28,712 |
| 54 Small maps, diagrams and special forms for training purposes | 11,251 |
| Reprints of 13 maps—Standard 1″ and ½″ and special maps | 10,873 |
| Total for 85 new maps and 13 reprints | 73,180 |
| Lantern slides for lecture purposes | 693 |
| Photos 44 regimental badges, total prints | 290 |
| Departmental cheques | 187,100 |
| Maps and Diagrams issued— | |
| 1″ and ½″ topographic maps sold to the public | 5,981 |
| Free to other Government departments | 2,732 |
| Department of National Defence, including camp maps | 7,968 |
| 73 different diagrams, small maps, forms, etc., chiefly for training | 21,669 |
| 6 maps to illustrate reports, etc | 28,712 |
| Total maps and diagrams issued | 67,062 |

It will be noted from the above return of maps printed and issued, that this has been an especially busy year in the printing office, the number of one inch and one-half inch and camp maps issued being by several thousands the largest on record. Besides the printing of the large scale London map for the Geodetic Survey, the printing of topographic maps for the Department of Mines, also the printing of cheques for the use of the Department of National Defence was undertaken for the first time this year. The printing of these maps and diagrams is at least as good as formerly and there must result a very considerable saving to the Government due to these documents having been printed at cost in the office of the Geographical Section. Amongst the many fine maps produced, the one-half inch Toronto sheet is specially worthy of mention.

The addition of air survey methods has added a new interest to the work. It is earnestly desired that it may be possible to secure and retain the direct co-operation between the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Geographical Section, General Staff, which is necessary for the efficient training of both sections in combined photographing and mapping for military or other purposes. It is only by this close intercourse that improvement in existing methods and the adoption of new can be secured.

All ranks of this directorate have worked loyally and efficiently throughout the year.

## (2) Military Training and Staff Duties

### TRAINING

*Remarks.*—The amount available for annual training during 1925-26 was substantially the same as that for 1924-25 and, in consequence, no fundamental alterations in the basis of training were practicable. Similarly to last year the general problem presented was to maintain the existing organization of the Canadian Militia in as high a state of efficiency as circumstances would permit.

To derive the greatest possible benefit from the limited funds disposable it was again considered that attention should be concentrated on young officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and the various specialists peculiar to the several arms or branches, the number of other ranks trained being sufficient only to ensure the maintenance of the unit organization, and that the instruction of officers and N.C.O's. was of a practical nature.

This form of training was as successful as could be expected, but it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain that keenness in the Non-Permanent Active Militia which is desirable and conducive to good work.

With the limited funds available for training it is impossible to attain efficiency, and as time goes on it must be expected that it will become more and more difficult to maintain the present standard of training.

## *Permanent Force*

The restricted strength of the Permanent Force, together with the heavy calls for personnel for instructional duty with the Non-Permanent Active Militia, is a serious handicap to effective training and efficiency.

The following unit training was authorized and in other cases training was carried out under arrangements made by District Officers Commanding. No concentration of units for combined training was possible.

| Unit | From | To | Distance | Via | Move to be complete | Approx. date of return to station | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *R.C.D.* | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Toronto | Niagara | 62 | Boat | 4-6-25 | 31-8-25 | |
| "A" Squadron | St. Jean | Local (1) | | | (a) | (a) | (1) Weapon Training to be carried out at Pte-Aux-Trembles. |
| | St. Jean | Niagara | | Rail | 15-7-25 | 29-8-25 | |
| "B" Squadron | Toronto | Niagara | 62 | Boat | 4-6-25 | 31-8-25 | |
| *L.S.H. (R.C.)*— | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Calgary | Sarcee | 6 | March R. | 6-6-25 | 24-8-25 | (2) Advance Party by rail |
| "A" Squadron | Winnipeg | Hughes | 115 (2) | March R. | 13-6-25 | 17-8-25 | |
| "B" Squadron | Calgary | Sarcee | 6 | March R. | 6-6-25 | 24-8-25 | |
| *R.C.H.A.*— | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Kingston | Petawawa | 149 | Rail | 28-5-25 | 16-8-25 | |
| "A" Battery | Kingston | Petawawa | 149 | Rail | 28-5-25 | 16-8-25 | |
| "B" Battery | Kingston | Petawawa | 149 | Rail | 28-5-25 | 16-8-25 | |
| "C" Battery | Winnipeg | Hughes | 115 | Rail | 27-6-25 | 6-7-25 | |
| | Hughes | Sarcee | 720 | Rail | 7-7-25 | 22-8-25 | |
| *R.C.A.*— | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Halifax | McNab Is. | 4 | Boat | (a) | (a) | (3) Battle practice, 5-10-25 to 10-10-25. |
| No. 1 Bty., R.C.A. (C.A.) | Halifax | McNab Is. | 4 | Boat | 10-8-25 (3) | 27-9-25 (3) | |
| No. 2, Bty., R.C.A. (C.A.) | Halifax | Sandwich | 4 | Boat | 27-4-25 (3) | 13-6-25 (3) | |
| No. 3 Bty., R.C.A. (M.A.) | Kingston | Petawawa | 149 | Rail | 27-5-25 | 16-8-25 | (4) Battle practice, 24-8-25 to 29-7-25. |
| No. 5 Bty., R.C.A. (C.A.) | Esquimalt | Rodd Hill | 7 | March R. | 15-7-25 (4) | 29-8-25 (4) | |
| *R.C.E.*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 Detachment | Toronto | Niagara | 62 | Boat | 24-8-25 | 19-9-25 | |
| No. 5 Detachment | Quebec | (a) | | (a) | (a) | (a) | (5) Details only. |
| No. 6 Detachment | Halifax | McNab Is. | 4 | Boat | 7-7-25 | 21-8-25 | |
| No. 10 Detachment[5] | Winnipeg | Hughes | 115 | Rail | 13-6-25 | 17-8-25 | |
| No. 11 Detachment | Esquimalt | Rodd Hill | 7 | March R. | 15-5-25 | 16-6-25 | |
| R.C.R.— | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | London | Cove Ranges | 5 | March R. | 1-6-25 | 27-6-25 | |
| "A" Company | Halifax | Aldershot | 74 | Rail | 15-6-25 | 25-7-25 | |
| "B" Company | Toronto | Niagara | 62 | Boat | 5-6-25 | 31-8-25 | |
| "C" Company | London | Cove Ranges | 5 | March R. | 1-6-25 | 27-6-25 | |
| "D" Company | St. Jean | Pte. aux-Trembles | | Rail | 13-6-25 (6) | 27-6-25 (6) | (6) Weapon Training. |
| | Pte. aux Trembles | Montreal S. | | Rail | 27-6-25 | 22-7-25 | |
| *P.P.C.L.I.*— | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Winnipeg | St. Charles. | 12 | March R. | 1-6-25 | 1-8-25 | |
| "A" Company | Winnipeg | St. Charles. | 12 | March R. | 1-6-25 | 1-8-25 | |
| "B" Company | Esquimalt | Heals Rifle Range | 14 | March R. | 15-6-25 | 30-6-25 | |
| *Royal 22nd Regiment*— | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Quebec | Lauzon | 3 | March R. | 10-6-25 | 10-9-25 | |
| "A" Company | Quebec | | | | | | |

(a) To be decided by the District Officer Commanding the District in which the unit concerned is permanently stationed.

## *Non-Permanent Active Militia*

Training was divided generally into two classes, i.e., unit training at local headquarters or in camp, and individual training at provisional camp or Royal Schools. In nearly all cases the period of training, except for artillery, was nine days. Central Camps were held to a very limited extent.

Detachments of mobile artillery batteries were permitted six days' training at local headquarters and six days at practice camp for firing detachments. The coast artillery was allowed eight days at local headquarters and four days' practice at the forts.

In some cases camp schools, not exceeding sixteen days' duration, were held in lieu of unit training, the attendance being restricted principally to officers, W.O.'s., N.C.O.'s., and specialists.

The following table shows the training completed by units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia during the financial year 1925-26.

| Unit | Numbers Trained | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Local Headquarters | | | At Camp | | |
| | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days |
| *Military District No. 1—* | | | | | | |
| 1st Hussars | 21 | 158 | 1,458 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9th Grey Horse | 5 | 26 | 224½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 55th Battery, C.F.A | 4 | 22 | 147 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12th (London) Battery | 3 | 35 | 248½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29th Battery C.F.A | 3 | 29 | 163 | 5 | 33 | 257 |
| 16th Battery, C.F.A | 3 | 27 | 123 | 3 | 35 | 266 |
| 7th Field Co., C.E | 5 | 22 | 194 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 Co., C.C.S | 10 | 77 | 605 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1st Cyclist Co., C. of G | 3 | 9 | 108 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| University of W. Ont., C.O.T.C | 16 | 125 | 1,202 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ont. Agric. College, C.O.T.C | 8 | 31 | 261½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Middlesex Light Infantry | 12 | 129 | 1,095½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Perth Regiment | 22 | 162 | 1,425½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Huron Regiment | 15 | 207 | 1,829 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Canadian Fusiliers | 29 | 182 | 1,288½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bruce Regiment | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 150 | 1,013 |
| Oxford Rifles | 16 | 134 | 1,222½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| H. L. I. of Canada | 28 | 204 | 1,645 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wellington Rifles | 24 | 243 | 2,276½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Waterloo Regt | 27 | 112 | 1,112 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Elgin Regt | 24 | 172 | 1,183 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lambton Regt | 15 | 195 | 1,877 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Essex Fusiliers | 26 | 230 | 1,841 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kent Regt | 30 | 341 | 2,594½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2nd C.M.G.C | 39 | 260 | 2,122½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1st Divisional Train | 5 | 62 | 438 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15th Field Ambulance | 3 | 12 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 396 | 3,206 | 26,730 | 25 | 218 | 1,536 |
| *Military District No. 2—* | | | | | | |
| 1st Mounted Brigade | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 27 |
| Gov. Gen. Body Guard | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 87 | 862 |
| 2nd Dragoons | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 61 | 630 |
| Mississauga Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 82 | 841½ |
| 10th Brant Dragoons | 17 | 59 | 684 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3rd Brigade C.F.A | 2 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| 9th (Toronto) Battery | 5 | 33 | 228 | 5 | 33 | 228 |
| 15th Battery | 5 | 45 | 215 | 4 | 33 | 222 |
| 30th Battery | 5 | 33 | 228 | 4 | 32 | 216 |
| 53rd Battery | 5 | 33 | 228 | 5 | 32 | 222 |
| 8th Brigade C.F.A | 2 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| 11th Battery | 5 | 34 | 229 | 3 | 33 | 252 |
| 10th Battery | 3 | 34 | 222 | 5 | 31 | 252 |
| 40th Battery | 7 | 35 | 161½ | 5 | 33 | 264 |
| 54th Battery | 3 | 33 | 334 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2nd Divisional Engineers | 8 | 46 | 287½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2nd Bn. C.C.S | 16 | 73 | 770½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2nd Cyclist Co., C. of G | 6 | 17 | 191 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| Unit | Numbers Trained | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Local Headquarters | | | At Camp | | |
| | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days |
| *Military District No. 2*—Concluded. | | | | | | |
| Toronto University, C.O.T.C. | 22 | 268 | 3,477 | ... | ... | ... |
| Royal Hamilton Regt. | 29 | 307 | 2,572 | ... | ... | ... |
| Dufferin Rifles of Canada | 27 | 197 | 1,891 | ... | ... | ... |
| Wentworth Regt. | 15 | 123 | 1,202 | ... | ... | ... |
| P.L. (A. & S.) Hldrs. of Can. | 32 | 344 | 3,205 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lincoln Regt. | 21 | 118 | 1,226 | ... | ... | ... |
| Haldimand Rifles | 27 | 89 | 990 | ... | ... | ... |
| Norfolk Rifles | 16 | 137 | 914 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lincoln & Welland Regt. | 5 | 90 | 855½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Queen's Own Rifles of Canada | 58 | 484 | 4,445½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Royal Grenadiers | 31 | 284 | 2,611 | ... | ... | ... |
| 48th Highlanders | 33 | 564 | 5,347 | ... | ... | ... |
| Irish Regiment | 12 | 63 | 670 | ... | ... | ... |
| Toronto Regiment | 26 | 208 | 1,775 | ... | ... | ... |
| Toronto Scottish | 33 | 323 | 3,153 | ... | ... | ... |
| Grey Regiment | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 30 | 450 |
| Simcoe Foresters | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 59 | 450 |
| Northern Pioneers | 13 | 50 | 529 | ... | ... | ... |
| York Rangers | 19 | 81 | 890 | ... | ... | ... |
| Peel & Dufferin Regt. | 26 | 133 | 1,313 | ... | ... | ... |
| Halton Rifles | 14 | 92 | 765 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ontario Regt. | 20 | 133 | 979 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sault Ste. Marie Regt. | 22 | 114 | 907½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 3rd C.M.G.C. | 28 | 179 | 1,638 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2nd Div. Train, C.A.S.C. | 9 | 59 | 585 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2nd Field Ambulance | 4 | 21 | 225 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5th Field Ambulance | 11 | 57 | 408½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 7th Cav. Field Amb. | 5 | 12 | 143½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 16th Fld. Ambulance | 5 | 22 | 177 | ... | ... | ... |
| 19th Field Ambulance | 7 | 67 | 427 | ... | ... | ... |
| Queens Rangers | 30 | 207 | 2,036 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 689 | 5,303 | 49,172 | 121 | 550 | 4,953½ |
| *Military District No. 3*— | | | | | | |
| P.L. Dragoon Guards | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 102 | 1,088 |
| 3rd P.W. Dragoons | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 111 | 1,121 |
| 4th Hussars | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 46 | 473 |
| 1st Brigade, C.F.A. | 1 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | 3 |
| 2nd Battery (Howitzer) | 3 | 32 | 210 | 4 | 28 | 192 |
| 1st Battery | 5 | 33 | 180 | 6 | 32 | 228 |
| 4th Brigade, C.F.A. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 7 |
| 4th Battery | 4 | 32 | 287½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 2nd Heavy Battery | 3 | 34 | 222 | 4 | 34 | 261 |
| 9th Brigade C.F.A. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 20 |
| 3rd Battery | 5 | 30 | 180 | 4 | 28 | 192 |
| 34th Battery | 3 | 33 | 234 | 4 | 34 | 228 |
| 3rd Div. Engineers | 6 | 52 | 411 | 9 | 50 | 527 |
| 3rd Signal Bn. C.C. of S. | 6 | 70 | 684 | 7 | 49 | 634 |
| Queen's Univ. C.O.T.C. | 14 | 96 | 1,066 | ... | ... | ... |
| P.W.O. Regiment | 25 | 142 | 1,385 | ... | ... | ... |
| Argyle Light Infantry | 22 | 139 | 1,449 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hastings & P. E. Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 109 | 1,247 |
| Frontenac Regt. | 13 | 121 | 1,125 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lanark & Renfrew Regt. | 9 | 60 | 628½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Brockville Rifles | 32 | 159 | 1,446½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Grenville Regt. | 11 | 134 | 1,212½ | ... | ... | ... |
| S. D. & G. Highlanders | 14 | 126 | 1,229½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Ottawa Highlanders | 27 | 230 | 1,722 | 27 | 155 | 574 |
| Regt. de Hull | 18 | 94 | 1,008 | ... | ... | ... |
| Northumberland Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 121 | 1,323 |
| V. & H. Regt. | 9 | 112 | 1,152 | ... | ... | ... |
| Durham Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 121 | 1,201 |
| Peterboro Rangers | 14 | 112 | 951 | ... | ... | ... |
| Gov. Gen. Foot Guards | 29 | 242 | 2,067 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4th Bn. C.M.G.C. | 14 | 69 | 474 | 10 | 74 | 572½ |
| No. 1 Field Ambulance | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 21 | 204 |
| 23 Field Ambulance | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 24 | 245 |
| 3rd Detachment C.O.C. | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | 4 | 36 |
| 3rd Div. Train, C.A.S.C. | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 37 | 395 |
| Total | 288 | 2,152 | 19,341½ | 193 | 1,182 | 10,771½ |

| Unit | Numbers Trained | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Local Headquarters | | | At Camp | | |
| | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days |
| *Military District No. 4—* | | | | | | |
| Scottish Light Dragoons | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 41 | 85 |
| Duke of York R. C. Hussars | 5 | 20 | 225 | 11 | 41 | 342 |
| Eastern Townships M.R. | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 52 | 658 |
| 6th Brigade, C.F.A. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| 24th Battery | 3 | 30 | 198 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35th Battery | 4 | 23 | 159 | 3 | 23 | 181 |
| 81st Battery | 3 | 32 | 198 | 2 | 23 | 175 |
| 79th Battery | 4 | 30 | 202 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2nd Brigade, C.F.A. | 2 | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7th Battery | 5 | 33 | 222 | 5 | 33 | 228 |
| 5th Battery | 5 | 33 | 228 | 3 | 32 | 207 |
| 66th Battery | 4 | 29 | 189 | ... | ... | ... |
| 27th Battery | 5 | 26 | 168 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2nd Heavy Brigade, C.A. | 2 | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st Heavy Battery | 2 | 40 | 240 | 4 | 30 | 236 |
| 3rd Siege Battery | 4 | 34 | 228 | 4 | 25 | 203 |
| 7th Siege Battery | 5 | 33 | 220 | 5 | 31 | 252 |
| 10th Siege Battery | 5 | 33 | 221 | 3 | 29 | 224 |
| 2nd Montreal Regt., C.A. | 2 | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4th Field Co., C.E. | 5 | 56 | 536 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4th Signal Bn., C.C. of S. | 7 | 60 | 579 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4th Cyclist Co., C. of G. | 5 | 18 | 207 | ... | ... | ... |
| McGill Univ., C.O.T.C. | 12 | 94 | 1,272 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Univ. of Montreal, C.O.T.C. | 6 | 54 | 180 | ... | ... | ... |
| Univ. of Bishop's Coll., C.O.T.C. | 4 | 50 | 648 | ... | ... | ... |
| Loyola College, C.O.T.C. | 5 | 75 | 960 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sherbrooke Regt. | 13 | 112 | 1,084 | ... | ... | ... |
| Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke | 20 | 110 | 1,094 | ... | ... | ... |
| Le Regt. de St. Hyacinthe | 22 | 110 | 1,105 | ... | ... | ... |
| Le Regt. de Chateauguay | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 102 | 2,353 |
| Carabiniers Mont Royal | 30 | 300 | 2,894 | ... | ... | ... |
| Le Regt. de Joliette | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 96 | 2,214 |
| Three Rivers Regt. | 18 | 100 | 930 | ... | ... | ... |
| Le Regt. de Maisonneuve | 32 | 200 | 1,987 | ... | ... | ... |
| Victoria Rifles of Canada | 33 | 301 | 2,868 | ... | ... | ... |
| Royal Hldrs. of Canada | 63 | 610 | 5,949 | ... | ... | ... |
| Royal Montreal Regt. | 32 | 161 | 1,681 | ... | ... | ... |
| Canadian Grenadier Guards | 30 | 291 | 2,790 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st Motor M.G. Brigade | 17 | 78 | 655 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8th Bn., C.M.G.C. | 6 | 43 | 430 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4th Div. Train., C.A..SC. | 12 | 52 | 568½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 4th Detachment, C.O.C. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 16 |
| Total | 432 | 3,274 | 31,169½ | 148 | 558 | 7,381 |
| *Military District No. 5—* | | | | | | |
| 7th Hussars | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 40 | 775 |
| 11th Hussars | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 37 | 788 |
| 13th Brigade, C.F.A. | 2 | ... | 12 | 1 | ... | 3 |
| 57th Battery | 5 | 35 | 238½ | 5 | 31 | 245 |
| 82nd Battery | 4 | 36 | 195 | 3 | 33 | 396 |
| 6th Regt. C.G.A. | 19 | 136 | 970 | 16 | 108 | 992 |
| 5th Divisional Engineers | 6 | 36 | 333 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5th Signal Bn., C.C. of S. | 17 | 53 | 539 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5th Cyclist Co., C. of G. | 5 | 21 | 220 | ... | ... | ... |
| Laval University, C.O.T.C. | 5 | 63 | 492 | 2 | ... | 32 |
| La Salle, C.O.T.C. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 16 |
| Regt. de Montmagny | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 144 |
| Regt. de Beauce | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 125 |
| Fusiliers de St. Laurent | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 70 |
| Regt. de Levis | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 27 | 520 |
| Royal Rifles of Canada | 22 | 178 | 1,550½ | 1 | ... | 16 |
| Les Voltigeurs de Quebec | 31 | 286 | 2,726 | ... | ... | ... |
| Le Regt. de Quebec | 35 | 113 | 1,330 | 6 | ... | 92 |
| Le Chasseurs Canadien | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 48 |
| Les Franc-Tireurs de Saguenay | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 96 |
| 5th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C. | 9 | 114 | 1,107 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5th Detachment, C.A.V.C. | 1 | 7 | 69 | ... | 6 | 12 |
| Total | 161 | 1,078 | 9,782 | 89 | 289 | 4,370 |

| Unit | Numbers Trained | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Local Headquarters | | | At Camp | | |
| | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days |
| *Military District No. 6—* | | | | | | |
| P.E.I. Light Horse | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 45 | 593 |
| King's (N.S.) Mounted Rifles | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 50 | 558 |
| 14 Brigade, C.F.A. | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 33 | 230 |
| 52nd Battery | 2 | 33 | 210 | 2 | 33 | 350 |
| 87th Battery | 3 | 43 | 228 | 3 | 35 | 365 |
| 16th Brigade, C.F.A. | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6th (Sydney) Battery | 5 | 33 | 216 | 3 | 33 | 360 |
| 86th Battery | 5 | 33 | 228 | 4 | 32 | 360 |
| 36th Battery | 4 | 30 | 204 | 4 | 33 | 370 |
| 83rd Battery | 5 | 33 | 204 | 4 | 34 | 342 |
| 1st P.E.I. Heavy Brigade | 13 | 67 | 554 | 5 | 33 | 179 |
| 1st Halifax Regt., C.G.A. | 26 | 116 | 996 | 24 | 116 | 486 |
| 9th Siege Battery | 7 | 39 | 229 | 5 | 33 | 380 |
| 10th Fortress Co., 6th Div. Engineers | 4 | 42 | 275 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6th Signal Bn., C.C. of S. | 2 | 22 | 176 | 8 | 62 | 545 |
| N.S. Technical Coll., C.O.T.C. | 2 | 39 | 480 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lunenburg Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 76 | 840 |
| Annapolis Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 74 | 850 |
| Colchester & Hants Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 65 | 765 |
| Halifax Rifles | 21 | 135 | 797 | ... | ... | ... |
| Princess Louise Fusiliers | 16 | 105 | 969 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pictou Highlanders | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 105 | 1,122 |
| Cumberland Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 70 | 857 |
| Cape Breton Highlanders | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 65 | 847 |
| P.E.I. Regiment | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 80 | 893 |
| 6th Bn., C.M.G.C. | 5 | 23 | 180 | 6 | 34 | 360 |
| Total | 121 | 793 | 5,952 | 246 | 1,141 | 11,652 |
| *Military District No. 7—* | | | | | | |
| 8th Princess Louise (N.B.) Hussars | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 31 | 462 |
| N.B. Dragoons | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 24 | 366 |
| 12 Brigade, C.F.A. | 1 | ... | 6 | 2 | 1 | 27 |
| 89 Battery | 5 | 33 | 220½ | 5 | 33 | 342 |
| 90 Battery | 4 | 43 | 222 | 4 | 33 | 333 |
| 8th Battery | 5 | 32 | 222 | 5 | 33 | 342 |
| 3rd N.B. Heavy Brigade | 2 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15th Heavy Battery | 6 | 36 | 178 | 4 | 32 | 314 |
| 4th Siege Battery | 4 | 33 | 222 | 3 | 33 | 288 |
| 6th Siege Battery | 4 | 30 | 162 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6th Signal Bn., C.C. of S. | 4 | 14 | 101 | 2 | 23 | 225 |
| Univ. of N.B., C.O.T.C. | 3 | 98 | 917 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mt. Allison Univ., C.O.T.C. | 3 | 13 | 76½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 16th Infantry Brigade | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 18 |
| Carleton Light Infantry | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 25 | 411 |
| York Regiment | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 26 | 399 |
| North Shore (N.B.) Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 25 | 382 |
| N.B. Rangers | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 26 | 392 |
| St. John Fusiliers | 28 | 91 | 794 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7th Bn. C.M.G.C. | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 102 | 1,090 |
| No. 1 Co., 6th Div. Train, C.A.S.C. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | 255 |
| Total | 69 | 423 | 3,133 | 151 | 472 | 5,646 |
| *Military District No. 10—* | | | | | | |
| 6 Mounted Brigade | 2 | 1 | 27 | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort Garry Hose | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 38 | 819 |
| 12 Manitoba Dragoons | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 37 | 773 |
| Border Horse | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 42 | 808 |
| 1st Rgt. Manitoba Mounted Rifles | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 34 | 768 |
| 5 Brigade, C.F.A. | 2 | 1 | 18 | 2 | ... | 12 |
| 13 (Winnipeg) Battery | 4 | 37 | 228 | 4 | 31 | 210 |
| 38th Battery | 5 | 45 | 240½ | 5 | 33 | 214 |
| 17th Battery | 5 | 36 | 228 | 2 | 28 | 186 |
| 19th Battery | 4 | 40 | 189½ | 3 | 33 | 214 |
| 11th Siege Battery | 4 | 32 | 184 | 1 | 22 | 115 |
| 10th Signal Battalion, C.C. of S. | 21 | 93 | 969 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manitoba University, C.O.T.C. | 21 | 115 | 1,421 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20th Infantry Brigade | 1 | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| Winnipeg Rifles | 33 | 201 | 1,280 | ... | ... | ... |
| Winnipeg Grenadiers | 26 | 161 | 1,396 | ... | ... | ... |

| Unit | Numbers Trained | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Local Headquarters | | | At Camp | | |
| | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days |
| *Military Eistrict No. 10*—Concluded | | | | | | |
| Queen's Own Cameron Hldrs of Can. | 22 | 123 | 1,305 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg Light Infantry | 19 | 127 | 1,186 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lake Superior Regt | 26 | 171 | 1,404 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kenora Light Infantry | 17 | 103 | 890 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba Rangers | 20 | 198 | 1,614 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1st M.G. Squadron | 12 | 53 | 585 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2nd Motor M.G. Brigade | 12 | 68 | 535 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10th Bn. C.M.G.C | 29 | 87 | 769 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10th Div. Train C.A.S.C | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 |
| 3rd Field Ambulance | 4 | 42 | 315 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4th Field Ambulance | 5 | 38 | 275 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 21st Cavalry Field Amb | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 156 |
| 10 section, C.A.V.C | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 6 | 108 |
| Total | 294 | 1,773 | 15,077 | 52 | 315 | 4,392 |
| *Military District No. 11*— | | | | | | |
| 5th B.C. Light Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 77 | 820 |
| 1st Regt. B.C. Mounted Rifles | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 84 | 895 |
| 15th Brigade, C.F.A | 2 | 1 | 18 | 1 | ..... | 7 |
| 31st Battery | 5 | 33 | 228 | 4 | 32 | 251 |
| 68th Battery | 5 | 33 | 228 | 5 | 27 | 220 |
| 85th Battery | 5 | 29 | 204 | 4 | 32 | 252 |
| 5th Siege Battery | 5 | 33 | 195 | 5 | 33 | 266 |
| 5th B.C. Regt., C.G.A | 10 | 79 | 715 | 10 | 79 | 357½ |
| 58th Battery | 5 | 33 | 228 | 7 | 33 | 317 |
| 12th Siege Battery | 4 | 21 | 120 | 4 | 21 | 96 |
| 11th Div. Engineers | 3 | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6th Field Co., C.E | 5 | 86 | 572½ | 1 | 11 | 172 |
| 11th Signal Bn., C.C. of S | 6 | 31 | 256½ | 3 | 16 | 79 |
| 23rd Infantry Brigade | 2 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1st B.C., Regt | 24 | 95 | 992 | 4 | 14 | 277 |
| Vancouver Regt | 18 | 83 | 846 | 2 | 1 | 48 |
| Westminster Regt | 21 | 132 | 1,250 | 7 | 18 | 479 |
| Seaforth Hldrs. of Canada | 25 | 101 | 1,064 | 2 | 13 | 134 |
| Irigh Fusiliers of Canada | 23 | 99 | 1,096 | 4 | 7 | 166 |
| Rocky Mountain Rangers | 14 | 132 | 1,272 | 1 | ..... | 16 |
| North B.C. Regt | 15 | 68 | 744 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1st Can. Scottish Regt | 15 | 92 | 928 | ..... | 2 | 32 |
| 11th Bn. C.M.G.C | 18 | 69 | 742 | 2 | ..... | 12 |
| 11th Div. Train, C.A.S.C | 9 | 36 | 384 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18 Field Ambulance | 4 | 11 | 113 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 243 | 1,297 | 12,241 | 92 | 500 | 4,896½ |
| *Military District No. 12*— | | | | | | |
| 14th Canadian Light Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 79 | 982 |
| 16th Canadian Light Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 80 | 937 |
| 18th Canadian Light Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 70 | 872 |
| 1st Regt. Sask. Mounted Rifles | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 74 | 797 |
| 18th Battery, C.F.A | 4 | 36 | 216 | 4 | 32 | 214 |
| 77th Battery | 3 | 33 | 216 | 3 | 42 | 285 |
| 10th Brigade Ammunition Column | 2 | 13 | 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 21st Battery, C.F.A | 4 | 37 | 205 | 5 | 32 | 254 |
| 44th Battery | 4 | 29 | 182 | 4 | 24 | 224 |
| 3rd Field Troop, C.E | 2 | 18 | 180 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14th Field Co., C.E | 3 | 23 | 227 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12th Signal Bn., C.C. of S | 20 | 107 | 1,036 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sask. University ,C.O.T.C | 11 | 62 | 838 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| King's Own Rifles of Canada | 23 | 123 | 1,161 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Regina Rifle Regt | 8 | 117 | 619 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1st Bn. Weyburn Regt | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 42 | 482 |
| 1st Bn. Assiniboia Rert | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 66 | 775 |
| Sask. Border Regt | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 63 | 683 |
| Sask. Light Infantry | 12 | 88 | 900 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prince Albert Volunteers | 17 | 56 | 643½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1st Yorkton Regt | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 68 | 795 |
| Battleford Light Infantry | 17 | 59 | 669 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12th Bn. C.M.G.C | 13 | 39 | 396 | 3 | 18 | 189 |
| 10th Field Ambulance | 3 | 27 | 270 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 146 | 867 | 7,848½ | 136 | 690 | 7,489 |

| Unit | Numbers Trained | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Local Headquarters | | | At Camp | | |
| | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days |
| *Military District No. 13—* | | | | | | |
| 5th Mounted Brigade | 1 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15th Canadian Light Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 47 | 809 |
| 19th Alberta Dragoons | 17 | 74 | 819 | 2 | ..... | 32 |
| 1st Bn. Alberta Mounted Rifles | 8 | 26 | 290 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2nd Bn. Alberta Mounted Rifles | 7 | 29 | 280½ | 2 | 1 | 46 |
| 20th Battery, C.F.A. | 3 | 33 | 121½ | 4 | 33 | 214 |
| 93th Battery | 5 | 27 | 168 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19th Brigade, C.F.A. | 2 | 1 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd Battery | 4 | 15 | 81 | 3 | 9 | 68 |
| 23rd Battery | 4 | 20 | 120 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 91st Battery | 4 | 21 | 124 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20th Brigade, C.F.A. | 2 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 61st Battery | 5 | 33 | 228 | 5 | 28 | 198 |
| 78th Battery | 5 | 32 | 222 | 5 | 32 | 222 |
| 92nd Battery | 5 | 33 | 228 | 4 | 33 | 222 |
| Divisional Engineers | 9 | 54 | 491½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13th Signal Bn., C.C. of S. | 12 | 54 | 521 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Univ. of Alta., C.O.T.C. | 27 | 261 | 3,456 | 2 | ..... | 29 |
| 24th Infantry Brigade | 2 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29th Infantry Brigade | 2 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton Regt. | 23 | 66 | 783 | 2 | 7 | 143 |
| Edmonton Fusiliers | 22 | 77 | 612 | ..... | 3 | 48 |
| Calgary Highlanders | 23 | 139 | 1,087½ | 2 | ..... | 32 |
| Calgary Regiment | 24 | 123 | 1,150 | 3 | ..... | 48 |
| South Alberta Regiment | 9 | 69 | 683 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13th Bn., C.M.G.C. | 22 | 81 | 823½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8th Field Ambulance | 6 | 31 | 300½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17th Cavalry Field Ambulance | 5 | 16 | 173 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 258 | 1,315 | 12,838 | 50 | 193 | 2,111 |

## *Recapitulation*

| M.D. | Numbers trained at Local Headquarters | | | | Numbers trained at Camps, including District Camp Schools | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days | Average Period Days | Officers | Other Ranks | Men Days | Average Period Days |
| 1 | 396 | 3,206 | 26,730 | 7 | 25 | 218 | 1,536 | 6 |
| 2 | 689 | 5,303 | 49,172 | 8 | 121 | 550 | 4,953½ | 7 |
| 3 | 288 | 2,152 | 19,341½ | 8 | 193 | 1,182 | 10,771½ | 8 |
| 4 | 432 | 3,274 | 31,169½ | 8 | 148 | 558 | 7,381 | 10 |
| 5 | 161 | 1,078 | 9,782 | 8 | 89 | 289 | 4,370 | 12 |
| 6 | 121 | 793 | 5,952 | 6 | 246 | 1,141 | 11,652 | 8 |
| 7 | 69 | 423 | 3,133 | 6 | 151 | 472 | 5,646 | 9 |
| 10 | 294 | 1,773 | 15,077 | 7 | 52 | 315 | 4,392 | 12 |
| 11 | 243 | 1,297 | 12,241 | 8 | 92 | 500 | 4,896½ | 8 |
| 12 | 146 | 867 | 7,848½ | 8 | 136 | 690 | 7,489 | 9 |
| 13 | 258 | 1,315 | 12,838 | 8 | 50 | 193 | 2,111 | 9 |
| Total | 3,097 | 21,481 | 193,284½ | 8 | 1,303 | 6,108 | 65,198½ | 9 |

### SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

*Remarks.*—Instructional work has been carried on to the limited extent permitted by the funds available, and within these limitations the results obtained have been satisfactory.

*Permanent Force.*—Again this year the necessity for economy has made it impossible for an adequate number of candidates of the Permanent Force to

attend special courses in England and the depletion of technically trained personnel, to which attention was drawn last year, has increased. The demands for Permanent Force personnel fully qualified technically could not be met in all cases.

The members of the Instructional Cadre of the Permanent Force, maintained for the instruction of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, have been worked very hard, and have acquitted themselves with great credit and with satisfactory results.

*Non-Permanent Active Militia.*—Concessions have been made to meet the difficulty experienced by many members of the Non-Permanent Active Militia of being able to spare the time required to qualify for their rank or promotion by attending a complete course of instruction at a Royal School, which is considered to be the normal and by far the best means of qualification. To meet this difficulty, and as an economy made necessary by the lack of funds sufficient to send all candidates to Royal Schools, partial qualification is now permitted at provisional schools established as required at the headquarters of units. The remainder of the qualification, consisting of the more important practical work is then obtainable by a much reduced period of attendance at a Royal School, or that which is accepted in lieu thereof, a camp school. The number of schools which can be authorized is limited by the number of Permanent Force officer instructors and N.C.O. assistant instructors available and an increase in their numbers is required. The standard of instruction continues to suffer at many schools from the shortage of fully qualified Permanent Force personnel for demonstration purposes.

*Special Courses.*—Courses for both Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia were held and attended as shown below.

COURSES ABROAD

*Permanent Force—*

*Staff College, Camberley*

Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Sansom, D.S.O., C.S.A.S., January, 1924, to December, 1925.

Capt. (bvt. Major) M. A. Pope, M.C., R.C.E., January, 1924, to December, 1925.

Capt. (bvt. Major) R. J. Leach, M.C., R.C.A., January, 1925, to December, 1926.

Capt. (bvt. Major) A. H. Landon, O.B.E., M.C., R.C.R., January, 1925, to December, 1926.

Major K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., R.C.E., January, 1926, to December, 1927.

Capt. K. C. Burness, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., January, 1926, to December, 1927.

*Staff College, Quetta*

Captain J. K. Lawson, the R.C.R., February, 1924, to December, 1925.

Capt. (bvt. Major) G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., R.C.E., February, 1925, to December, 1926.

Major F. R. Henshaw, M.C., R.C.E., February, 1926, to December, 1927.

*Senior Officers School*

Major G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., Royal 22nd Regt., February, 1925, (withdrawn owing to illness).

Major (bvt. Lt.-Col.) E. Forde, D.S.O., R.C.C.S., February, 1925, to August, 1925.

Major M. Tenbroeke, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., January, 1926, to June, 1926.

*Attachments and Exchanges*

Major N. C. Sherman, R.C.O.C., February, 1925, to June, 1925.

Major (bvt. Lt.-Col.) H. D. G. Crerar, D.S.O., R.C.A., January, 1925, to March, 1927.

Captain D. A. Grant, M.C., R.C.R., February, 1925, to January, 1927.

Lt.-Col. W. H. P. Elkins, D.S.O., R.C.A., March, 1926, to May, 1926.

Capt. (bvt. Major) J. A. Murray, R.C.A.M.C., October, 1925, to August, 1926.

Lt.-Colonel P. S. Benoit, R.C.E., July, 1925, to September, 1925.

Major L. W. Miller, P.C.S., visits to P. T. Courses, 10 days.

Captain E. L. M. Burns, M.C., R.C.E., visits to R.E. works, 12 days.

*Ordnance Officers Course*

Lieut. (t/Capt.) V. A. Curmi, R.C.O.C., February, 1924, to January, 1925.

*Gunnery Staff Course*

Lieut. (bvt. Capt.) R. O. G. Morton, R.C.H.A., September, 1923, to September, 1925.

Captain J. C. Murchie, R.C.A., September, 1924, to September, 1925.

Captain J. F. Preston, M.C., R.C.A., September, 1925, to September, 1926.

Captain M. H. S. Penhale, R.C.A., September, 1925, to September, 1926.

*Equitation Course*

No. 8165, Bdr. F. J. Irwin, R.C.H.A., July, 1924, to June, 1925.

Q.M.S. P. Walshe, R.C.D., July, 1925, to December, 1925.

R.S.M. R. Richmond, L.S.H. (R.C.), July, 1925, to June, 1926.

Q.M.S.I. C. F. Wolfe, R.C.H.A., January, 1926, to December, 1926.

*Small Arms School and Small Arms Technical Short Course*

Capt. F. F. Worthington, M.C., M.M., P.P.C.L.I., February, 1925 to July, 1925.

Lieut. E. P. Poirier, M.M., Royal 22nd Regiment, January, 1925, to July, 1925.

Lieut. (bvt. Capt.) G. E. Walls, P.P.C.L.I., March, 1926, to August, 1926.

*Advance Class Artillery College*

Major J. H. MacQueen, R.C.O.C., November, 1925, to February, 1928.

*Physical Training*

Lieut. E. P. Poirier, M.M., Royal 22nd Regiment, January, 1926, to July, 1926.

*Armament Artificers' Course*

S/Sgt. A. S. Beddows, R.C.O.C., April, 1925, to March, 1926.

*Ammunition Examiners' Course*

Corpl. C. R. Wallace, R.C.O.C., May, 1925, to December, 1925.

COURSES IN CANADA

*Staff College Preparatory Course*

A course for officers preparing for the examinations for admission to the Staff College was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., from October 5, 1925, to February 23, 1926. This course was attended by five officers,

all of whom competed at the examination for the three vacancies allotted to Canada. In addition three officers of the R.C.A.F. attended for instruction until the end of December.

*Long Course*

The second post-war Long Course was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., from January 8 to May 29, 1926. This course, designed to qualify candidates for commissions in the Permanent Force, was attended by eight candidates.

*Refresher Course*

In conjunction with the Long Course a Refresher Course was held for officers of the Permanent Active Militia, which was attended by six officers.

*Artillery Staff Course*

The course which commenced in October, 1924, concluded in October, 1925. It was attended by one officer and eight other ranks, all of whom qualified with the exception of one other rank.

A thirteen months' course whcich commenced in October, 1925, is being attended by three officers and seven other ranks.

*Master Gunners' Course*

A course for two non-commissioned officers was held at the Royal School of Artillery, Halifax, N.S., from January 5 to May 31, 1925. Both N.C.Os. qualified.

*School of Military Engineering, Halifax*

Courses for Field Works Instructors (Class II) and Military Foreman of Works were held for personnel of the R.C.E. A total of ten other ranks attended.

*Signal and Small Arms Courses*

See under "Signal Training" (page 34) and "Small Arms Training" (page 30) respectively.

*Militia Staff Course*

The Militia Staff Course is designed to fit officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia for employment in the more senior appointments on the staff of formations in the field.

The Practical Portion of the Third post-war course of twelve days' duration was held at Lennoxville, P.Q., for candidates from Eastern Canada and at Sarcee Camp for candidates from Western Canada during the summer of 1925; thirty-three officers qualified at the former and twenty-eight at the latter.

The Theoretical Portion of the Fourth post-war course, which consists of a series of lectures, was carried out in the several districts during the winter months; 182 officers attended the written examinations and many others attended lectures from time to time.

*R.C.A.S.C. School of Instruction, Winnipeg*

A special course for R.C.A.S.C. officers was held at the above school from September 1, 1925, to December 21, 1925, at which six officers attended.

A course for N.C.Os. of the R.C.A.S.C. was also held from September 14, 1925, to January 13, 1926. Eight candidates attended.

*Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Ottawa*

Two courses of instruction for personnel of the R.C.O.C. and certain selected N.C.Os. of other units of the Permanent Force were held during the year. A total of 38 other ranks attended.

*Qualifying and Specialist Courses*

These courses were held for the personnel of the Non-Permanent Active Militia at Royal and Permanent Schools as follows:—

| District | School | Dates | Number attending | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Officers | Other Ranks |
| 2 | Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto..... | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 3 | 8 |
| | " " " .... | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 14 | 19 |
| 4 | " " St. Johns, P.Q..... | Oct. 12, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 7 | 2 |
| | " " " | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar 13, 1926..... | 11 | ..... |
| 10 | " " Winnipeg.... | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 1 | 1 |
| | " " " ... | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 20 | 57 |
| 13 | " " Calgary..... | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 16 | 19 |
| 3 | Royal School o Artillery, Kingston*.. | Apr. 14, 1925, to May 4, 1925..... | 2 | 18 |
| | " " " ... | Sept. 11, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925.... | 6 | ..... |
| 6 | " " Halifax..... | July 6, 1925, to Aug. 31, 1925..... | 5 | ..... |
| | " " " ... | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 5 | 8 |
| 10 | " " Winnipeg*... | Apr. 14, 1925, to May 4, 1925..... | 8 | ..... |
| | " " " ... | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 1 | ..... |
| | " " " ... | Feb. 15, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 12 | 29 |
| | " " " ... | Mar. 8, 1926, to Mar. 19, 1926..... | 1 | ..... |
| 11 | " " Esquimalt.. | Oct. 19, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 1 | ..... |
| 6 | Royal School of Engineers, Halifax.... | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | ..... | 5 |
| | " " " ... | Jan. 25, 1926, to Mar. 31, 1926..... | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | " " Esquimalt. | Mar. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | Royal School of Infantry, London.... | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 8 | ..... |
| | " " " ... | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 21 | 24 |
| 2 | " " Toronto.... | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 6 | 3 |
| | " " " ... | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 22 | 37 |
| 4 | " " St. Johns, P.Q..... | Oct. 12, 1925, to Nov. 19, 1925..... | 6 | 1 |
| | " " " .. | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 9 | 24 |
| 5 | " " Quebec.... | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 20 | 11 |
| 6 | " " Halifax.... | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 3 | ..... |
| | " " " .. | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 22 | 10 |
| 10 | " " Winnipeg... | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | ..... | 1 |
| | " " " .. | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 16 | 32 |
| 11 | " " Esquimalt. | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 2 | 4 |
| | " " " .. | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 11 | 11 |
| 2 | Royal School of Machine Guns, Toronto | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | ..... | 6 |
| | " " " .. | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 8 | 10 |
| 10 | " " Winnipeg | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 3 | 2 |
| | " " " . | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 7 | 12 |
| 2 | R.C.A.S.C. School of Instruc., Toronto | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 4 | 10 |
| 10 | " " Winn.... | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 3 | 1 |
| | " " " | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | " " Esquimalt.. | Oct. 5, 1925, to Nov. 14, 1925..... | 1 | 1 |
| | " " " | Feb. 1, 1926, to Mar. 13, 1926..... | 3 | 3 |

*Special Theoretical.

In addition to the above the Provisional Schools conducted for the various arms were:—

| District | Arm | Number of Schools | Average number attending | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Officers | Other Ranks |
| 2 | Cavalry | 2 | 6 | 18 |
| 10 | " | 2 | 5 | 38 |
| 13 | " | 1 | 3 | 21 |
| 1 | Artillery | 2 | 17 | 14 |
| 2 | " | 3 | 16 | 37 |
| 3 | " | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 4 | " | 4 | 13 | 45 |
| 5 | " | 1 | ..... | 15 |
| 6 | " | 3 | 13 | 24 |
| 7 | " | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| 10 | " | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 11 | " | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| 12 | " | 4 | 10 | 31 |
| 13 | " | 4 | 10 | 19 |
| 3 | Engineers | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 5 | " | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| 12 | " | 2 | 5 | 40 |
| 13 | " | 1 | ..... | 13 |
| 1 | Infantry | 5 | 35 | 42 |
| 2 | " | 10 | 100 | 169 |
| 3 | " | 5 | 35 | 57 |
| 4 | " | 2 | 31 | 28 |
| 5 | " | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| 6 | " | 3 | 29 | 12 |
| 7 | " | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 10 | " | 2 | 21 | 15 |
| 11 | " | 2 | 12 | 19 |
| 12 | " | 6 | 27 | 49 |
| 13 | " | 2 | 21 | 23 |
| 1 | Machine Guns | 4 | 23 | 43 |
| 4 | " | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| 6 | " | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| 7 | " | 2 | 13 | 12 |
| 10 | " | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 12 | " | 3 | 9 | 24 |
| 13 | " | 2 | 5 | 16 |
| 5 | Cyclists | 1 | 5 | 13 |
| 2 | C.A.S.C. | 3 | 9 | 21 |
| 3 | " | 1 | 8 | 17 |
| 13 | " | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | C.A.M.C. | 1 | 9 | 26 |
| 4 | " | 1 | 10 | ..... |
| 13 | " | 1 | ..... | 4 |
| 1 | Cadets | 4 | ..... | 69 |
| 2 | " | 4 | ..... | 181 |
| 3 | " | 3 | ..... | 84 |
| 4 | " | 2 | ..... | 27 |
| 5 | " | 1 | ..... | 24 |
| 6 | " | 2 | ..... | 18 |
| 7 | " | 1 | ..... | 24 |
| 10 | " | 2 | ..... | 87 |
| 13 | " | 1 | ..... | 32 |
| 2 | Equitation | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| 5 | " | 2 | 27 | ..... |
| 11 | " | 1 | 28 | ..... |
| 2 | Small Arms | 2 | 7 | 19 |
| 3 | " | 1 | 7 | ..... |
| 2 | Trumpeters | 1 | ..... | 7 |
| 3 | Q.M.S. | 1 | 1 | 16 |

The number of officers and N.C.Os. who obtained certificates at these schools is shown in statements appearing on pages 26 to 29.

*Staff Tours, War Games, etc.*

Staff tours, war games and tactical exercises were carried out throughout the year under arrangements made by District Officers Commanding.

*Promotion Examinations*

A total of 64 presented themselves at the written examinations held in April and October, 1925, and March, 1926. Of this number 21 qualified in one or more subjects for the rank of Major, and 28 for the rank of Captain.

*Foreign Languages*

Interpretership examinations in French were held under the regulations of the British Civil Service Commissioners at centres in Canada in June, 1925, and January, 1926, at which three officers qualified as first class and two as second class interpreters in French.

*Canadian Officers' Training Corps*

In addition to the annual training of C.O.T.C. Contingents as shown under "Training" above there was a satisfactory attendance of cadets at the half-yearly examinations for Certificate "A" and "B" as shown in the summary of results given below.

The former certificate qualifies a candidate for a commission in the Non-Permanent Active Militia and the latter is equivalent to a certificate for the rank of Captain Non-Permanent Active Militia and exempts the holder from the Test Examination for the Long Course.

| District | Contingent | Strength | | Syllabus | Certificate "A" | | | | Certificate "B" | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Practical | | Written | | Practical | | Written | |
| | | Off. | O. Rs. | | Attend | Passed | Attend | Passed | Attend | Passed | Attend | Passed |
| 1 | Western Ontario University | 14 | 127 | Infantry | 41 | 27 | 27 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| | | | | Medical | 10 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 14‡ | 10 |
| 1 | Ontario Agricultural College | 9 | 58 | Infantry | 11 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4† | 3 |
| 2 | University of Toronto | 25 | 349 | Infantry | 73 | 59 | 54 | 48 | 17* | 11* | 11 | 6 |
| | | | | Engineers | 12 | 12 | 9 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Queen's University | 14 | 96 | Infantry | 64 | 44 | 43 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 4 |
| | 5th Field Company, C.E. | 5 | 48 | Engineers | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | Infantry | 24 | 20 | 19 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | McGill University | 22 | 185 | Cavalry | 11 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | Infantry | 11 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | Medical | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Loyola College | 7 | 73 | Infantry | 14 | 13 | 13 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Bishop's College | 2 | 55 | Infantry | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Laval University | 6 | 60 | Infantry | 26 | 19 | 14 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Nova Scotia Technical College | 2 | 41 | Infantry | 13 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| 7 | Mt. Allison University | 3 | 20 | Infantry | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | New Brunswick University | 3 | 112 | Infantry | 31 | 26 | 22 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 10 | University of Manitoba | 23 | 247 | Infantry | 21 | 21 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| 12 | University of Saskatchewan | 16 | 97 | Infantry | 28 | 28 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 6 | 8** | 3 |
| 13 | University of Alberta | 30 | 281 | Infantry | 55 | 45 | 42 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 13†† | 5 |
| | | | | Medical | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

‡ 2 for 1 paper only. † 3 for 1 paper only. * 1 for Part 1 only. ** 2 for 1 paper only. †† 5 for 1 paper only.

## *Return of Certificates Granted Between April 1, 1926, and March 31, 1926*

OFFICERS

| Name of School | Field Officers | Captains | Lieutenants | Quartermasters | Proficiency in Riding | Artillery Staff Course | Cadet Services of Canada, (N.P.) Grade "A" | "A" Wing 1st Class | "A" Wing Qualified | "B" Wg. Qualified | Signalling Grade "A" V.T. | Signalling Special Grade V.T. | Signalling Special Instr., V.T. | Signalling Instruction V.T. | Signalling Grade "B" V.T. | Signalling Grade "A" L.T. | Signalling Special Instr., L.T. | Signalling Instruction, L.T. | Signalling Grade "B" L.T. | Certificates of Military Qualification, R.M.C. | Passed | Qualification in theoretical portion: Field Officers | Qualification in theoretical portion: Captains | Qualification in theoretical portion: Lieutenants | Qualification in theoretical portion: Quartermasters | Qualification in theoretical portion: "A" Wing, S.A.S. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto, Ont. | 2 | 2 | 4 | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 22 |
| Royal School of Cavalry, St. Johns, P.Q. | 5 | 9 | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 19 |
| Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg, Man. | 1 | 7 | 4 | .... | 11 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23 |
| Royal School of Cavalry, Calgary, Alta. | 4 | 5 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14 |
| Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, Ont. | 2 | 4 | 10 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17 |
| Royal School of Artillery, Halifax, N.S. | .... | .... | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 |
| Royal School of Artillery, Winnipeg, Man. | 2 | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 |
| School of Military Engineering, Halifax, N.S. | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| Royal Canadian School of Signals | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 42 |
| Royal School of Infantry, London, Ont. | 5 | 8 | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 28 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Toronto, Ont. | 8 | 6 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23 |
| Royal School of Infantry, St. Johns, P.Q. | 3 | 5 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Quebec, P.Q. | 1 | 6 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 15 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Halifax, N.S. | 6 | 11 | 13 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 30 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Winnipeg, Man. | 5 | 4 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Esquimalt B.C. | 6 | 3 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 13 |
| Royal School of Machine Guns, Toronto, Ont. | 2 | 5 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 |
| Royal School of Machine Guns, Winnipeg, Man. | 1 | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 |
| Royal School of Canadian Army Service Corps | 2 | .... | 1 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 |
| R.C.O.C.S. of Instructions | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | 15 |
| Provisional School of Cavalry | 2 | 7 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | 43 |
| Provisional School of Artillery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 11 | 44 | | | 68 |
| Provisional School of Engineers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7 | 10 | | | 19 |
| Provisional School of Signals | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 6 | | | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 33 |
| Provisional School of Cyclists | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 4 |
| Provisional School of Infantry | 6 | 3 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | 87 | 159 | | | 295 |
| Provisional School of Machine Guns | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 15 | 20 | | | 41 |
| Provisional Schools of C.A.M.C. | | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Provisional School of C.A.S.C. | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | 10 | 10 | | 38 |
| Provisional Schools of Small Arms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Camp Schools of Cavalry | 8 | 7 | 17 | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40 |
| Camp Schools of Artillery | 6 | 1 | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Camp Schools of Engineers | | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Camp Schools of Infantry | 33 | 49 | 35 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 118 |
| C.O.T.C. Candidates | | *57 | 210 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 267 |
| Militia Staff Course | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 57 | | | | | | 57 |
| Boards of Examiners | 12 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| C.S.A.S. | | | | | 6 | | | 1 | 158 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 197 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Stratford, Ont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | 11 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Guelph, Ont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | 17 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Toronto, Ont. | | | | | | | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 45 | | | 135 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Hamilton, Ont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | | | 23 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Ottawa, Ont. | | | | | | | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Peterborough, Ont. | | | | | | | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Kingston, Ont. | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Montreal, P.Q. | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Quebec, P.Q. | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Granby, P.Q. | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Halifax, N.S. | | 3 | | | | | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Sussex, N.B. | | | | | | | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Winnipeg, Man. | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| Cacet Instructors' Course, Victoria, B.C. | | 5 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| Cadet Instructors' Course, Calgary, Alta. | | | | | | | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| Totals | 126 | 219 | 425 | 12 | 50 | 1 | 310 | 1 | 158 | 32 | 21 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 57 | 53 | 127 | 344 | 10 | 5 | 2,017 |

*Includes 20 interim "B" Certificates.

*Course Held in England—*

2 Officers Passed Gunnery Staff Course ..... Grand Total ..... 2,019

## *Return of Certificates Granted Between 1st. April 1925 and 31st. March 1926.—Con.*

WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

| Name of School | Quartermaster Sergeants | Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants | Sergeant Instructors | Bombdr's and Corporals | Artillery Specialists | Artillery Staff Course | Transport Drivers | Proficiency in Riding | Phy'l. trn'g. | | Signalling | | | | | | | | | | | Cadets Signalling | | | Specialists (P.F.) | | | | | | | | | | "A" Wing | | "B" Wing | | Qualif'n. in Theoretical portion | | | | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Instructors | Grade "B" | Grade "A" L.T. | Dist'd. Asst. Instr., L.T. | Asst. Instr., L.T. | Grade "B" L.T. | Grade "A" V.T. | Dist'd. Asst. Instr., V.T. | Asst. Instr., V.T. | Grade "B" V.T. | Special V.T. | Signalmen | 1st Year Semaphore | 2nd Year Semaphore | Cadet Advanced | Stenography | Typewriting | Topographical Surveyor | Mil. Foreman of Works | Fieldworks Instructor | Engineer Clerks | Eng'r. Clerks Draughtsman | Master Gunners | Dispenser Part "A" | P.T. Instructor | Asst. Instr. V.T. | Distinguished | Qualified | Distinguished | Qualified | Qmr. Sergeants | Sergeants | Bombdr's. and Corporals | "A" Wing | |
| Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto, Ont. | | 11 | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| Royal School of Cavalry, St. Johns, P.Q. | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg, Man. | | 32 | | 18 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 53 |
| Royal School of Cavalry, Calgary, Alta. | | 15 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, Ont. | | 23 | | 8 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 39 |
| Royal School of Artillery, Halifax, N.S. | | 7 | | | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| Royal School of Artillery, Winnipeg, Man. | | 22 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| School of Military Engineering, Halifax, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Royal Canadian School of Signals | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | 3 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 34 |
| Royal School of Infantry, London, Ont. | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Toronto, Ont. | | 29 | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 41 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Montreal, P.Q. | | 5 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Quebec, P.Q. | | 18 | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Halifax, N.S. | | 10 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Winnipeg, Man. | | 27 | | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 |
| Royal School of Infantry, Esquimalt, B.C | | 18 | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 |
| Royal School of Machine Guns, Toronto, Ont. | | 12 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Royal School of Machine Guns, Winnipeg, Man. | | 9 | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| Royal School of Canadian Army Service Corps | 3 | 10 | 8 | 24 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 |
| Royal School of C.A.M.C. | 1 | 7 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Canadian Small Arms School | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 104 | 1 | 68 | | | | | 182 |
| Camp Schools of Cavalry | | 12 | | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| Camp Schools of Artillery | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Camp Schools of Engineers | | 9 | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 |
| Camp Schools of Infantry | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 49 |
| Camp Schools of Machine Guns | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Provisional Schools of Cavalry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 4 | | | 26 |
| Provisional Schools of Artillery | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 70 | 27 | | | 99 |
| Provisional Schools of Engineers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43 | | | | 43 |

| | | |

## (3) Annual Report of the Staff Officer, Artillery

*Armament*

The serviceability of armaments has been maintained insofar as the limitation of funds permitted. The reserves of coast and mobile artillery ammunition is decreasing and is very much below the minimum required for the several natures of guns. The lack of more technical training stores is seriously felt and adversely affects annual training.

*Artillery Training 1925-26*

Owing to a special supplementary vote for artillery training it was possible to resume artillery practice at central camps with battery detachments of about 35 per cent battery strength. The program of training was as follows:—

*Coast Artillery.*—Eight days' training at local headquarters and four days' training and practice at the forts, with the exception of the 6th (Q. & L.) Coast Brigade who trained six days at local headquarters and six days at the forts.

*Mobile Artillery.*—Six days at local headquarters and six days at central practice camps. Owing to the strike in Nova Scotia Permanent Force personnel and horses were withdrawn from Petawawa and all batteries at that camp had to dispense with mounted training and fired from fixed positions.

## (4) Report of Commandant, Small Arms School

SMALL ARMS TRAINING

During the period under review training in the rifle, bayonet, light automatics (Lewis and Hotchkiss), Vickers machine gun and revolver were carried out in both the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia. In addition to general training the following annual courses were fired:—

*Permanent Active Militia*

The weapon training courses were practically identical with those fired in the British Army, being slightly modified to suit our conditions.

Recruits of cavalry, engineers and infantry fired an elementary course in the rifle and light automatic. Recruits of other arms fired a modified course. Trained soldiers of cavalry and infantry fired the advanced classification course with rifle and light automatics, and those of other arms fired a shorter course more suitable to their requirements.

The machine gun sections of infantry units fired the course laid down for the British Army.

The results obtained in the foregoing courses maintained the standard of the previous year.

*Non-Permanent Active Militia*

The program of weapon training was published in "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction, Part 1, 1925," the various courses being based on those laid down for the British Territorial Army, but modified to suit our conditions. The results obtained by the limited numbers permitted to train were quite satisfactory.

*The King's Medal, 1925*

The King's Medal with clasp "1925" for the champion shot of the Military forces of the Dominion of Canada was won by Lieutenant D. T. Burke, the Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa.

### *Cambridge Challenge Bowl Competition*

The Cambridge Challenge Bowl was won in 1925 by "A" Company, P.P.C.L.I., with an average score of 121.1 points.

This trophy was donated by officers of His Majesty's Regular Army on leaving Canada, and is awarded to the squadron, battery, company, headquarters or detachment of any unit of the Permanent Force having a strength of thirty all ranks or over and obtaining the highest average of the annual rifle course. To be eligible 80 per cent of the competing unit as shown by the parade states of the days of firing for the trophy must take part in the competition.

### *Best Shot Badges*

Best Shot Badges for the year 1925 were awarded to the best shot in the Royal Military College and in each Squadron, Battery or Company of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers (including field troop attached), Corps of Signals, Corps of Guides, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, Infantry, Machine Gun Corps and Army Service Corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The badge, which is worn on the left fore-arm, is awarded to the non-commissioned officer or man obtaining the highest score in the classification practices of the annual rifle course.

The names of winners of these badges were published in Militia Orders.

### *Rifle Associations*

On March 31, 1926, there were in existence 163 Military Rifle Associations with a total membership of 23,580, and 109 Civilian Rifle Associations with a total membership of 5,865.

The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and all the Provincial Rifle Associations held annual prize meetings during the period under review.

### *Courses at the Canadian Small Arms School*

Courses were held during the summer of 1925 for personnel of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia in the Rifle, Bayonet, Light Automatic, Vickers Machine Gun, Revolver and Section Leader Training. The Main School was held at Connaught Rifle Range near Ottawa, for units of Eastern Canada, and a Branch School was held at Camp Sarcee, Alberta, for candidates from Western Military Districts.

The following are the results of the courses:—

AT CONNAUGHT RIFLE RANGE

| | Passed | Failed |
|---|---|---|
| *Course No. 21*—Rifle (Service and Miniature)—Cadet Services of Canada (Non-Permanent)— | | |
| Cadet Instructors | 41 | 1 |
| *Course No. 22*—Rifle and Light Automatic—Non-Permanent Active Militia— | | |
| Officers | 31 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 16 | 1 |
| *Course No. 23*—Vickers Machine Gun and Revolver—Non-Permanent Active Militia— | | |
| Officers | 11 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 15 | .. |
| *Course No. 24*—Rifle and Light Automatic—Non-Permanent Active Militia— | | |
| Officers | 18 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 18 | 2 |
| *Course No. 25*—Vickers Machine Gun and Revolver—Non-Permanent Active Militia— | | |
| Officers | 12 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 10 | .. |

| | Passed | Failed |
|---|---|---|
| *Course No. 26*—Rifle, Light Automatic and Section Leader Training—Permanent Force— | | |
| Officers | 5 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 22 | 1 |
| *Course No. 27*—Vickers Machine Gun and Revolver—Permanent Force— | | |
| Officers | 1 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 16 | .. |
| *Artillery Staff Course*—(Small Arms Portion)— | | |
| Officers | 1 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 7 | .. |
| AT CAMP SARCEE, ALBERTA | | |
| *Course No. 28*—Rifle (Service and Miniature—Cadet Services of Canada (Non-Permanent)— | | |
| Cadet Instructors | 35 | .. |
| *Course No. 29*—Rifle and Light Automatic—Non-Permanent Active Militia— | | |
| Officers | 26 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 21 | 1 |
| *Course No. 30*—Vickers Machine Gun and Revolver—Non-Permanent Active Militia— | | |
| Officers | 8 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 17 | .. |
| *Course No. 31*—Rifle, Light Automatic and Section Leader Training—Permanent Force— | | |
| Officers | 3 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 18 | 1 |
| *Course No. 32*—Vickers Machine Gun and Revolver—Permanent Force— | | |
| Officers | 1 | .. |
| W.O's and N.C.O's | 6 | 1 |

## (5) Annual Report, Assistant Director of Signals

### *General*

During the year signal training for the Permanent Force and for the Non-Permanent Active Militia has made good progress. The result of this training is shown in the increased number of applications received for further training with the Royal Canadian School of Signals, Camp Borden.

The results obtained by the units of the Canadian Corps of Signals, Regimental Signal Sections of the Infantry and Cavalry and by Machine Gun Sections, have, if anything, been better than were obtained in previous years. Satisfactory progress in this direction is not yet possible on account of the shortage of qualified District Signal Officers and Assistant Instructors.

The Canadian Cavalry Association have donated a cup to be known as "The Cavalry Signallers Challenge Cup." This cup is for annual competition among regimental signal sections of the Non-Permanent Cavalry, with the object of encouraging proficiency in signalling.

The formation of the Canadian Signals Association has been approved. A temporary committee has been appointed; interim by-laws have been drawn up, and plans are being made to have the first meeting held in October, 1926. When this association is properly functioning it is expected that its efforts will be of great value in promoting the interests of the Signal Service in Canada.

### *The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals*

The Limited Establishment of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, was reduced during the fiscal year 1925-26 from 25 officers and 134 other ranks to 25 officers and 119 other ranks. The actual strength of the unit at the end of the year was 21 officers and 129 other ranks. The difference in other ranks personnel is being gradually absorbed.

Progressive training in visual, line, and radio telegraphy in accordance with the R.C.C.S. Trade Tests has been conducted during the year at the Signal Depot, the R.C.C.S. Camp Borden. As a result of this training qualified radio Operators and Engineers have been made available to relieve personnel whose tour of duty on the N.W.T. Radio System was terminated this summer. In addition a number of qualified Assistant Instructors are available for appointment to the Instructional Cadre-Signals.

From January 7 to April 16 a special course in radio telegraphy was conducted for members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The object of the course was to train members of the Police to operate special short range radio stations which it is hoped to establish for them in the near future in the vicinity of the larger stations of the N.W.T. Radio System.

The distribution of the R.C.C.S. at March 31, 1926, was as follows:—

| — | Officers | Other Ranks |
|---|---|---|
| District Signal Officers | 4 | |
| Instructional Cadre—Signals | ..... | 16 |
| A.D. Signals Office & Signals Inspection and Test Dept | 3 | 6 |
| Staff—Signal Depot and Royal School | 2 | 5 |
| North West Territories Radio System | 6 | 28 |
| Royal Canadian Air Force Radio System | 4 | 32 |
| Fatigue men at R.C.C.S. Depot | ..... | 8 |
| Under Training at R.C.C.S. Depot | 2 | 34 |

### *Instructional Cadre-Signals*

The distribution of the Instructional Cadre-Signals is as follows:—

*M.D. No. 1*—1 Officer (P.P.C.L.I.), 2 Assistant Instructors (R.C.C.S.).

*M.D. No. 2*—1 Officer (Part Time N.P.A.M.), 3 Assistant Instructors (R.C.C.S.).

*M.D. No. 3*—1 Officer (R.C.C.S.), 2 Assistant Instructors (R.C.C.S.).

*M.D. No. 4*—1 Officer (R.C.R.), 2 Assistant Instructors (R.C.C.S. and R.C.R.).

*M.D. No. 5*—1 Officer (R. 22nd R.), 3 Assistant Instructors (R.C.C.S. and R. 22nd R.).

*M.D. No. 6*—1 Officer (R.C.G.A.), 2 Assistant Instructors (R.C.R.).

*M.D. No. 7*—1 Officer (R.C.C.S.), 2 Assistant Instructors (R.C.C.S.).

*M.D. No. 10*—1 Officer (R.C.C.S.), 1 Assistant Instructor (R.C.C.S.).

*M.D. No. 11*—1 Officer (P.P.C.L.I.), 2 Assistant Instructors (R.C.C.S.).

*M.D. No. 12*—1 Officer (part time N.P.A.M.), 1 Assistant Instructor (R.C.C.S.).

*M.D. No. 13*—1 Officer (R.C.C.S.), 1 Assistant Instructor (R.C.C.S.).

The above-mentioned officers and instructors have unfortunately not been available in the districts for the entire year due to the fact that the Instructional Staff for the Central Camp School of Signals and for the various Artillery Practice Camps had to be detailed from the various districts concerned. In addition to this a number of Assistant Instructors were withdrawn from their districts for further training and qualification at the Signal Depot. The District Signal Officer in M.D. No. 10 in addition to his ordinary duties is in charge of the R.C.A.F. Radio Communication in Manitoba. In the spring and summer this work requires his entire time. The establishment of R.C.C.S. officers is still too small for the work to be done, and increased efficiency in the districts can hardly be expected until fully qualified R.C.C.S. Signal Officers are available for each district.

*Provisional Schools of Signals, 1925-26*

During the year, a total of 60 Provisional Schools of Visual Telegraphy, 8 Provisional Schools of Line Telegraphy, 4 Special Visual Telegraphy and 69 Cadet Classes have been held. These figures compare with preceding years, as given below:—

| Year | V.T. | L.T. | Special | Cadets | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921–22 | 47 | 1 | ..... | 44 | 92 |
| 1922–23 | 49 | 6 | ..... | 53 | 108 |
| 1923–24 | 66 | 8 | ..... | 72 | 146 |
| 1924–25 | 69 | 8 | 1 | 75 | 153 |
| 1925–26 | 61 | 8 | 4 | 69 | 142 |

*Certificates Issued*

The number of certificates granted to the Non-Permanent Active Militia in 1925, as compared to previous years, is as under:—

| — | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Visual Telegraphy—* | | | | | |
| Officers "Special" V T | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 |
| Officers "A" | 48 | 55 | 57 | 39 | 35 |
| Officers "B" | 21 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| O.R. "Special" V T | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 9 |
| Other Ranks "A" | 134 | 219 | 233 | 275 | 207 |
| Other Ranks "B" | 284 | 174 | 183 | 250 | 155 |
| Other Ranks "Sig." | ..... | 60 | 57 | 92 | 71 |
| | 487 | 516 | 538 | 671 | 491 |
| *Line Telegraphy—* | | | | | |
| Officers "A" | 4 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 18 |
| Officers "B" | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Other Ranks "A" | 1 | 21 | 42 | 27 | 35 |
| Other Ranks "B" | 6 | 21 | 25 | 8 | 15 |
| | 12 | 61 | 81 | 56 | 69 |

*Royal Schools of Signalling*

Qualifying Courses in Visual and Line Telegraphy for selected candidates of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia were conducted at the

Royal Canadian Schools of Signals, Camp Borden, and Sarcee Camp, Calgary, during the summer training season of 1925, and attendance and results were as follows:—

| — | Attendance | | Certificates granted | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers | Other Ranks | Instructors | Asst. Instrs. | S.G. and Qual. |
| *Borden, Ont.—* | | | | | |
| Permanent Force | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Non-Permanent Active Militia | 11 | 36 | 8 | 24 | 6 |
| C.O.T.C. & R.M.C | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| *Sarcee Camp, Calgary—* | | | | | |
| Permanent Force | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Non-Permanent Active Militia | 3 | 11 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| C.O.T.C & R.M.C | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 |

*Annual Inspection and Classification of Signallers in the Permanent Active Militia*

The results for the year 1925-26 are tabulated below. In the case of other ranks results may be considered fairly satisfactory taking into consideration the number of duties the men are called upon to perform outside their training as signallers.

To promote interest in signalling and the qualification of the necessary number of first class signallers, it is of the first importance that the establishment of Regimental Signal Officers should be completed.

*Statement Showing Disposition of Regimental Signallers—Permanent Force Units, 1925-26*

| Unit | Station | Authorized Establishment | | | No. Classified 1925–26 | | | Under Training 1925–1926 | | | Number Surplus or deficit | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Offrs. | N.C. Os | O.Rs. | Offrs. | N.C. Os | O.Rs. | Offrs. | N.C. Os | O.Rs. | Offrs. | N.C.Os. | O.Rs. | |
| "A" Squadron R.C.D. | St. John | 1 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | *2* | 2 | |
| "B" Squadron, R.C.D. | Toronto | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | Surpluses in italic figures |
| "A" Squadron, L.S.H.(R.C.) | Winnipeg | 1 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | *1* | ..... | |
| "B" Squadron, L.S.H.(R.C.) | Calgary | 1 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | *2* | 4 | |
| "A" Battery, R.C.H.A. | Kingston | 1 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | *6* | 6 | |
| "B" Battery, R.C.H.A. | Kingston | 1 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | *3* | 2 | |
| "C" Battery, R.C.H.A. | Winnipeg | 1 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | *3* | 1 | |
| 1st Heavy Bty., R.C.A. | Halifax | 1 | 2 | 8 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | *2* | 8 | |
| 2nd Heavy Bty., R.C.A. | Halifax | 1 | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| 5th Heavy Bty., R.C.A. | Esquimalt | 1 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | *3* | 1 | |
| No. 3 Medium Bty., R.C.A. | Kingston | 1 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 1 | *2* | 2 | |
| H.Q. & "C" Coy., R.C.R. | London | 1 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | |
| "D" Coy., R.C.R. | Toronto | 1 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | *2* | 10 | |
| Royal 22nd Regiment | Quebec | 1 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | |
| P.P.C.L.I. | Winnipeg | 1 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | *3* | 7 | |
| "B" Coy., P.P.C.L.I. | Esquimalt | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Totals | ..... | 16 | 32 | 122 | 2 | 53 | 37 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 75 | Deficit |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ..... | 29 | ..... | Surplus. |

### *Cadet Classes in Signalling*

Whenever possible, as in previous years, classes of instruction for Cadets have been held in conjunction with Provisional Schools for the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The following statement shows the number of certificates awarded to Cadets during the year in comparison with previous years.

| — | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Year Semaphore | 993 | 1,186 | 1,422 | 1,322 | 1,054 |
| 2nd Year Morse | 100 | 242 | 246 | 271 | 214 |
| 3rd Year Advanced | ..... | 60 | 67 | 88 | 54 |
| | 1,093 | 1,488 | 1,735 | 1,681 | 1,322 |

### *Annual Inspection and Classification of Signallers—Non-Permanent Active Militia*

Although there has been a very slight improvement in the number of men that have been presented for classification, it is considered that the situation is far from satisfactory. It is again pointed out that the first essentials to increasing these numbers, also the standard of signalling generally, is the appointment of a full-time Officer of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals in each Military District as District Signal Officer and an increase in the number of Assistant Instructors.

Results for the year 1925-26 are tabulated below:—

### *Results of Annual Inspections and Classifications of Signallers—Non-Permanent Active Militia*

VISUAL TELEGRAPHY

| Military District | Number held | Presented | Classified | 1st | 2nd | Training |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 22 | 177 | 139 | 92 | 47 | 38 |
| 2 | 36 | 300 | 248 | 197 | 51 | 52 |
| 3 | 17 | 162 | 147 | 112 | 35 | 15 |
| 4 | 20 | 79 | 62 | 42 | 20 | 17 |
| 5 | 21 | 86 | 74 | 56 | 18 | 12 |
| 6 | 18 | 122 | 88 | 61 | 27 | 34 |
| 7 | 18 | 130 | 117 | 92 | 25 | 13 |
| 10 | 21 | 85 | 61 | 40 | 21 | 24 |
| 11 | 19 | 91 | 69 | 49 | 20 | 22 |
| 12 | 19 | 87 | 73 | 51 | 22 | 14 |
| 13 | 6 | 39 | 31 | 24 | 7 | 8 |
| Total | 217 | 1,358 | 1,109 | 816 | 293 | 249 |

LINE TELEGRAPHY

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... |
| 2 | 12 | 35 | 33 | 26 | 7 | 2 |
| 3 | 14 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | 4 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| 11 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 12 | 11 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 4 | ..... |
| 13 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... |
| Total | 54 | 138 | 134 | 116 | 18 | 4 |

### *Order of Merit*

The Signallers Challenge Cup, a trophy for annual competition with Regimental Signal Sections of Non-Permanent Cavalry and Infantry Units, has been won for the year 1925-26 by the Oxford Rifles, Military District No. 1. For the past three years units of Military District No. 3 won this trophy, but it now transfers to Military District No. 1.

### *Radio Communications—The R.C.C.S.*

The Radio System of the Royal Canadian Air Force was again operated by the R.C.C.S. during the year 1925-26. The following stations were in operation:—

*Manitoba System*—Winnipeg, Victoria Beach, Norway House and Cormorant Lake.

*Alberta System*—High River Air Station.

*British Columbia System*—Jericho Beach, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert.

In Manitoba one additional station was erected at Cormorant Lake to provide communication for the forest patrol work in the Le Pas area.

All stations in the Manitoba area were manned and operated during the winter of 1925-26. In this way the R.C.C.S. were able to provide communication in the early spring when mails were impossible on account of the condition of the ice. This enabled the R.C.A.F. to move their men and equipment to their summer stations at a much earlier date than had previously been possible.

Arrangements were completed for the stations at Cormorant Lake, Norway House and Winnipeg to handle commercial traffic. This has been a great assistance to the trading companies in northern Manitoba and to the various Government departments having branches in and around Norway House.

### *Northwest Territories Radio System*

The radio system operated by the Department of National Defence for the Department of the Interior in the Northwest Territories and Yukon has continued to give satisfactory service. The system has been further extended during the year by the opening of permanent stations at Fort Smith and Aklavik. The station at Aklavik is the most northerly radio station in North America, located as it is on the shores of the Arctic ocean. During the summer of 1925 communication was provided for His Excellency the Governor General throughout his entire trip from Edmonton down the Athabasca to Fort Smith and from that point via the Mackenzie route to the Arctic. The Hudson's Bay steamship *Distributor* was equipped with a standard R.C.C.S. radio set and kept in communication with the other stations of the N.W.T. system. Both commercial and press services were provided.

The Fort Smith Radio Station was especially useful during the winter of 1925-26 in connection with the gold strike near Fort Fitzgerald. By means of this communication the companies interested were in a position to order supplies and have them brought in over the ice, thus effecting a considerable saving in transportation charges.

The traffic handled over the system averaged about 40,000 words per month and the total value for the year ending December 1, 1925, was approximately $20,000. This statement does not represent the work of the entire system for a year, as during the greater part of the period covered by this statement, only three stations were in operation. Indications to date would show that this volume of traffic will be greatly exceeded during 1926-27.

## (6) Physical Training and Cadet Services

During the fiscal year the activities of this directorate were continued with most satisfactory results, further progress and development being retarded only through lack of funds.

### *Physical Training*

Sixty-eight courses of physical training were conducted at Normal Schools and other centres, at which thirty warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Active Militia and ten civilians were employed as instructors. Student teachers numbering 11,401 were given instruction in this most important subject. Of these candidates 6,023 completed the required period of instruction, were examined and granted certificates of competency to instruct school children in the syllabus of exercises and games contained in the Manual of Physical Training for Schools.

Eight Refresher Courses, for teachers already in possession of the certificate of qualification, were held and were attended by 376 teachers.

The selection, training and supervision of the staff of physical training instructors, both military and civilian, is regarded as one of the most important activities of this directorate, and the generous appreciation expressed by Normal School principals and others of the skill and zeal displayed by these instructors is a source of great satisfaction.

In some Normal Schools a single military instructor is responsible for the physical education of as many as 560 student teachers of both sexes. Additional instructors are urgently required and it is regretted the lack of adequate funds restricts this work which affects the physical, mental and moral welfare of every school boy and girl in Canada.

### *Signalling*

During the year 69 classes of Cadet Signalling were held throughout the country at which 1,212 first-year, 224 second-year, and 54 third-year Certificates were granted to the successful cadets.

### *First Aid*

Satisfactory progress is being made in this subject; 59 Cadet teams entered the competition for the Wallace Rankine Nesbitt trophy with gratifying results.

### *Rifle Shooting*

Rifle shooting has proved more popular than ever among Cadets.

In the competition for the King George V Challenge Cup forty-three teams took part, shooting with the service rifle, the trophy being won by No. 46, Brantford Collegiate Cadet Corps, Brantford, Ont., while in the contest for the Royal Military College Trophy, forty-six teams took part, No. 62, Hamilton Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps winning the shield for the fourth year in succession.

The Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, open to boys throughout the British Empire who fire on their local ranges with rifles of .22″ calibre, brought out 22,786 competitors, of whom 2,020 were Canadian Cadets. The shooting in this year's competition was of a very high order and while Canadian Cadets were not successful in winning either the Senior or Junior Shields, No. 136, Western Canada College Cadet Corps, Calgary, Alberta, had the honour of winning Earl Jellicoe's Sword, this trophy being awarded to the unit whose strength was under forty, and which had the highest average score. The trophy presented by His Excellency the Governor General was won by No. 897, 10th C.A.V.C. Cadet Corps, Winnipeg, Man.

In the King's Trophy Contest held in conjunction with the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, Canadian Cadets won no fewer than twenty-six silver medals out of a total of thirty-five awarded, and fifty-six bronze medals out of a total of one hundred and eight.

Canada took fifteen places out of the first twenty in the "Honours List" of the best one hundred units in the Empire, and had twenty-nine units in the best one hundred units.

A number of other rifle competitions fired locally brought out large numbers of cadet marksmen and excellent scores were made.

*Distribution of Cadets*

The distribution of Cadets by provinces is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Alberta | 4,973 |
| British Columbia | 6,435 |
| Manitoba | 3,279 |
| New Brunswick | 2,141 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,426 |
| Ontario | 33,922 |
| Prince Edward Island | 781 |
| Quebec | 54,725 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,781 |
| Total | 112,463 |

The province of Quebec with 54,725 Cadets again wins the Governor General's Trophy, which is awarded annually to the province having the largest number of Cadets in proportion to school attendance. The trophy is held for the year by the undermentioned Cadet Corps, each for a period of six months, these units being the most efficient in their respective Military Districts:—

No. 29, Lower Canada College Cadet Corps, Montreal.

No. 352, Commercial Academy Cadet Corps, Quebec.

*Cadet Instructors' Courses*

To enable male school teachers to qualify as Cadet Corps Instructors, 26 courses of instruction were held during the period under review, at which 310 candidates were successful and were awarded certificates of qualification. Two Small Arms Courses were also held at which 34 Cadet Instructors passed the required examination and were awarded certificates of competency.

*General*

Owing to lack of funds the activities of this directorate were restricted, applications for the formation of 23 new units or for additional companies to existing units being held in abeyance on March 31, 1926.

Although the number of Cadets has increased from 47,000 in 1913 to 112,000 in the current year, the appropriation has been increased by only $10,000 per annum, which renders a continuance of the obligations to the provincial educational authorities most difficult to fulfill.

## (7) Historical Section

*Collection, Classification and Disposal of Documents*

Progress under this heading has been again somewhat retarded owing to the clerical work devolving on the Section from the continued deliberations of the Battle Honours Committee. During the year, however, 666 custody parcels were opened and all historical material therein made readily accessible; following the preliminary sorting, progress has been made in collating and classifying the records and documents retained by this directorate.

A quantity of historical material relating to the Great War, South African War and pre-war militia, consisting of printed matter, unit histories and war diaries, maps, operation orders, gun records, field messages, documents pertaining to the Corps of Guides, and statements of strengths, reinforcements, casualties, wastage, discharges, etc., in the C.E.F., was received during the year from officers and men who served in the C.E.F. In this connection the Historical Section is particularly indebted to Major-General W. E. Hodgins, Brig.-General C. H. Mitchell, Brig.-General A. G. L. McNaughton, Colonel C. F. Constantine, Colonel C. Y. Weaver, Lieut.-Colonel S. B. Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Lamb, Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Matthews and Mr. J. R. Heron, whose contributions were of great value.

In co-operation with Mr. C. G. MacNeil, Dominion Command, G.W.V.A., a number of the Canadian motion picture war films were screened, from which ten were selected and passed to the Government Motion Picture Bureau to be reproduced. Similarly from the photographic albums a selection of approximately 250 photographs was made with a view to reproduction on lantern slides, the whole to be used on a lecture tour of the Dominion in the interests of returned veterans. During March, 1926, the entire collection of Canadian official motion picture war films (positives), comprising 144 separate reels with a total length of approximately 30,000 feet, was transferred to the Public Archives for preservation and safe-keeping.

During the year the Canadian official war photographs and equipment were taken over from Messrs. H. C. Tugwell & Co., Toronto; this entailed the checking and examination of approximately 8,000 negatives and 5,500 prints.

The triplicate copies of the War Diaries of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, 11th Brigade, C.F.A., 14th and 28th Infantry Battalions, C.E.F., have been checked, missing folios to the number of 546 duplicated from originals, and the completed diaries transmitted to the perpetuating units for the use of regimental historians and to be incorporated in the regimental records of the units referred to.

*Official History of the Recruiting, Organization, Mobilization Equipment and Services of the C.E.F.*

Skeleton histories of the Canadian artillery batteries which served in the Great War, containing the above-mentioned information were compiled, together with a chronological list of the Commanding Officers.

Epitomized records of service in connection with the Great War of 41 active militia infantry regiments (compiled from information available at Defence Headquarters) were consolidated and forwarded to units, accompanied by the request that any further information they might have in their possession be forwarded to this Section in order that a complete record of services may be compiled.

*Battle Honours*

During the year complete lists of proposed Battle Honours were prepared and supplied to the Adjutant General for transmission to every cavalry and infantry regiment of the Canadian Militia. Copies were also furnished to many senior officers of the C.E.F., several of whom visited the Section and spent considerable time going through the records and discussing the method of award with the Director. Necessary data were furnished the Battle Honours Committee in connection with various claims made by militia regiments for Battle Honours, and several modifications of the draft scheme were worked out and the effect shown in charts submitted to the Battle Honours Committee and to the Adjutant General.

In addition, investigation of records, the recording of meetings, preparation of supplementary reports, etc., in connection with Battle Honours has been carried out by an officer of this Section who acts as Secretary to the Committee.

*Compilation of an Historical Account of the Canadian Forces in the Great War*

The first volume of the Official History, viz., Medical Services, by Sir Andrew Macphail, was published in July, 1925. It attracted much attention and lengthy reviews appeared in the Canadian press and in journals and newspapers throughout the British Empire.

Further work on the Official History has been seriously interrupted owing to the urgency of the call for material being used in the decoration of the Memorial Chamber, Victory Tower, Parliament Buildings, and also due to the amount of research and criticism required in the reading and checking of the British Official History, covering operations in which Canadian troops took a prominent part. During the year, however, in addition to other work, a chart has been compiled giving statistics relating to the Canadian Militia from 1867 to 1914 in which are shown by years—

(1) Strength, Permanent Force.
(2) Establishment, N.P. Active Militia trained at—
    (*a*) Local Headquarters.
    (*b*) District Camps.
(3) Population of Canada.
(4) Total Militia Expenditure.
(5) Expended from Militia Vote for—
    (*a*) Staff and P.F. Pay and Allowances.
    (*b*) Training N.P. Active Militia.
(6) Cost per capita of population for maintenance of the Canadian Militia.
(7) Remarks regarding Training, etc.

The Section has continued to give all possible assistance to regimental historians.

The History of the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, published in June, 1925, contained a generous acknowledgment of the assistance rendered by the Section in the compilation of this work.

The historian engaged in the writing of the 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish) History visited the Section in quest of certain facts, when every source of information was placed at his disposal. Further particulars were subsequently compiled for him as under—

(1) Statement *re* Prisoners of War.
(2) Particulars *re* Transport which conveyed the Battalion to England.
(3) Narratives of Raids carried out by the Battalion.
(4) Designations of Units on flanks of the Battalion during various Operations.
(5) Appendix relating to Tour of Duty in front line, Support and Reserve, and also in connection with battalion movements by rail and march route, together with information regarding time occupied, distances covered, etc.

In the preparation of the history of the 6th Battalion, C.E., the historian has on several occasions visited the Section when every assistance was given him in procuring necessary data. Historical information was also prepared and forwarded by letter containing—

(1) Particulars relating to the 2nd Canadian Division Operations 1916, 17 and 18.
(2) Relief and Disposition Charts.
(3) Daily Weather Reports for September 1917.
(4) Copies of Operation Orders, Maps, etc.

*Preparation of Historical Monographs, Narratives, Sketches, Etc., in connection with the Military History of Canada*

An article on the Gas Attack April 22-23, 1915, was written by the Director, Historical Section for publication in the supplementary issue of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

A collection of information on the War, submitted by the Canadian Decalcomania Co., Toronto, was checked, corrected, and added to. This summary covered—

(1) Circumstances surrounding outbreak of the War.
(2) Chronology of the War.
(3) Canada's part in the War.
(4) Summaries of Battles in which Canadians took part.
(5) Brief history of each Infantry Battalion in the Canadian Corps, Cavalry Units, Artillery, Machine Guns, Engineers, Medicals, Forestry, Air Force and other arms of the service.
(6) List of decorations awarded to Canadians.

In reply to a request from Poland, received through the British Legation at Warsaw, a report was prepared on the assistance given by Canada during the War in the organizing and training of Polish recruits for service in the French Army. This covered the formation of the Polish Army Camp at Niagara and the accommodation, training and despatch to France of some 22,395 Polish troops and 295 Probationers (Officer Cadets).

An outline history of the 73rd Battalion, R.H.C., showing organization, movements, operations, casualties, commanding officers and total other ranks passed through the Battalion during the War, was prepared and forwarded to Mr. F. M. Greenan of the Hamilton *Spectator*.

A summarized history of the Peel and Dufferin Regiment, together with Record of Service of the different officers who commanded the Regiment since its formation in 1866 to the present time, was furnished Mr. S. Charters, M.P., for the information of the present Commanding Officer (Lieut.-Colonel R. V. Conover) in the compilation of the historical record of the Regiment.

A skeleton history of the Halton Rifles, giving particulars regarding the organization, designation, localization, officers, etc., from the formation of the Regiment in 1861 to date, was compiled and forwarded to Major J. H. Pedley, Toronto, to be embodied in the records of the Regiment.

In response to a request from Major A. T. Ganong, Saint John, N.B., for particulars regarding the early history of the 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, the following information was prepared and transmitted—

(1) Particulars regarding organization, designation, localization and Officers, 1869-1923.
(2) Extracts from Annual Reports of the Department of Militia and Defence 1868-1890.
(3) Abstracts of Inspection Reports, Annual Drill 1869-1893.
(4) Abstracts of Confidential Inspection Reports 1903-1914.

A summary of the organization, locations, moves, operations, etc., of the 55th Battery, C.F.A., from mobilization (February 1916) to demobilization (June, 1919) was compiled and sent to Officer Commanding, 55th Battery, C.A., to be placed with the historical records of the Battery.

A statement was prepared in connection with the Canadian Artillery in France in which the composition of brigades and batteries, together with number of guns, strengths, casualties, order of battle, etc., was supplied for the information of Mr. H. W. Timmins, Toronto.

In like manner an outline of the participation of the four Canadian Divisions in the battle of Hill 70 (August 15-25, 1917) was prepared for the information of Mr. A. Sweet, M.L.A., Toronto.

A summary of the services of the King's Own Scottish Borderers from date of formation was compiled in connection with the proposed affiliation of the K.O.S.B. with a Canada regiment.

Narratives covering Operations of "Brutinel's Brigade" (composed of motor machine guns, cavalry and cyclists) in the following battles were compiled for instructional purposes:—

Droucourt-Queant Line—September 2-3, 1918;
Canal du Nord—September 27-October 1, 1918;
Cambrai—October 8-9, 1918;
Pursuit to the Selle—October 9-12, 1918;
and narrative dealing with period October 12-28, 1918.

A precis of the organization and activities of No. 6 Co. (Coast Defence), R.C.G.A.—(St. Lucia Detachment, British West Indies), covering period of service in B.W.I., i.e., January, 1915, to June, 1919, was prepared for reference purposes.

*The Compilation of Historical Data Relating to the War, for the Historical Section (Military Branch) Committee of Imperial Defence, London*

The reading and checking of typescript of the British Official History dealing with Battle of Ypres, 1915, has been undertaken. Comments on 1st draft, chapters VII-XIII, have been submitted to the Director, Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defence, together with maps and sketches, and information regarding various points raised by the British Historian, comprising in all over 200 typewritten foolscap pages and 16 maps.

Owing to the extraordinarily complicated character of this battle, and the intermixture of British and Canadian units, the work involved in arriving at a clear understanding of every phase has been extremely heavy and has taken months of unremitting study. Much of the first draft of the British Official History will undoubtedly have to be rewritten in view of the many new facts brought to notice. The task of review and revision is by no means satisfactorily completed as yet.

*Supply of Information to Historical Investigators*

Under this head various inquiries of a miscellaneous character were received and information supplied. A few typical instances are quoted:—

The question of the most suitable inscriptions to be placed on the different Canadian War Memorials in France and Belgium was discussed with the Secretary, Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission, with a view to arriving at a group of words within the limits laid down which would not only record the performance, but also pay lasting tribute to the men who fought. In this connection various suggested inscriptions were prepared for the Memorials at Mount Sorrel, Somme, Vimy, Passchendaele, Amiens, Dury, Bourlon and Mons.

Lists of the principal battles of the Great War in which Canadians participated were prepared and forwarded to the Bridgewater War Memorial Committee. Similarly an appropriate list of battles in which Nova Scotia units participated was furnished in response to a request from the Soldiers' War Memorial Committee, Truro, N.S.

In connection with the unveiling of a memorial erected at Guelph, Ont., in memory of the men of Wellington county who fell in the Great War, the following information was supplied:—

(1) Statement showing contributions made to the C.E.F. by Wellington county, Ontario, during the war.
(2) Summarized histories of the 16th Battery, C.F.A., 2nd Pioneer Battalion, 34th and 153rd Canadian Infantry Battalions.

Information relating to the crossing of the Rhine by the Allied troops, December, 1918, with particulars concerning the Armies of Occupation and their Commanders, was furnished to Mr. W. Horne, Rhode Island, U.S.A. To another request from the United States a statement was supplied giving total mileage of Western Front and strengths and fronts held by the various armies of the Allies at November 11, 1918.

To meet a request from the Ypres League, particulars regarding the geographical and chronological limits of engagements in which Canadian units participated in the Ypres Salient were supplied, with a list giving London *Gazette* citations of Canadian V.C's. who won the honour for deeds performed in the salient, and additional information relating to the activities of Canadians in the salient during the war.

Information regarding corps raised for the operations in the Northwest in 1885, the authority for their formation and particulars as to their military status were supplied to the Department of the Interior.

Facts relating to warrants issued from Ontario against two of Louis Riel's supporters for the murder of Thomas Scott in 1870 were put together for the Under-Secretary of State.

Particulars regarding the number of British and French Divisions on the Western Front, August, 1914, and November, 1918, were prepared and forwarded to Mr. W. White, Kingston, Ont.

On request of the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, a Record of Service of the following Generals was prepared and forwarded to the R.M.C. to be placed on the portraits of these officers in the Sir Arthur Currie Hall, Kingston:—

General Sir Arthur Currie.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. E. Burstall.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonell.
Major-Gen. Sir D. Watson.
Major-Gen. Sir F. O. W. Loomis.
Major-Gen. M. S. Mercer.
Major-Gen. J. E. B. Seely.

Information with respect to 28 British infantry regiments which served in the British West Indies between 1840 and 1850 was furnished Mr. R. M. Harrison, Huntingdon, P.Q.

In reply to a question raised by Mr. R. Fennell, Toronto, in connection with the publication of discriminating statements regarding the exploits and achievements of Canadian airmen in the Great War, all available information with respect to the number of enemy machines brought down by the four premier Canadian airmen and Major Mannock (British Ace) was supplied, together with name, rank and decoration of each.

On receipt of a request from the Canadian High Commissioner, London, for authentic information regarding the death of Baron M. Von Richthofen, in connection with whose death slanderous accounts had been published in German and American newspapers, accusing Canadian soldiers of having foully murdered the German airman, facts were submitted proving the statement to be a pure invention and without the slightest foundation; in fact, Canadian troops were many miles from the front on which the German Ace was brought down on April 21, 1918.

Information regarding the work of a Canadian Engineer Brigade was furnished for the use of a Caadian officer attending the Staff College, Quetta, India. in connection with a lecture to be delivered by him.

A detailed account of the Enemy Air Raid on the southeast coast of England May 25, 1917, giving all particulars concerning towns and districts bombed,

property destroyed, casualties, etc., was prepared for the information of the Board of Pension Commissioners to assist in determining eligibility of claimants for pension. Particulars regarding movements, dispositions, activities, etc., of the 3rd, 6th and 14th Field Ambulances, 13th, 26th, 42nd, 49th Battalions and 1st C.M.R. Battalion during certain periods of the war, together with details concerning the wreck of the ss. *City of Vienna* and authority for the surveillance placed over all Russians in the Canadian Corps after Russia ceased to be an ally, were also supplied for the same purpose. Similar facts regarding the 50th and 135th Battalions were furnished Mr. F. J. Rowan, Soldiers' Adviser, Province of Saskatchewan, for his information in submitting claims to Pension Board for settlement.

In addition to the above, numerous demands were made upon the Section for authentic data concerning Canada's war effort and military experiences, and miscellaneous subjects not directly affecting Canada, as for example, a request from Los Angeles, Cal., for verification of the apparition of "The Angels of Mons"; another from Victoria, B.C., for identification of officers (some 25 in number) shown in a photograph taken in Mons, November 15, 1918, which the owner desired to place in the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

These inquiries were dealt with as received and in many instances involved much research before satisfactory replies could be sent.

*Memorial Chamber, Victory Tower, Houses of Parliament*

With the object of making the Memorial Chamber, Victory Tower, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, a memorial of national sacrifice of a true and abiding nature, representative of all who served the nation in the Great War, a scheme was drawn up by the Historical Section and approved by Mr. John Pearson, Architect, Parliament Buildings, whereby the story would be carved on the walls of the Chamber.

In the proposed scheme the efforts of Canadians in the Great War will be engraved or carved in words, typical symbols, devices and figures harmoniously grouped in the mural decoration, included in which will be the regimental badges of—

(1) The 50 Canadian Infantry Battalions that served in France;
(2) Thirty-six C.E.F. units (other than Infantry) that served in France;
(3) Two hundred and ten other C.E.F. Battalions;
(4) Twenty-two Canadian Arms and Services;
(5) One hundred and fifty-nine Pre-War Canadian Militia units;
(6) One hundred and sixteen Cavalry and Infantry regiments of the British Army that were attached to or served under the command of the 1st Canadian Division (up to September, 1915) and the Canadian Corps during the Great War;
(7) Some 12 French regiments that served in Canada during the French Regime;
(8) One hundred and twenty-six British regiments that have served at some time or other on the continent of North America;
(9) Some 213 organized bodies of troops, local and foreign and Canadian Militia Regiments which were raised and served in North America against the French in the Seven Years' War, etc.; in the War of the American Rebellion and against the Americans in the War of 1812-15.

and in addition—

Thirty-four medals and decorations (British and Foreign), awarded to Canadians;
Thirty-nine Coats of Arms (Countries and Cities);
Seventeen Panels (Inscriptions and Historical data);
Seventeen Pictorial Panels.

A start has been made with the sculpture of the Chamber on models and drawings supplied by the Historical Section and many further models and drawings are ready. A very great deal of work will still be involved in searching for and preparing the further material required.

The form of decoration in this Memorial Chamber, is intended to be of a far reaching character, designed primarily as a National Memorial to those many officers and men of the C.E.F. who gave their lives in the Great War, but designed also, in its subsidiary aspects to symbolise the sacrifices on behalf of Canada of the military forces of the Empire and the unity of the two great races that now make up the Canadian nation.

## (b) The Royal Canadian Air Force

The direction and control of aeronautics in Canada, both civil and military, come under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence. The powers and duties involved are exercised, under the direction of the Minister, by the Chief of Staff, through the Director of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Royal Canadian Air Force has the following composition:—

(*a*) The Active Air Force.

(*b*) The Reserve Air Force.

### *(a) The Active Air Force*

The establishment of the Permanent Active Air Force of Canada consists of 95 officers and 375 airmen permanently embodied or employed for continuous service, and available for general service, including training and operations for civil government departments. The actual strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force on March 31, 1926, was 75 officers and 343 airmen.

The Non-Permanent Active Air Force is comprised of such units or detachments and other formations as are from time to time named by the Governor in Council. At present there are authorized 67 officers and 130 airmen.

### *(b) The Reserve Air Force*

The constitution and regulations for the Reserve Air Force have been completed, and are now awaiting the approval by the Governor in Council before being put into effect. The Reserve Air Force will consist of qualified officers and airmen who will be liable to be called out for such training as may be prescribed.

The period of service in time of peace for the Royal Canadian Air Force is as under:—

(*a*) For the Active Air Force—Three years.

(*b*) For the Reserve Air Force—Such a period as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

No Non-Permanent Active Air Force units have as yet been formed, due to financial limitations.

King's Regulations and Orders for the Royal Canadian Air Force, 1924, as approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, on January 15, 1924, with such amendments as have been since that time approved, are in operation for the direction of the Royal Canadion Air Force, and other subsidiary regulations (with exception of dress) as approved and put into operation on April 1, 1924, are, with minor amendments, still in effect. Dress Regulations have been entirely redrafted and approved, and are now in the hands of the printers.

A report, covering Civil Aviation and Operations of the Royal Canadian Air Force for civil government departments during the year 1925, has already

been published (copies of this report may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Department of National Defence, Ottawa). In this report (Civil Aviation, 1925) full details as to civil aviation in the country are dealt with, including operations of commercial aviation firms and the activities of the R.C.A.F., undertaken in conjunction with other departments of the Government for the better protection of forests from fire, aerial surveying, exploratory work; transportation in remote parts of the country; fishery protection, customs patrols, etc. These phases of the work will, therefore, not be dealt with in this report, which is confined entirely to Air Force duties.

*R.C.A.F. Organization*

The R.C.A.F. is a directorate of the Chief of Staff Branch in the Department of National Defence. It is divided into three sections, as follows:—

Director, R.C.A.F.
(1) Assistant Director, Air Staff and Personnel.
(2) Assistant Director, Supply and Research.
(3) Assistant Director and Secretary.

(1) The Branch of the Assistant Director, Air Staff and Personnel, is divided into five sections:—

(*a*) Personnel,
(*b*) Training,
(*c*) Civil Operations,
(*d*) Intelligence Duties,
(*e*) Administration,

each under its own Staff Officer.

(*a*) The Staff Officer, Personnel, deals with appointments, promotions, transfers, courts of inquiry, pay, and other similar matters.

(*b*) The Staff Officer, Training, is responsible for the training of the R.C.A.F., including Provisional Pilot Officers' Training; combined operations with the Military and Naval Forces; courses of instruction, and all other matters connected with Air Force training and operations.

(*c*) The Staff Officer, Civil Operations, deals entirely with the operations undertaken in conjunction with civil branches of the Government service, and includes such work as forestry and fishery patrols; aerial survey; photography; transportation; preventive patrols, etc.

(*d*) The Staff Officer, Intelligence, is responsible for the collection, recording, and dissemination of all Air Force Intelligence. He works in collaboration with the Military and Naval Intelligence Staffs and is, at all times, in the closest touch with their work, so that the other Services may be fully informed on Air Force Intelligence matters, and that duplication of effort in the collection of defence information may be avoided.

(*e*) The Staff Officer, Administration, is responsible for the revision and promulgation of all Air Force Regulations.

2. The Branch of the Assistant Director of Supply and Research is divided into two sections:—

(*a*) Technical and Research.
(*b*) Equipment and Supply.

(*a*) The Technical and Research section deals with technical development of aeronautics; the design and construction of aircraft, engines, and accessories; air maintenance; questions of airworthiness of service, aircraft, and any other aeronautical engineering questions arising.

(*b*) The Equipment and Supply branch deals with all matters pertaining to the supply of equipment; storekeeping duties; storage depots; the disposal of surplus equipment; and other duties of a like nature. It is responsible for all indents made on the Contracts Branch; for the purchase of supplies, so that adequate stocks of all classes of material may be maintained at all times for the proper execution of the various duties of the Air Force.

(3) The Secretary's Branch is responsible for the control of Civil Aviation, including the licensing of Pilots and Air Engineers; the registration, inspection for airworthiness, and marking of Commercial aircraft, inspection and licensing of Air Harbours, and the control of Commercial aviation operations generally. This Branch is also responsible for the preparation of the Air Force estimates and a report on the work of the Air Force, the control of civil staff and other civilian duties. The control of Civil Aviation is carried out by the Controller of Civil Aviation, an officer of the Permanent Air Force, appointed to this Branch for these duties.

### R.C.A.F. UNITS

#### *No. 1 Squadron (Operations), Vancouver, B.C.*

Established in the summer of 1920 at Jericho Beach, on English Bay, just outside the city of Vancouver, this unit has been in continuous operation. Operations were carried out at this unit under the Air Board and Canadian Air Force up to April 1, 1924, when the unit came under its present designation in the R.C.A.F., and since that time has been functioning as an Air Force unit. During 1925 a sub-base at Prince Rupert, B.C., was operated, from which fishery preventive patrols only were carried out.

The unit is well equipped in regard to hangars, shops and slipways. Barrack accommodation and housing of the personnel are required. The provision of more modern aircraft, giving greater efficiency in both service and civil operations, is an urgent necessity.

The duties allotted to No. 1 Squadron are as follows:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties—
- (1) Seaplane training for officers (*ab initio*).
- (2) Winter training—Officers and airmen.
- (3) Combined operations and training with Naval and Military Forces.

(*b*) Forest fire protection work for the Federal and Provincial Governments.

(*c*) Aerial photography.

(*d*) Fishery protection.

(*e*) Customs preventive patrols.

(*f*) Immigration and police transportation flights.

(*g*) Blister Rust control and Spruce Bud-worm investigation.

During 1925, *ab initio* seaplane training was carried out, at which 13 officers attended, all of whom qualified as seaplane pilots.

Winter training for all officers and airmen was carried out during the winter of 1925, training which was instituted with the object of a thorough grounding for officers and airmen in subjects pertaining to Air Force Law and Discipline; Air Pilotage; Airmanship; Aeronautical Engineering; Interior Economy; Physical Training, and Drill, etc. This training had most satisfactory results.

During the year a Parachute Riggers' Course was also held, which was attended by three officers and one airman, all of whom qualified as parachute riggers.

*No. 2 Squadron (Operations) High River, Alta.*

The High River unit, which has been situated at High River since the spring of 1921, has, since April 1, 1924, been operating under the Royal Canadian Air Force. Prior to April 1, 1924, the unit was operated by the Air Board and the Canadian Air Force, and, since its establishment in the fall of 1920, has been located at Morley and High River. During the years it has been in operation, hangars, shops, wireless stations and store houses have been provided and in these respects the station is well equipped. Barrack accommodation for the housing of the officers and men is still required, and modern aircraft specially designed for the dangerous conditions met with in the foothill region are an urgent necessity. During 1925, detached photographic operations were carried out from different bases in Alberta and Saskatchewan under the supervision of the Officer Commanding the High River unit.

The operations carried out at the High River unit during 1925 were as follows:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties—
- (1) Winter training for officers and airmen.
- (2) Parachute riggers' training.
- (3) Combined operations and training with Military Forces.

(*b*) Forest fire protection.

(*c*) Aerial surveys.

(*d*) Aerial photography.

During the fiscal year 1925-26 a very comprehensive scheme of winter training, for officers and airmen, was carried out at the High River unit. The syllabus of this course covered training on subjects such as Air Force Law and Discipline; Air Pilotage; Airmanship, Aeronautical Engineering; Interior Economy; Physical Training; Drill, etc.

A Parachute Riggers' Course was also provided during this period, at which two officers and five other ranks attended for instruction, all qualifying, with the exception of one airman who did not complete the course on account of medical unfitness.

*No. 1 Wing, Winnipeg, Manitoba*

Headquarters for No. 1 Wing, Winnipeg, is now located at 797 Notre Dame street, having moved from Fort Osborne Barracks, where they have been located since 1922. Previous to that the Headquarters was situated at Victoria Beach, on Lake Winnipeg, during the summer season, and in rented premises in Winnipeg during the winter, where the overhaul of aircraft and equipment, used in forestry patrol and aerial survey work, was carried out. On the re-organization of the Unit on an Air Force basis, it was deemed essential to provide a better base for its headquarters. Fortunately, accommodation for the personnel was available at Fort Osborne Barracks, and, in 1922, the adjacent tract of land, suitable for aerodrome purposes, was purchased. In 1925 a further parcel of land has been added to the purchase of 1922.

Up to the present, funds have not permitted, however, of the erection of hangars and workshops on the aerodrome site.

During 1925 sub-bases at Victoria Beach, Norway House, and Cormorant Lake were operated. The sub-bases were closed in the fall of 1925, and the personnel and equipment withdrawn to Winnipeg where they are employed on the overhaul of the aircraft, engines, and other equipment, Air Force training, and courses of instruction.

The operations carried out at No. 1 Wing are as follows:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties—
  (1) Winter training, officers and airmen.
  (2) Combined operations and training with the Military Forces.

(*b*) Forest fire protection.

(*c*) Aerial surveys.

(*d*) Aerial photography.

(*e*) Transportation for the Department of Indian Affairs, Mines, Mounted Police, and other services.

The present Avro Viper fire detection patrol aircraft should be replaced by more efficient types and a larger weight carrying flying boat should be provided for fire suppression duties. The sub-stations at Lac du Bonnet and Cormorant Lake still require more ground equipment and ground facilities for the housing of the personnel and the carrying on of the summer operations.

Winter Training courses for officers and airmen covered such subjects as already outlined in the Vancouver and High River training of a similar nature.

*No. 1 Flying Training Station, Camp Borden, Ont.*

The Air Station at Camp Borden, at present in use, is that which was built during the War by the Imperial Munitions Board as a Training Station for the R.A.F. Units recruited in Canada. The Station, though admirably suitable for flying operations on a large scale, is too large for the present establishment of the R.C.A.F. Maintenance charges in general are altogether disproportionate to the present strength of the R.C.A.F. The Camp is, as well, isolated and difficult of access. For these reasons it is hoped that accommodation, on a more suitable scale, involving smaller maintenance charges, may be made available at an early date for the training of the R.C.A.F.

With this in view, an excellent site has been surveyed at Deseronto for a joint seaplane and aeroplane base, and it is hoped that funds may be made available for the construction of the necessary buildings in the near future.

The activities at Camp Borden are confined to R.C.A.F. training and combined operations and training with the Military Forces. A limited number of refresher courses have also been given to commercial pilots.

During 1925 the following courses were carried out at Camp Borden:—

(*a*) An Armament and Gunnery course, extending over a period of six weeks, and attended by nine officers of the Permanent Active Air Force, all of whom qualified.

(*b*) A Refresher Flying course for four officers of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Air Force, all of whom qualified.

(*c*) Training for Provisional Pilot Officers. Twenty-nine Provisional Pilot Officers underwent their first term of *ab initio* flying training, 20 of whom successfully passed their examinations at the completion of the term.

Sixteen Provisional Pilot Officers underwent their second term of *ab initio* flying training, 14 of them successfully completing the second term.

Three Third term Provisional Pilot Officers, along with 6 permanent officers granted commissions on their graduating from the R.M.C. and 1 Non-Permanent officer, underwent an *ab initio* flying training course. 7 of whom successfully completed the course and qualified as pilots. Two officers on this course were unsuccessful in their flying qualifications, were transferred to the non-flying list and are now employed in the

Stores Branch of the service. The third officer not completing the course was unfortunately killed in a flying accident near the completion of the course.

(*d*) Three Commercial Pilots received flying training at Camp Borden.

A program of winter training for officers and airmen similar to that carried out at other units of the Air Force, was also undertaken by the permanent officers and airmen of the Camp Borden Unit.

*No. 3 Squadron (Operations) Shirley's Bay, Ottawa*

During the early part of 1925 this unit was moved from its old base at Rockcliffe, some three miles below Ottawa and on the Ottawa river, to Shirley's bay on Lake Deschenes, some nine miles west of Ottawa. The old location did not lend itself as suitable for the building of adequate slipways and other accommodation necessary at such a base. At the close of the operating season, aircraft and engines, and other equipment, were withdrawn to No. 1 Depot, Ottawa, for overhaul, part of the personnel being posted to the Depot to assist in this work, the remainder carrying on with routine Stores work in a temporary squadron office and stores in the LaBelle building, Ottawa. Here also, barrack buildings for the housing of the personnel employed are urgently required.

The duties carried out at this unit are as follows:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties.

(*b*) Combined training and operations with military units.

(*c*) Experimental flights for development purposes.

(*d*) Aerial surveys.

(*e*) Aerial photography.

(*f*) Transportation.

*No. 4 Squadron (Operations) Dartmouth, N.S.*

The base of this unit is situated on the eastern side of the outer harbour at Halifax, three miles below the town of Dartmouth. Built in the summer of 1918, it was used as headquarters of the Naval Air Force engaged in the anti-submarine patrol of the Atlantic coast as a protection for incoming and outgoing convoys of stores and troops. It was transferred from the Department of Naval Services to the Air Board in 1920, and has since been used as the operating base for aircraft required for R.C.A.F. duties in the Maritime Provinces. It is admirably situated for the training of the R.C.A.F. in combined operations with the Naval and Coast Defence forces Station at Halifax.

In the fall of 1924 this station was closed for the winter months, the personnel being distributed amongst other Air Force units for duty, the equipment being withdrawn to No. 1 Depot, Ottawa, for overhaul, leaving only a caretaker on the Station in charge of the unit.

The Station opened for operations in the spring of 1925 and carried out the following operations during the summer, after which it was again closed for the winter months:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties.

(*b*) Combined training and operations with Military and Coastal Defence forces.

(*c*) Aerial surveys.

(*d*) Aerial photography.

*No. 1 Depot, Ottawa*

No. 1 Depot, inaugurated as the Central Repair Depot of the R.C.A.F. is situated on Victoria island, Ottawa. This Unit moved into the new work-

shops during the winter of 1925 when such buildings were so far completed as to permit occupation, leaving in the building previously occupied by it, the Central Stores Depot, which comes under the Command of the Officer Commanding the Depot. By having the main workshops and stores of the Air Force so located, brings these two very important units under close supervision of the Technical and Equipment Staff at Headquarters.

The duties carried out at this unit are:—

(*a*) R.C.A.F. duties.

(*b*) Repair of all aeronautical equipment which cannot be undertaken at other Air Force units.

(*c*) A.I.D. inspection duties.

(*d*) Issue of stores and Equipment to all other Air Force units.

*R.C.A.F. Training*

R.C.A.F. Training may be divided into two categories:—training for officers and for airmen.

The training for officers and airmen at R.C.A.F. units during the year has been dealt with under the respective units.

Arrangements have been made with the authorities of other services for the attachment for duty of R.C.A.F. officers to courses of instruction at the Royal Military College, and elsewhere throughout the country. Special courses of instruction in various subjects were carried out at other various units.

Officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force attended the following courses with the Royal Air Force in England:—

(*a*) R.A.F. Staff College, Andover—Attended by two R.C.A.F. officers, both of whom qualified on the completion of the year's course.

(*b*) Flying Instructors' Course, Central Flying School, Upavon—attended by one R.C.A.F. officer, who completed the course with outstanding qualifications.

(*c*) Navigation Course at the R.A.F. School of Air Pilotage, Calshot—Attended by one officer who completed the three months' course with a very high standard.

(*d*) Army Co-operation Course at the R.A.F. Army Co-operation School, Old Sarum,—Attended by one officer who qualified on the completion of the three months' instruction.

In parachute training, one officer and one airman have attended a course of instruction, as Parachute Riggers, at the United States Air Service Technical School, Rantoul, Ill. Since the return of this officer and airman to Canada, 7 officers and 9 airmen have qualified as Parachute Riggers at various R.C.A.F. units, under their instruction. Since the introduction of parachutes in the R.C.A.F. some 35 premeditated jumps have been carried out, all successfully.

PROVISIONAL PILOT OFFICERS' TRAINING

The idea underlying the present scheme of the R.C.A.F. Provisional Pilot Officers' training is to obtain, with the minimum expense, a class of young officer having, in addition to his knowledge of flying, a thorough all-round education with special qualifications on the technical side. With this in view, arrangements have been made with the Canadian Universities to accept for Air Force training, a number of students in their first year from the Applied Science and Engineering faculties, and train them at Camp Borden during the summer vacations each year of their university course. A gratifying response is being received and sufficient numbers of volunteers are forthcoming already to ensure

the success of the scheme. A number of Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College are accepted each year in the same way. The scheme of training is as follows:—

The course of training consists of three terms, each of three and a half to four months' duration (approximately May 15th to September 1st) in three consecutive years. To be eligible for selection, a candidate must be attending a Canadian University or the Royal Military College of Canada. If the former it is required that the candidate:—

(*a*) Be a member of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and have performed the requisite qualifying service, and passed the practical examination for certificate "A" C.O.T.C.

(*b*) Be following a course of study as an undergraduate, leading to a degree in applied science.

(*c*) Be physically fit for Air Force service as a Pilot.

(*d*) Be unmarried.

(*e*) Be under 21 years of age upon the commencement of the course.

(*f*) Be recommended by the Military Committee of the University as likely to become an efficient Air Force Officer.

(*g*) Give an understanding to complete the whole course.

Before attending the Second term, the candidate is required to be in possession of a certificate "A" C.O.T.C. Candidates who are Gentlemen Cadets attending the Royal Military College are required to:

(*a*) Be first year students who are recommended by the Commandant as likely to become efficient Air Force officers, or, if second year students of the R.M.C. undertake to continue Air Force training after graduating from the Royal Military College, and who are recommended by the Commandant as likely to become efficient Air Force officers.

(*b*) Be physically fit for Air Force service as a Pilot.

(*c*) Be over 17 years of age on January 1 of the year of the commencement of the course.

(*d*) Give an understanding to complete the whole course.

District Officers Commanding the several Military Districts throughout Canada are responsible for the distribution of information covering Provisional Air Force commissions to Universities within their respective districts, and the forwarding of applications to the Department of National Defence.

Status.—While in attendance at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, candidates are granted temporary commissions as Provisional Pilot Officers, and receive Pay and Allowances in accordance with Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force. The rates are as follows:—

Pay.—During the first term, $3 per day; during the second term, $3.50 per day; during the third term, $4 per day.

Allowances.—While travelling to and from the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, candidates receive free transportation and a travelling allowance of $5 per day.

Messing.—Candidates are required to live in the officers' mess, while at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station. The mess draws a free ration on behalf of each candidate, but, in addition, the candidate is required to pay a mess bill of approximately 75 cents per diem, to cover the additional cost of messing.

Quarters, Uniform, and Medical Attendance.—While under training, candidates are provided with uniform, camp equipment and quarters, medical and hospital services being provided as necessary without charge.

Qualifications.—On completion of the course, candidates will be eligible for:—

(*a*) Appointment as Pilot Officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force for permanent duty (the number of vacancies for such appointments will, in all probability, be very limited).

(*b*) Apointment as Pilot Officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force for active duty twenty-eight days in every two years, and in emergency.

(*c*) Transfer to the reserve of officers, in which case they will not be liable for further service, except in time of emergency.

### TRAINING FOR AIRMEN

Funds have not been available for the establishment of any regular training establishment for boys up to the present. Airmen have therefore been entered direct from civil life and their training has proceeded at the unit to which they are attached for duty. Special courses for recruits have been held at Camp Borden and elsewhere, so as to give as thorough a preliminary training as the circumstances permit. As far as possible, trained mechanics are enlisted to fill the technical ranks. Training for airmen, however, cannot be considered complete until some suitable establishment can be provided whereby young mechanics may be thoroughly trained in Air Force duties, preparatory to joining a unit for actual service.

### COMBINED OPERATIONS WITH NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES

Every opportunity has been taken to co-operate with the Naval and Military forces in courses of instruction and joint training exercises. The importance of such combined operations cannot be too strongly emphasized. Under modern conditions, air co-operation is essential to the success of operations by the land and sea forces. In the same way, independent air operations without the support of the sister services, can seldom push home a definite result. Familiarity with the work and organization of the navy and army is therefore essential to the Air Force and vice versa. The peace time training of the defence forces in Canada does not at present permit of long or extended operations, but no opportunity has been missed for co-operating with the army and navy during the year. Combined training operations and courses of instruction have been carried out in 1925, as follows:—

| Where held | Purpose | Commenced | Completed | Number of hours flying | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Hrs. | Min. |
| Vancouver, B.C. | Artillery co-operation | 18–10–25 | 31–10–25 | 23 | 22 |
| Sarcee Camp, Alta. | Reconnaissance artillery co-operation | 11– 8–25 | 19– 8–25 | 29 | 15 |
| Lennoxville, Que. | Militia Staff Course | 6– 7–25 | 8– 7–25 | 17 | 15 |
| Dartmouth, N.S. | Artillery co-operation | 6–10–25 | 9–10–25 | 13 | 20 |
| Petawawa, Ont. | Artillery co-operation | 2– 9–25 | 4– 9–25 | 10 | 10 |

During these Courses of Instruction every opportunity was taken to provide for observation from the air by officers of other services, so that they might gain experience in flying and familiarity with the methods of observation, spotting, etc., from the air. In the same way the R.C.A.F. personnel were given every opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the work of the other services.

Wireless communication between aircraft in flight and the ground was a feature of these courses, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals participating in the work and supervising the intercommunication work. Much valuable experience and training were gained and it is hoped that conditions may permit of the wide extension of such combined exercises in future years, for the mutual benefit of all services taking part.

In addition to these regular courses, every opportunity has been taken of permitting the officers of other services to participate in flights for communication or transportation purposes, so that they may become familiar with flying conditions and accustom themselves to aerial observations.

The following statement shows the flying operations carried out by the R.C.A.F. during the year under review and the number of hours flown under the respective service and operational headings:—

*Summary of Flying, 1925-26*

| — | Number of hours flown | |
|---|---|---|
| | Hours | Minutes |
| Forest Fire Protection | 1,347 | 50 |
| Aerial photography | 673 | 10 |
| Fishery protection | 296 | 26 |
| Preventive Service | 33 | 45 |
| Transportation | 88 | 10 |
| Service Flying | 2,593 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 79 | 15 |
| Grand Total | 5,111 | 47 |

## REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL

### (1) Permanent Active Militia

In the last annual report reference was made to the reduction of the Permanent Force vote by $490,000. The vote for the fiscal year 1926-27 remained the same as for the previous fiscal years, therefore, the establishments will remain the same, with slight changes indicated in paragraph 3, as set forth under Establishments and Strength.

Owing to the very reduced establishments, the Permanent Force is unable to supply an adequate number of Instructors for the Non-Permanent Active Militia. It is also impossible for the Permanent Force to carry out combined or even unit training in an efficient manner.

*Recruiting*

On April 1, 1925, the strength in warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men was 3,004.

During the year there were 615 enlistments and 531 discharges, the excess of enlistments over discharges being due to vacancies which already existed.

On March 31, 1926, the strength in warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men was 3,088.

*Establishments and Strength*

The peace establishments authorized for 1924-25 were made applicable for 1925-26, with the following changes:—

*R.C.E.*—

An increase of 4 Quartermasters and a decrease of 2 Lieutenants and 7 Sappers.

*R.C.C.S.*—

In order to meet the increase in signal work undertaken by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, particularly in regard to wireless services for the Royal Canadian Air Force and Northwest Territories Radio Services, a new establishment providing for 29 officers and 169 other ranks has been authorized. This includes 4 officers and 37 other ranks chargeable to R.C.A.F. funds, and 6 officers and 24 other ranks chargeable to the vote for wireless services, Northwest Territories and Yukon.

The following table shows the Peace Establishment, Limited Establishment, and the actual strength of units of the Permanent Active Militia:—

PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

| Unit | Authorized Establishment | | | Limited Establishment | | | Actual Strength | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers | Other Ranks | Total | Officers | Other Ranks | Total | Officers | Other Ranks | Total |
| Officers permanently employed not borne on Regimental Establishment (Staff and Cadet Officers) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | 29 |
| Officers seconded and specially employed outside Regimental Establishments—*Not* paid from Permanent Force Vote | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | ..... | 53 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 | ..... | 82 |

PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA—*Concluded*

| Unit | Authorized Establishment | | | Limited Establishment | | | Actual Strength | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers | Other Ranks | Total | Officers | Other Ranks | Total | Officers | Other Ranks | Total |
| R.C.D. | 28 | 498 | 526 | 16 | 225 | 241 | 16 | 221 | 237 |
| L.S.H. (R.C.) | 28 | 498 | 526 | 16 | 171 | 187 | 15 | 169 | 184 |
| R.C.A. | 65 | 1,004 | 1,069 | 55 | 640 | 695 | 54 | 630 | 684 |
| R.C.E. | 50 | 353 | 403 | 31 | 223 | 254 | 31 | 213 | 244 |
| R.C.C.S. | 29 | 169 | 198 | 25 | 119 | 144 | 21 | 129 | (a) 150 |
| R.C.R. | 36 | 924 | 960 | 28 | 384 | 412 | 26 | 379 | 405 |
| P.P.C.L.I. | 29 | 690 | 719 | 28 | 212 | 240 | 27 | 204 | 231 |
| Royal 22nd Regt. | 15 | 422 | 437 | 15 | 149 | 164 | 14 | 147 | 161 |
| R.C.A.S.C. | 33 | 412 | 445 | 26 | 240 | 266 | 25 | 228 | 253 |
| R.C.A.M.C. | 37 | 103 | 140 | 28 | 90 | 118 | 28 | 89 | 117 |
| R.C.O.C. | 36 | 690 | 726 | 36 | 419 | 455 | 34 | 416 | 450 |
| R.C.A.V.C. | 7 | 23 | 30 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| R.C.A.P.C. | 25 | 100 | 125 | 18 | 71 | 89 | 19 | 71 | 90 |
| C.M.S.C. | 32 | 199 | 231 | 8 | 185 | 193 | 8 | 183 | 191 |
| C.S.A.S. | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 454 | 6,087 | 6,541 | 340 | 3,137 | 3,477 | 328 | 3,088 | 3,416 |

(*a*) Includes 10 officers and 60 Other Ranks employed at Wireless Stations maintained in connection with Royal Canadian Air Force and Dept. of the Interior (N.W.T. Branch).

*Organization*

*R.C.A.S.C. School of Instruction—*

The organization of a R.C.A.S.C. School of Instruction at each of the following centres has been authorized: Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, and Victoria.

Instructional staffs for these schools are detailed from the Permanent Force as required.

*Instructional Cadre—*

The Instructional Cadre, Permanent Force, which is maintained primarily to provide instructors for the Non-Permanent Active Militia, has been reorganized.

Under this reorganization the Instructional Cadre has an establishment providing for a total personnel of 250 warrant officers and non-commissioned officers being posted thereto, of which not more than 100 may be warrant officers, Class I.

Personnel are selected from Permanent Force units of the various arms and branches of the service. As the Instructional Cadre is not constituted as a unit, the personnel posted thereto are administered by their respective Permanent Force units, on the strength of which they continue to be carried, but supernumery to establishment.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, the total personnel posted to the Instructional Cadre was restricted to 178.

## (2) Non-Permanent Active Militia

*Organization*

The following changes in organization have been authorized:—

Artillery—

59th Field Battery, C.A., at Portage La Prairie, Man., authorized to organize.

The rank of "Driver" in the artillery has been abolished. All enlistments in the artillery are now made in the rank of "Gunner".

C.O.T.C.—

University of Toronto Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps, reduced by two companies, now consists of a Battalion Headquarters and four companies.

Universite de Montreal Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps, authorized to consist of one company.

Infantry—

The Regiment of the York Rangers, which consisted of a Regimental Headquarters, 2 Active Battalions and 2 Reserve Battalions, has now been reorganized as a York County Regiment of 1 Active Battalion and 1 Reserve Battalion.

In effecting the above reorganization, the 2nd (Active) Battalion of the York Rangers and the West Toronto Regiment have been amalgamated as "The Queen's Rangers", consisting of 1 Active Battalion and 1 Reserve Battalion.

Medical—

A Reserve General List, Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been authorized with an establishment for 75 Majors, 184 Captains and Lieutenants.

*Peace Establishments*

New Peace Establishments for the Non-Permanent Active Militia, based on those followed in the British Army with modifications to meet local requirements in Canada, have been approved and promulgated.

*Nomenclature*

Cavalry—

The King's (Nova Scotia) Mounted Rifles redesignated "King's Canadian Hussars".

Artillery—

New nomenclature for the different natures of artillery has been adopted, in conformity with that followed in the British Army. The following examples are given:—

*Field Artillery*

| Old Nomenclature— | New Nomenclature— |
|---|---|
| 1st Brigade, C.F.A.— | 1st Field Brigade, C.A.— |
| 1st Battery, C.F.A. | 1st Field Battery, C.A. |
| 2nd (Ottawa) Battery, C.F.A. | 2nd (Ottawa) Field Battery, C.A. (How.) |
| 25th Battery, C.F.A. | 25th Field Battery, C.A. |
| 51st Battery, C.F.A. | 51st Field Battery, C.A. |

*Medium Artillery*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st (P.E.I.) Heavy Brigade, C.A.— | 1st (P.E.I.) Medium Brigade, C.A.— |
| 2nd Siege Battery, C.A. | 2nd Medium Battery, C.A. (How.) |
| 8th Siege Battery, C.A. | 8th Medium Battery, C.A. (How.) |
| 14th Siege Battery, C.A. | 14th Medium Battery, C.A. (How.) |

*Heavy Artillery*

| | |
|---|---|
| 9th Siege Battery, C.A. | 9th Heavy Battery, C.A. (How.) |
| 12th Siege Battery, C.A. | 12th Heavy Battery, C.A. (How.) |

*Coast Artillery*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st (Halifax) Regiment, C.G.A.— | 1st (Halifax) Coast Brigade, C.A.— |
| No. 1 Company. | 51st Heavy Battery, C.A. |
| No. 2 Company. | 52nd Heavy Battery, C.A. |
| No. 3 Company. | 53rd Heavy Battery, C.A. |
| No. 4 Company. | 54th Heavy Battery, C.A. |

*Anti-Aircraft Artillery*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st (Halifax) Regiment, C.G.A. anti-aircraft section. | 1st Anti-Aircraft Section, C.A. |

C.O.T.C.—

New Brunswick University Contingent, C.O.T.C. redesignated "University of New Brunswick Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps".

*Localization*

The localization of units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia has beer changed from time to time to suit the conditions and population of the country

*Alliances*

During the past year, His Majesty the King has granted authority for several units to be allied with regiments of the British Army, as follows:—

Permanent Force—

The Royal Canadian Dragoons to 1st The Royal Dragoons.
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) to 17th/21st Lancers.
Royal Canadian Engineers to the Corps of Royal Engineers.
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals to the Royal Corps of Signals.
The Royal Canadian Regiment to the Gloucestershire Regiment.
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry to Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

Non-Permanent Active Militia—

5th British Columbia Light Horse to 4th Queen's Own Hussars.
17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars to 13th/18th Hussars.
The Fort Garry Horse to 4th/7th Dragoon Guards.
The Carleton Light Infantry to the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.
The Kent Regiment to the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.
The Saskatoon Light Infantry to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

*Discipline*

The discipline of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia during the past year has been satisfactory.

*Application of the Army Act*

Provision has been made whereby in the application of the Army Act to the Canadian Militia, all the powers, duties and functions vested in, or exercisable by, the Army Council, by or under the Army Act, shall be vested in, exercised and performed by the Minister of National Defence.

*Dental Treatment*

Dental treatment to the extent of that necessary to relieve pain, and for extractions and temporary fillings, has been authorized for members of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, when away from their local headquarters either on duty, performing training, or attending a Course of Instruction.

The scale of fees is governed by that laid down for dental treatment for the Permanent Active Militia.

## (3) Personal Services

During the year under review the officer personnel provided for in the various establishments of units of the Active Militia has been kept well up to strength and generally keen interest has been taken by Commanding Officers in obtaining the services of young gentlemen with the proper standard of edu-

cational qualifications for appointment to commissions, who are likely to become desirable officers following their qualifications at the courses of military training provided at Schools of Instruction.

Many vacancies on the Active Cadres have also been filled from trained officers carried on the reserves since the war, but as time goes on the numbers of such available personnel must become lessened owing to the regulations governing the age limit of officers, and continued efforts must therefore be made to maintain a supply of younger officers from units of the Canadian Officers Training Corps established at universities and colleges throughout the Dominion. A considerable number of gentlemen are appointed to commissions annually from this source.

Many of the unit reserves to which officers within the age limit for their rank may be transferred from Active Cadres have been organized during the year and all District Officers Commanding have been instructed to have these establishments completed. The remaining surplus officers heretofore carried on "not posted" lists of units are to be transferred to the General Reserve of Officers or if beyond the age limit for their rank will be placed on the Retired List.

Fifty-two appointments to command authorized Reserve Formations were made during the year.

The following is a statement showing the number of officers, "including provisional appointments," appointed to the Non-Permanent Active Militia during the twelve months ending March 31, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cavalry | 81 |
| Artillery | 105 |
| Engineers | 15 |
| Canadian Corps of Signals | 41 |
| Corps of Guides | 6 |
| Canadian Officers Training Corps | 28 |
| Infantry | 446 |
| Canadian Machine Gun Corps | 56 |
| Canadian Army Service Corps | 13 |
| Canadian Army Medical Corps | 33 |
| Nursing Sisters, C.A.M.C. | .. |
| Canadian Army Dental Corps | .. |
| Canadian Army Veterinary Corps | 2 |
| Canadian Ordnance Corps (N.P.) | .. |
| Canadian Postal Corps | 1 |
| Cadet Services of Canada (Non-Permanent) | 55 |
| Canadian Chaplain Service | 7 |
| Reserve of Officers | 12 |
| Canadian Militia | 61 |
| Canadian Militia (temporary appointments) | 40 |
| Total | 1,002 |

### *Document Commissions*

The number of document commissions in the Active Militia issued during the period under review was 787.

### *Warrants*

Thirty-two document warrants were issued to specially qualified non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia during the year.

### *Resignations and Retirements, Permanent Force*

The resignations and retirements of officers of the Permanent Force for the year totalled nine.

*Militia List*

Before the War the Militia List was issued regularly each quarter. Owing to the necessity for strict economy, however, this publication has been divided into two volumes, Part 1 and Part 2, which have been issued at different intervals.

Part 1 contains details of the composition and location of active units and of the officer personnel appointed; Part 2 contains the names and other particulars of officers carried on the reserve of officers, and also information relating to the war service of all officers on the Active Lists.

For reasons of economy, there was no issue of Part 1 between January, 1925, and April, 1926. The long interval between issues of this part caused considerable inconvenience to responsible officers throughout the Dominion.

Part 2 was issued in September, 1925. This part should be issued at least once a year.

## (4) Medical

*Permanent Corps—Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps*

The work of this Directorate was much the same during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, as during the previous year. Any additional work thrown upon the Medical Services has been caused by—

(1st) The Navy;
(2nd) The R.C.A.F.; and
(3rd) Increased clerical work in connection with discharges from the P.F.

The Medical Services for the Royal Canadian Navy have been carried on by the R.C.A.M.C. and some part-time C.A.M.C. officers attached for duty in connection with the navy at different points throughout the country.

The hospital situation in the different districts is much the same as that in the report of last year.

Dieted Hospitals are in operation in all districts excepting Military Districts 2, 7, 12 and 13.

Inspections of the R.C.A.M.C. Detachments and Military Hospitals in Eastern Canada were carried out during the year.

Upon special authority Non-Permanent Militia Medical Officers were employed at Victoria Beach, Man., and Jericho Beach, B.C., for medical attendance on the Royal Canadian Air Force personnel stationed at these points. Special medical arrangements were also made for isolated detachments of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals on duty in Western Canada and the Yukon.

During the year there has been some increase in the number of appointments to the Non-Permanent Active Militia Medical Units.

During the year seven field ambulances trained at local headquarters, and three field ambulances trained in the field, with reduced establishments, the result obtained being satisfactory.

Issues of surplus medical stores to Government departments, without repayment, to the amount of $9,610.35, were made.

The mobilization equipment has been thoroughly checked during the past year and the necessary repair work to keep it in good condition has been done.

As in the past, the qualified dispenser has manufactured many preparations at a much lower cost than they could be purchased in the open market.

*Health of the Troops*

The health of the Permanent Force has been good throughout the year; no serious outbreaks of infectious disease having occurred.

The total number of patients treated in hospital during the period April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926, was 2,780. This total is made up as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Permanent Force | 1,867 |
| Non-Permanent Active Militia | 142 |
| Royal Military College | 260 |
| Royal Canadian Air Force | 198 |
| Royal Canadian Navy | 297 |
| Royal Navy | 11 |
| Civilians | 5 |
| | 2,780 |

An increase of 316 in the number of patients treated, over the previous year.

There were nine deaths during this period, all in the Permanent Force, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Septic poisoning | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 4 |
| Tuberculosis | 1 |
| Duodenal ulcer | 1 |
| Jaundice and pneumonia | 1 |
| Brights disease | 1 |
| | 9 |

Two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four medical boards were held during the year.

*St. John Ambulance Association*

The work carried on throughout the year by the National Defence Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was very successful and 210 certificates were issued to candidates. The Shield, known as the Mary Otter Trophy, donated by Sir William Otter, was won by number one team, the R.C.R. Military District Number 1, London, Ont.

Practically 50 per cent of the Permanent Force have received definite instruction in first aid.

One R.C.A.M.C. officer is at present in England taking a course with the R.A.M.C., and also is closely associated with the R.A.F.M.C. in order that the medical requirements of the R.C.A.F. may be standardized on the same basis. It is hoped that it will be possible to send one R.C.A.M.C. officer to England each year, in order that our service may be kept up to the Imperial standard.

## (5) Pay Services

*Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia and Royal Canadian Air Force*

The operation of the Pay Services during the fiscal year was somewhat similar to the previous year; there being no material changes there is nothing of special note to bring to attention.

The members of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps and the Civil Staff employed under this directorate carried out the duties assigned to them during the past year in an efficient manner, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The undermentioned financial statements, comprising Appendix "B", cover the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, and show the expenditure by stations on account of pay and allowances for the Permanent Active Militia and the Royal Canadian Air Force:—

1. Statement of expenditure by stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Active Militia for the fiscal year 1925-26.
2. Statement of expenditure by stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Royal Canadian Air Force for the fiscal year 1925-26.

## (6) Records

*Document Section*

Inquiries from official and unofficial sources necessitated the research of 443,237 individual sets of documents, and consequent upon such researches 33,071 letters were written and despatched by ordinary mail, as well as 1,880 under registered cover. A total of 548,699 sets of documents have been withdrawn from cabinets for various purposes, and refiled.

In the Registry 237,928 C.E.F. other rank files were handled, in addition to which 32,732 unfiled papers were received for action. The consolidation of dead files for final removal to Archives, is being proceeded with.

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two certificates of Service and Records of Service have been compiled and issued to other ranks of the C.E.F., besides which approximately 3,000 Records of Officers' Service have been completed.

The construction by the Imperial War Graves Commission of the Menin Gate Memorial to commemorate personnel of the British armies in France and Belgium who paid the supreme sacrifice and who have no known graves, necessitated the compilation of a nominal roll of over 7,000 Canadians whose names will appear on this Memorial. The preparation of a similar roll of approximately 12,000 names to be inscribed on the Memorial being erected by the Canadian Government on Vimy Ridge is being put in hand, 33,365 verifications of Grave Registration records were made for the Imperial War Graves Commission and the relatives of deceased soldiers, and 2,441 Headstone Inscription Forms were despatched to the next of kin.

*Honours and Awards*

Despite the fact that every known means have been employed to locate the recipients of C.E.F. awards, there still remain in stock, and available for distribution, 72,544 British War Medals, 43,825 Victory Medals, 2,337 1914-15 Stars, 4,524 Scrolls, and 4,777 Plaques.

That interest in the Non-Permanent Active Militia is being maintained is evidenced by the fact that the number of Colonial Auxiliary Forces decorations and medals issued exceeded that of any previous year.

One thousand eight hundred and thirteen Memorial Crosses, Plaques and Scrolls issued were, with few exceptions, in respect of recent deaths due to war service, and furnish some indication of the death rate among ex-service men.

*Estates*

Two hundred and ninety-three new estates were received for distribution, 340 estates were distributed and 726 estates, amounting to $136,690.23, and $25,117.76 funds held in trust, remain on hand.

## (7) Extract From Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College of Canada

*Anniversary*

On June 1 of this year the Royal Military College of Canada had been in existence for fifty years. On June 1, 1876, the first Gentleman Cadet was enrolled. Since that date 1,882 Gentlemen Cadets have been enrolled.

756 have graduated.

523 Certificates of Military Qualification have been issued.

405 Gentlemen Cadets have been withdrawn or left the college for various reasons without qualification.

38 did not join.

The unveiling of a tablet, presented by the Royal Military College Club of Canada, commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the college, is to form part of the closing exercises this year.

*Discipline*

The discipline throughout the year has been excellent. The Company Commanders have efficiently commanded and administered their respective companies and have established between themselves and the Gentlemen Cadets a feeling of sympathetic confidence.

*Sports*

During the past year there has been the usual activity in sports. The Intermediate Intercollegiate Hockey Championship was won by the College.

*Military Tournament*

A party of approximately eighty Gentlemen Cadets attended the Toronto Garrison Military Tournament from May 19 to 22, where they gave exhibitions of arm drill, physical training, gymnastics and riding. They also took part in the "March Past" each evening and attended the Toronto Garrison Church Parade on Sunday, May 23.

*Subordinate Staff*

The Subordinate Staffs, both instructional and administrative, have been painstaking and diligent in the performance of their duties.

*Medical Arrangements*

During the past year the health of the Gentlemen Cadets was excellent up to January, 1926, since when an outbreak of influenza of average severity occurred, and a number of cases of appendicitis.

*Grounds and Buildings*

The condition of the grounds and buildings has been maintained during the past year.

*Visits*

On April 12 the college was honoured by a visit from General His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General of Canada. After inspecting the Cadet Battalion, His Excellency gave a short but very impressive farewell address to the Gentlemen Cadets in Sir Arthur Currie hall, in which he expressed the necessity for leadership in all walks of life.

His Excellency was accompanied by Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Captain Sir Basil Brook, and Captain Lord William Scott.

During the month of June the college was visited by representatives of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, who have also visited the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The gentlemen comprising the committee were:—

Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
The Hon. Mr. Pherose C. Sethna, O.B.E.
Major Thakur Zorawar Singh, M.C.
Major Lumby (Secretary).

*Presentations*

The following presentations have been made to the college during the past year:—

Through the kindness of Miss Dorothea York, of Royal Oak, Michigan, the College Museum has become enriched by an artistic and historic rug. This rug was made by a British regimental tailor from scraps of cloth used in allied armies during the Crimean War. It is said to have taken ten years to complete. It is 9 feet by 6 feet, and consists of about 15,000 pieces, each three-quarters of an inch square, worked into geometric designs.

Mr. Frederick Davis (R.M.C. Regimental No. 8) has kindly presented the college, for use in the Engineering Department, a mountain transit used by him for many years. He has also been so kind as to present to the Library eight volumes of the Encyclopedia of Engineering.

Captain and Mrs. R. G. Mathews have very kindly presented a very handsome silver cup in memory of their son, the late Terry Mathews (No. 1588) R.C.A.F. for cross-country running. The name of the leading Cadet in the annual intercollegiate harrier race is to be inscribed on the cup.

An exceedingly handsome gold cup has been presented by Brig.-Gen'l F. S. Meighen, C.M.G., in the name of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, for annual competition by the Gentlemen Cadets in boxing. The name of the Gentleman Cadet judged to be the most finished boxer in the college will be inscribed on this cup annually.

*Riding Establishment*

The results of the year's training in equitation and horsemanship have been satisfactory.

*Officers' Courses—General*

Whereas the primary object of the preparatory staff course is the preparation of officers of the Permanent Force for the entrance examination to the staff college at Camberley, England, and at Quetta, India; it is also designed to assist Permanent Force officers in the efficient performance of the normal duties required of them at their stations or units throughout Canada.

The duration of the course this year was approximately five and one-half months. Five officers of the Permanent Force attended and wrote the Staff College entrance examinations at the conclusion of the course in February. Three officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force were also in attendance, two during the entire course and one for the first half only.

*Long Course*

The long course is held for selected officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Permanent Force. Eight such candidates attended the course this year and six officers of the Permanent Force also attended as "Refreshers"; in some cases to prepare them for promotion examinations and, in others, to assist them generally in the performance of their regimental and instructional duties.

*Militia Staff Course*

Thirty-eight lecture precis and two tactical schemes for the theoretical portion of this year's course were prepared and forwarded to all military districts for distribution to each candidate taking the course. Approximately 330 copies of each precis were issued. The examination papers in each subject (five in all)

of this portion of the course were also prepared and marked by, or under the supervision of, the General Staff of the R.M.C. Approximately 830 papers were marked.

The tactical schemes for the practical portion of the course to be held in both Eastern and Western Canada, are now in the course of preparation by the G. S. of the college.

*Physical Training Course*

A physical training course was conducted during the months of August, September and October, for ten warrant officers and N.C.Os of the Permanent Force.

## REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

The appropriations for the year for the Engineer, Supplies and Transport, and Equipment and Ordnance Services were kept at a minimum in order to provide all possible funds for training purposes. It has been possible to meet the more urgent services only, and careful selection has been made of the demands submitted in order to ensure that the most essential services should be maintained. This, of course, means that deterioration is taking place, stocks are being rapidly depleted, and provision of new articles which are required has been necessarily held in abeyance.

### *Engineer Services and Works*

Every effort has been made to maintain the fortifications, barracks, armouries and camps, and prevent further deterioration.

Permanent Force Barracks, with the exception of those at Winnipeg, London, St. Johns, P.Q., and Esquimalt, are unsatisfactory. New Barracks are required at Halifax, Toronto and Calgary.

The partial destruction of Wellington Barracks, Halifax, by the explosion in 1918, led to the evacuation of these buildings which are now unsafe and are used for stores. The troops are scattered in obsolete and unsatisfactory buildings making administration costly and inefficient; new barracks are required.

In Toronto we are occupying Stanley Barracks on sufferance, the property having been sold to the city of Toronto in 1909. Plans for the erection of new barracks at Long Branch have been gone into but, owing to shortage of funds, no progress has been made.

In Calgary the troops are housed in the Non-permanent Armoury, a very unsatisfactory arrangement for both Permanent and Non-permanent Forces. The stables are temporary structures quite unfitted for the purpose in this rigorous climate, and at a distance from the troops who have to look after them. The only solution is the provision of new Barracks and stables for the Permanent Force.

In Quebec the troops quartered in the old casemates are in unsanitary, damp chambers, poorly lighted and poorly ventilated; a new building is required to meet modern conditions. An effort is being made to meet this situation temporarily by evacuating one of the buildings used for stores, carry out certain improvements, and move the troops out of the casemates as soon as possible.

The destruction by fire of the old frame stables at Winnipeg, taken over during the war, necessitated the erection of new stables. It was not found possible to erect them before the onset of winter, and provision was made for the horses by erecting a frame riding school which was urgently required for winter training. The new stables are to be erected by the Public Works Department as soon as weather conditions permit.

A start has been made on the new conjoint magazine for Naval, Military and Air Force ammunition at Halifax, in order to provide safe storage at a distance from the city for this material which is now in most unsuitable buildings. It is intended that a portion of the programme be carried out yearly until completed.

The erection of the south shore bridge over St. Helen's island, Montreal, and the destruction by earthquake of portions of Fort Henry, Kingston, forced the immediate evacuation of the magazines at the former point, sold some years ago to the city of Montreal, and of certain portions of Fort Henry used as magazines, and made very urgent the erection of suitable storage accommodation. Several buildings are being erected on the Petawawa Military Camp.

A magazine to serve Military Districts Ten, Twelve and Thirteen, is urgently required.

The safety of the public, as well as the preservation of valuable public property, demand the completion of this programme at the earliest possible date.

While there has been improvement in the buildings housing Ordnance Stores, the erection of fireproof buildings at several points is urgently required.

No new armouries for the Non-permanent militia have been erected by the Government since the war, rentals have been made where necessary. This system is not economical and does not provide really suitable buildings. During the year the various armouries have been very freely used for public purposes.

The value of the Engineer Corps in peace and war can hardly be overestimated, and if in Canada military engineers were used more freely by other departments, as they are in other countries, both the military and civil services of the country would benefit.

The detailed report of the Engineer Services is attached, (page 70).

*Royal Canadian Army Service Corps*

The supply of rations and forage throughout the year to the Permanent Force and to the Non-permanent militia under training has been satisfactory.

The Barrack Services, including the supply and control of fuel, light, water, telephone, etc. in all government owned and rented buildings, and for all camps, have been well administered.

Transport by water, rail and road, of personnel and stores of Militia and Air Force, has been well carried out.

Remounts have been purchased to replace casualties, and the supply of suitable horses appears to be improving.

The establishments of the Canadian Army Service Corps units (non-permanent) have, during the year, been changed and republished, and the units reorganized.

The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (Permanent Force) is recovering from the results of the severe reduction in strength carried out a few years ago to effect necessary economies. Readjustments have been made, and without an increase in strength, an improvement in efficiency has been obtained and the esprit de corps has been raised. It has been found possible to resume the normal duties of supply by reopening supply depots at certain stations which were closed when the reduction took place. A small increase in strength at certain points will enable this action to be taken throughout Canada and will greatly safeguard the public interests.

The work of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School of Instruction at Winnipeg has been of great benefit.

A detailed report of this Service follows, (page 77).

*Equipment and Ordnance Services*

The Ordnance Stores have been generally overhauled since the war and are in good condition. A large amount of surplus or obsolete material has been disposed of through the Government Salvage Officer.

War stocks are being rapidly depleted, and the time is coming when purchases will have to be increased to maintain supply.

There is an insistent demand for prewar coloured clothing from all branches of the service. As war stocks of khaki are being reduced, the time is approaching when purchases in quantity will be necessary, and the provision of coloured clothing should be considered.

The tentage available is being rapidly reduced yearly by wear and tear in Military and Cadet Camps, issues to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, loans for disaster relief and rentals for public purposes. A great deal of that in stock should soon be condemned. It has been possible with our limited funds, to make very little replacement since the war. The purchase of canvas will from now on be a considerable annual item.

While the armament and military stores returned from overseas have been well preserved, there are a large number of articles necessary to properly equip the militia which should be secured. Reports of such shortages have been prepared and considered yearly, but owing to limitation of funds, little or no progress has been made in recent years. It is hoped that in the near future funds may be provided.

The expenditures on military stores since the war have been limited to immediate and necessary anual supply.

The restriction of the vote for the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, has resulted in the manufacture of ammunition being so curtailed that our annual expenditure on practice has not been met, with resulting depletion of reserves.

The Small Arm ammunition manufactured in this Government Arsenal has been of very high standard. Special Match ammunition for Dominion of Canada rifle matches which has been provided for some years, has met with such favourable reception, that the issue has been extended to all Provincial Rifle Associations for their annual meetings.

The Department has recently undertaken the manufacture of small quantities of ammunition not previously made in Canada, in order to increase efficiency; the tests of these types of material have been generally satisfactory.

The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps is an efficient and hard worked body of men, carrying out their onerous duties at a minimum of strength, considering the large amount of valuable material under their charge, which includes all types of stores for both Permanent and Non-permanent militia, Reserve stocks, mobilization equipment, and the non-technical equipment for the Air Force. The annual inspections of all material on issue to the Non-permanent militia, the overhaul and repair of all arms including artillery, is also carried out by this corps.

A detailed report on this service follows. (Page 80).

## (1) Directorate of Engineer Services

### *Duties*

The Directorate of Engineer Services is concerned with the design, construction and maintenance of military buildings and works, the custody of lands, the property of or used by the Department of National Defence, and the operation of military telephones, defence lights, and similar services.

### *Staff*

Under the Quartermaster-General, the Director of Enginer Services administers the vote for Engineer Services and Works. Works are carried out under the supervision of District Engineer Officers and staffs. A small branch, composed of both military and civilian personnel is maintained at Headquarters for administrative and inspection purposes, and for the preparation and execution of larger projects.

*Vote for Engineer Services and Works*

The following table shows the amounts expended during 1925-26, according to the class of building or work:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Maintenance of Rifle Ranges | $ 49,364 |
| " Barracks | 200,221 |
| " Ordnance buildings | 22,878 |
| " Drill halls | 86,454 |
| " Camp grounds | 42,251 |
| " Fortifications | 39,661 |
| New Construction—Joint Service Magazine, Halifax | 35,600 |
| " Magazines, Petawawa | 30,438 |
| " Stores building and Vehicle shed, St. Johns, P.Q. | 17,770 |

The distribution of expenditures on Engineer Services in the various districts was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Military District No. 1 | $ 23,525 |
| " No. 2 | 40,127 |
| " No. 3 | 31,820 |
| " No. 4 | 37,586 |
| " No. 5 | 76,200 |
| " No. 6 | 16,681 |
| " No. 7 | 11,335 |
| " No. 10 | 46,121 |
| " No. 11 | 18,155 |
| " No. 12 | 9,502 |
| " No. 13 | 16,470 |
| Ottawa Services | 5,782 |
| Petawawa Camp | 17,000 |
| Connaught Rifle Ranges | 22,760 |
| Halifax Garrison | 95,187 |

*Vote for Manufacturing Establishments*

The following amounts were expended on repairs and maintenance:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dominion Arsenal, Quebec | $ 8,964 |
| " Lindsay | 3,381 |

*Vote for Royal Military College*

The following amount was expended on repairs and maintenance: $21,271.

*Vote for Non-Permanent Active Militia*

Cost of temporary works required with camping arrangements, as water supply, latrines, ablution tables, kitchens, incinerators, preparation of Camp sites and other services amount to $22,212.

*Vote for Royal Canadian Air Force*

The expenditure on construction and repair of buildings and related services for the Royal Canadian Air Force amounted to $204,194.

*Naval Services*

The amount expended on fitting up quarters for the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve was $250.

*Work Carried out during 1925-26*

The following list details the more important services carried out during the year.

*Services over $1,000*

*Military District No. 1*

Wolseley Barracks—External painting.
Wolseley Barracks, Block "A"—Provide quarters for R.C.A.S.C.
London Armoury—Renovate electric light wiring.
Windsor Armoury—Alterations to electric light wiring.

*Military District No. 2*

Long Branch Rifle Range—Shingle walls and roofs, three buildings.

Hamilton Rifle Range—Improvements to stop butt and marker's shelter.

Stanley Barracks—Renew window sashes and frames, "B" and "D" Blocks.

Old Fort—Renew fences.

Hamilton Armoury—Resetting boiler.

Toronto Armoury—Enlarge Officers' Mess, Q.O.R.

Niagara Camp—Erect fence, new camp ground.

Camp Borden—Repairs to roads; ties for railway tracks; repairs to buildings and hangars; lighting protection for R.C.A.F. magazines; maintenance power lines.

*Military District No. 3*

External Painting, D.O.C's Quarters, Kingston.

Drainage of house occupied by D.O.C.

Brockville Armoury—Installation of new boiler.

*Military District No. 4*

Point aux Trembles Rifle Range—Repairs to firing points.

Sherbrooke Rifle Range—Rebuild firing points.

Sherbrooke Drill Hall—New roof and cover, gun shed.

Montreal Armoury, Craig street—Alterations to provide accommodation for C.A.M.C.

*Military District No. 5*

Cove Field Barracks—Construct concrete foundations, "A", "B" and "C" Blocks; shingle walls, "A", "B" and "C" Blocks.

Overhaul heating plants, M.D. 5.

Quebec Citadel—Repairs to canteen building.

Levis Armoury—Repair earthquake damage.

Cove Field Barracks—Construct concrete sidewalk.

Levis, P.Q. No. 2 Fort—Repair roof; No. 1 Fort—Cover with galvanized iron.

Citadel walls—Repair earthquake damage.

*Military District No. 6*

Springhill Armoury—General repairs.

Antigonish Armoury—Repairs and install miniature rifle range.

Aldershot Camp—General repairs.

Dartmouth, N.S. Air Station—External painting; renew boundary fence; cover roofs of Barracks buildings with asbestos slates; sheath buildings.

*Military District No. 7*

St. John, N.B.—Repairs to old Drill Hall.

*Military District No. 10*

Winnipeg, Fort Osborne Barracks—Re-metal roads in Barrack enclosure; repairs to steam mains; repairs to brickwork of boiler supports; construct temporary stable; convert buildings to single officers' quarters; construction of wireless building.

Victoria Beach—Construction of wireless building.

Norway House—Construction of wireless building.

*Military District No. 11*

Esquimalt, Work Point Barracks—Officers' Block—rewire for electric light in conduit; general improvements to grounds; replace cast iron water main with 6-inch steel pipe.

Richmond Rifle Range—Reconstruct stop butt and markers' shelter.

*Military District No. 12*

Moose Jaw Armoury—Installation new boilers.

*Military District No. 13*

Sarcee Camp—Construct hospital building.

High River Air Station—Erect guardroom; erect Power line from town to station.

*Halifax Garrison*

Bedford Rifle Range—Clear site for new Camp Grounds.
Citadel Redan—Renew tar and gravel roof.
Citadel—Cavalier Bks.—Provide office and lecture room.
Glacis Barracks—No. 2 Block—New roof covering.
Pavilion, Married Quarters—Reroof.
South Barracks—Renovation of single officers' quarters.
Pavilion Married Quarters—Conversion eight married quarters into four.
Connaught Battery—Improvement to road.
York Pier—Renew head and part of approach.
Ives Point Battery—Construct B.C. Post.
Hugonins Battery—Provide heating plant for cartridge store.

*Connaught Rifle Range*

Repairs to roads.

*Ottawa*

Shirley Bay Air Station—Macadam floor in hangars.

Victoria Island Air Station—Provide radiation for heating four floors. Stores building: provide ceilings; electric light wiring. Instal freight elevator. Construct Stores Depot, buildings and power house. Recondition existing buildings.

*Notes* re *Services Generally*

*Rifle Ranges*

Lack of funds has prevented any new construction with the exception of the rebuilding of the Richmond Rifle Range at Vancouver, B.C. Otherwise the situation regarding lack of range accommodation remains as shown in 1924-25 report.

*Barracks*

The situation as to the housing of the Permanent Force remains, as noted in report for 1924-25, most unsatisfactory. The requirements can be met only by new construction. Reports on suggested projects have been prepared, further action awaiting the provision of funds. Further steps have been taken toward the conversion of temporary war buildings at Cove Field Barracks into a more permanent type of construction.

*New Magazines, Petawawa*

The evacuation of the buildings on St. Helens island, Montreal, due to the building of a new bridge over the St. Lawrence river, and the very dilapidated condition of Fort Henry, Kingston, Ont., increased by the recent earthquake, made necessary the provision of new magazine accommodation to replace that previously occupied at these points. After due consideration, Petawawa Camp was selected as the most suitable location for the storage of explosives, etc. Three buildings, with the necessary railway siding facilities, have been erected, the work being carried out by day labour under the supervision of the Camp Engineer. A high degree of efficiency and economy was achieved in this work, and the buildings have been the subject of much favourable report. To complete the project, additional buildings, including quarters for caretakers, will be required, and should funds be available, these should be erected during the present year.

*Stores Buildings, etc., at St. Johns, P.Q.*

Two small buildings, an explosive store and small arms ammunition store, have been erected adjacent to the Barracks at St. Johns, P.Q. The work was carried out by contract.

*Drill Halls (Non-Permanent Active Militia)*

As with the Permanent Force, funds have not allowed of new construction to meet demands for accommodation. Units have, in many centres, been provided with quarters in buildings rented for the purpose by the Department of Public Works. Maintenance has been restricted to only the most necessary and urgent repairs. In cases where no Militia activity is evident, certain buildings have reached a stage where the possibility of making effective repairs is doubtful.

*Military Buildings Generally*

In reviewing the subject of military buildings generally it must be regretted that many buildings erected during the war have, due to the temporary type of construction adopted, deteriorated to an extent that has rendered repair impossible. Many of these buildings have therefore been demolished.

*Camp Grounds*

Suitable training areas are required for the provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The area formerly reserved in Saskatchewan by the Department of the Interior has not proven satisfactory, and arrangements are being made to turn this over to that Department, and to obtain in exchange the use of the Dundurn Forest Reserve and the acquisition of an adjoining camp site.

*Fortifications*

The upkeep of old fortifications and buildings for their historic value becomes a serious charge upon the funds of this Department. The walls of the Citadel, Quebec, and Fort Henry, Kingston, Ontario, require extensive repairs. As these are of no military value, their upkeep should not be a charge on the limited funds voted for defence purposes.

*Joint Service Magazines, Halifax, N.S.*

A landing pier, which is well constructed in accordance with plans, was built by contract under the supervision of the District Engineer Officer, Military District No. 6. It is hoped that funds will be provided to proceed with the erection of buildings, so that ammunition now stored may be placed in suitable buildings at a distance from Halifax.

*Royal Canadian Air Force*

At the Royal Canadian Air Force Technical Depot, Victoria Island, Ottawa, a large stone building has been remodelled to serve as a general store building, etc. Large workships of modern fireproof construction, designed by the Technical Staff of this Branch, have been erected, also a central heating plant, equipped with oil burners and having ample boiler capacity to allow for future expansion.

On the Connaught Rifle Range property a new Air Force Station has been established. Hangars, stores, offices, etc., have been built, foreshore cleared, and light, water and telephone services provided.

*Miscellaneous*

Stables, Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Manitoba. On May 19, 1925, fire destroyed the old frame stable taken over with this property occupied by the Lord Strathcona's Horse. Plans for proper permanent buildings were prepared, and the Department of Public Works requested to put the work into execution. Time did not permit of construction during the building season, and temporary stables had to be constructed for winter use.

*Heating*

The practice of securing an inspection service of steam boilers has been continued, the policy with the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada having been renewed for a period of three years from March, 1925.

*Fire Protection*

A great deal of consideration has been given this subject, and fire-fighting facilities improved and added to in many centres as funds have allowed. The policy of securing expert advice wherever needed has been followed, and such advice has invariably been freely given by local fire chiefs, etc.

*Miniature Indoor Ranges*

The increasing interest in indoor Rifle practice and the difficulty and expense of providing rifle ranges has resulted in the construction of indoor ranges being called for wherever practicable. As with other Engineer fixtures, etc., an effort is being made to standardize the construction of these ranges. A standard type of stop butt has been adopted after careful experiment, and has, wherever used, proved satisfactory. Travelling target apparatus has also been the subject of experiment, but so far nothing in the way of a manufactured apparatus has been found sufficiently rugged to stand the somewhat rough usage to which such apparatus is subjected.

*Lands*

The following is a list of military properties disposed of during the fiscal year 1925-26:—

*Flesherton, Ont.*—Drill Hall site—Sold to W. I. Henry for $25 under authority of Order in Council P.C. 330 dated March 4, 1925.

*Long Branch, Ont.*—Barracks site—Agreement entered into for the sale of portion (26.3 acres) to Messrs. Hubbs & Hubbs, Ltd., at the rate of $1,525 per acre, on an annual payment basis, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 2155 dated December 4, 1925.

*Longueuil, P.Q.*—Military Reserve—A portion (7.4 acres) transferred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for lease to the Montreal Harbour Commission, as an approach to the new South Shore Bridge, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 231 dated February 15, 1926.

*Quebec, P.Q.*—Drill Hall Square—0.2 acres transferred to the city of Quebec for prolongation of St. Augustin street, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 748 dated May 19, 1925.

*Jacques Cartier Reserve, P.Q.*—Sale of right-of-way for power plant water intake, together with shore rights on the Reserve, to the Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd. for $10,000, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 165 dated February 4, 1926.

*Halifax, N.S.*—Citadel—Small area transferred to the city of Halifax for widening of Sackville and Brunswick streets, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 806 dated May 22, 1925.

*Crab Point, P.E.I.*—Military Reserve—Ten acres transferred to Department of Public Works for disposal, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 2051 dated November 23, 1925.

*Guysborough, N.S.*—Ordnance Reserve, Fort Point—Title to 12.17 acres relinquished to Mrs. B. G. Fraser on account of prior title under authority of Order in Council P.C. 1354 dated August 20, 1925.

*Levis, P.Q.*—Military Reserve—Portion (23 acres) from the Western end of the Reserve transferred to the Department of the Interior for disposal, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 1824 dated October 20, 1925.

*Levis, P.Q.*—Military Reserve—Portion (5.3 acres) from the northern end of the Reserve transferred to the Department of the Interior for disposal under authority of Order in Council P.C. 23 dated January 8, 1926.

*Newcastle, N.B.*—The old drill hall and site conveyed to the Northumberland Masonic Lodge No. 17 in exchange for a new site with a new building thereon constructed by the Masonic Lodge, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 797 dated May 20, 1925.

*Swift Current, Sask.*—Drill Hall site—Re-transferred to the donor, the city of Swift Current, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 2053 dated November 23, 1925.

*British Columbia Reserves.*—The former Imperial Ordnance Reserves, twenty-two in number, transferred to the control of the Department of the Interior for administration, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 532 dated April 6, 1925.

The following is a list of military properties acquired during the fiscal year 1925-26:—

*Ottawa.*—Beechwood Cemetery—Part of lot 15, section 29, transferred by the Soldiers' Aid Commission to the Crown, July 6, 1925.

*Westmount, P.Q.*—Drill Hall for Royal Montreal Regiment—Agreement for the acquisition of this building from the Westmount Armoury Association on a rental-purchase basis, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 51 dated February 11, 1925.

*Halifax.*—Bedford Basin—New magazine site for Joint Naval and Military Magazine, containing 144.3 acres, acquired under authority of Order in Council P.C. 76 dated January 15, 1925, at a cost of $14,456.98.

*Amherst, N.S.*—Drill Hall site—additional land for parade purposes, containing 1.6 acres, acquired for an amount of $11,700 under authority of Order in Council P.C. 1475 dated September 1, 1925.

*Newcastle, N.B.*—New Drill Hall site acquired in exchange for old site and building, as stated above.

*Cormorant Lake, Manitoba.*—Site for a sub-station for the Royal Canadian Air Force on the line of the Hudson Bay Railway, being part of W. half section 31, tp. 60, R. 21, W. 1 M., transferred to the Department of National Defence by the Department of the Interior, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 1851 dated October 21, 1925.

*Fort Smith.*—Lot No. 52, Townsite of Fort Smith, N.W.T., acquired as a site for a radio station, for an amount of $1,640, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 1353 dated August 20, 1925.

*Dundurn Training Area, Sask.*—154.62 acres acquired for a Camp site for Dundurn Training Area, for an amount of $3,424.30, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 340 dated March 11, 1926.

*Notes re lands*

Considerable labour has been expended in the registration of the titles of the Military and Naval properties at Halifax, N.S. which were transferred to Canada by the Imperial Governmet. Owing to the length of time that had elapsed since these properties were acquired by the Imperial Authorities, many of the original boundary markings have disappeared, and it was accordingly necessary to make a complete search of titles and fresh surveys of these lands. About one-third of them have been registered, and the others are approaching completion.

*Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers*

As the Officer Administering the Royal Canadian Engineers, the Director of Engineer Services is responsible for the training and administration necessary that this Corps may fulfil the following functions.

Provide trained personnel to operate the defence electric lights of the fortresses in Canada.

Provide instructors for the Royal Canadian Engineers, Non-Permanent Active Militia and for the Royal Military College.

Provide the necessary personnel for the supervision of Engineer Service work carried out by the department.

Advise on technical matters concerning the organization and training the Royal Canadian Engineers and the Canadian Engineers.

The present establishment of the Corps provides only the very minimum of personnel required for the fulfilment of these duties, and it has been necessary in many instances to add to the duties of certain officers by combining appointments. The point has now been reached whereat, although the present establishment can with difficulty satisfy present demands, an increase in establishment will be necessary to meet any further increase in demands for Engineer Services.

The bringing of all military record plans up to date has been completed in some districts. In others a shortage of Engineer Draughtsmen has somewhat delayed this important work.

Advancement in this Corps does not compare favourably with that in other branches of the service. On this account, enlistment of well qualified tradesmen is difficult, and will undoubtedly remain so unless opportunities for promotion are improved.

## (2) Directorate of Supplies and Transport

This Directorate is responsible for the provision administration and distribution of all food, forage, fuel, light, disinfectants, transport by rail, water and road; horse transport, mechanical transport, military water transport, remounts, veterinary services, rental of buildings (in conjunction with the Department of Public Works), telephone services, the allotment, appropriation of barracks and barrack services.

The strictest possible economy in all services has been observed, consistent with efficiency, and all services are operating at a minimum strength.

The following is a brief outline of the services rendered:—

### *Supplies for Troops and Horses*

(Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia).

Two thousand, one hundred and eighty-three contracts for various supplies and services have been made during the past year by the Contracts Branch, at the request of this Directorate. The following supplies were issued:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Food rations | 542,103 |
| Hospital diets | 19,925 |
| Forage rations | 223,695 |

No complaints were received as to the quality of the food and forage provided by the contractors, and the prices were considered fair and reasonable. The average cost per ration of food was .03303 cents higher, mainly due to high cost of Potatoes, and per ration of forage .003089 cents higher than last year; this was not an abnormal increase, prices fluctuating from year to year.

The following is a comparison of the cost per ration during the last five years:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March, 1922 | Food | $0·33418 | Forage | $0·37312 |
| March, 1923 | Food | 0·31265 | Forage | 0·30092 |
| March, 1924 | Food | 0·31377 | Forage | 0·29614 |
| March, 1925 | Food | 0·298015 | Forage | 0·36142 |
| March, 1926 | Food | 0·331045 | Forage | 0·364509 |

### *Lighting and Heating of Buildings*

Supplies of fuel, and the kinds and quality of the coal delivered by the contractors were in accordance with the department's specifications. Canadian coal is used wherever practicable. Anthracite is used only where municipal regulations or the type of equipment, chimneys, etc., prevent use of bituminous coal. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining American anthracite coal owing to a strike, and the use of coke was resorted to in a small measure, but not to an extent which would permit of a comparison being made between this form of fuel and anthracite coal.

The supply of light to all buildings has been satisfactory and economical.

### *Transport by Ocean and Rail.*

The provision of ocean transport is confined to personnel attending courses of instruction in England. Practically all outstanding accounts for ocean transportation provided during the late Great War have been settled.

This Directorate is responsible for the issue of all rail transport, which has been reduced to a minimum. The railways are giving satisfactory service in connection with the movement of troops to and from annual training camps.

### *Horse Strength—Permanent Active Militia*

On March 31, 1925, the total number of horses in the Permanent Force, including Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Army Service Corps and other units, was 697. Remounts of a suitable type for cavalry, artillery and other military purposes are, except at some points in the Maritime Provinces, more easily obtainable, but the prices, except in the Prairie Provinces, show no signs of decreasing. Horses, especially for draught purposes, appear to be in more demand in the rural districts.

### *Veterinary Service*

This branch of the service is responsible for the care and health of horses, and the duties in connection with this service have been very satisfactorily carried out, although the establishment has been reduced to a minimum.

### *Telephones*

By careful supervision, and by the use of extension telephones instead of main telephones wherever possible, the expenditure for this service has been kept down to a minimum. For the year 1925-26 the total cost for this service, throughout the various districts was $15,099.16.

### *Barrack Services*

Included under this heading is the proper conduct of all duties in connection with the receipt, custody, issue and accounting for fuel, light, gas, water disinfectants and paillasse straw, and also for the allotment of quarters.

### *The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps*

The strength of this Corps on March 31, 1926, was 25 officers and 228 other ranks.

This Corps functions throughout the Dominion for the purpose of providing, administering and accounting for supplies, forage, fuel, light and disinfectants; transporting troops, animals and stores by rail and water; appropriating, allotting and hiring accommodation for both the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (Permanent Force) is also employed for the instruction of the Canadian Army Service Corps (Non-Permanent Active Militia).

To meet these demands and requirements, a small depot or detachment is located in each Military District, and the officer of the R.C.A.S.C. designated as the District Supply and Transport Officer is attached to the District Headquarters.

The Depots, numbering four in all, in addition to their normal duties, provide Royal and Provisional Schools of Instruction for the training of the R.C.A.S.C. and C.A.S.C.

Depots are located at Halifax, N.S.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Esquimalt, B.C.

Detachments are located at London, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Montreal, P.Q.; Quebec, P.Q.; Saint John, N.B.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; and Ottawa, Ont.

*Training and Instruction*

In order to impart instruction in the latest developments and to ensure uniformity in training, and a systematic application of rules, regulations and methods in Army Service Corps procedure, a Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School of Instruction has been formed at Winnipeg, Man., where all training throughout Canada is carefully supervised.

All young officers on joining the Corps, on first appointment, are posted to Winnipeg for instruction in corps duties, and finally, for training in regimental duties, before being posted for duty elsewhere.

Courses of instruction for officers, senior W.Os. and N.C.Os., and the training of the Instructional Cadre is carried out at this centre. Ample accommodation exists for attached personnel to live in barracks, and by degrees, the instructional facilities, so very necessary for imparting thoroughly practical instruction in all branches of Corps duties, are built up. As Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Air Force detachments are quartered at this station, an opportunity is afforded to work with and obtain the assistance of the other arms of the service.

Last autumn seven officers and nine specially selected W.Os. and N.C.Os. of the R.C.A.S.C. underwent instruction for a period of four months, with noticeable benefit to the Corps. Personnel for the Instructional Cadre were qualified and selected. A large number of unqualified W.Os. and N.C.Os. were qualified for their ranks and for advancement. A theoretical and practical Quartermaster course for officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia was conducted from this centre. These courses have been invaluable.

It has been arranged, commencing September 1, 1926, to hold a senior officers' course for seven senior officers of the R.C.A.S.C. for a period of two months, and a senior N.C.Os. course of three months' duration.

Branch Schools, under the direct supervision of the R.C.A.S.C. Central School at Winnipeg, Man., are established at Halifax, N.S.; Toronto, Ont.; and Esquimalt, B.C., for the purpose of providing Royal and Provisional Schools of Instruction for officers, W.Os., N.C.Os. and men of the C.A.S.C. (non-permanent) in the Districts where C.A.S.C. units are situated, and also for the instruction of the junior N.C.Os., men and recruits of the R.C.A.S.C. personnel at the Depots.

These Branch Schools have done exceedingly useful work in the various districts. The standard of instruction has been high, up-to-date, and on the same general lines as laid down by the Central School. Apart from the qualifications that have been obtained by the N.C.Os., men and recruits of the Depots, the C.A.S.C. (non-permanent) have derived the greatest benefit and encouragement, with the result that the *esprit de corps* of the A.S.C. has been greatly raised.

*Inspections*

Inspections by the Director of Supplies and Transport of all the R.C.A.S.C. Depots and Detachments were carried out with the object of ensuing uniformity in their professional training, supply, transport and barrack service arrangements, equitation, drill, equipment and organization; also the efficient and economical conduct of these services.

These inspections have been of inestimable value both to the inspecting officer and to the O.C. Depots and Detachments of the R.C.A.S.C.

At those Depots and Detachments where a second inspection has been made by the inspecting officer, a steady improvement, more uniform and up-to-date methods, and a higher standard of efficiency was noticeable.

## (3) Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Services

Provision and distribution of clothing, equipment, arms and ammunition has been carried out during the year for militia services by the branch of the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Services and provision and distribution of non-technical stores and clothing for the R.C.A.F. undertaken.

*Priced Vocabulary of Stores*

Following up the revision of the War Office Priced Vocubulary of Stores, the Vocabulary in use in Canada has been further revised during the past year by the publication of sections C. 2; E. 4; G. 1; G. 2; H. 2; and H. 3; bicycles and components, vessel and boat equipment, hardware, metals, cordage and textile materials, and lumber respectively. By means of amendments to the balance of the vocabulary prices were brought up to date and new articles taken into use were added.

*Coloured Clothing for Ceremonial Parades*

During the year pre-war coloured clothing of existing stock was distributed to selected units of the Permanent Force for purposes of ceremonial parades. Where possible the necessary equipment such as metal helmets, and busbies were also issued.

*Provision and Distribution Non-technical Stores and Clothing, R.C.A.F.*

Provision was made of the new pattern blue clothing and distribution made to all Air Force Depots. Numerous articles, authorized for issue to the Royal Canadian Air Force were dealt with by the Dress and Clothing Committee and sealed to govern future supply. The various items of flying clothing dealt with by the R.C.A.F. special committee were also sealed as patterns.

*Magazines at Petawawa*

Owing to the necessity of vacating St. Helen's island, Montreal, new magazine accommodation has been provided at Petawawa Camp. All ammunition from St. Helen's island was transferred as soon as ice conditions permitted.

*Special Ammunition for Provincial Rifle Association Meets*

Last year (1924-25) special ammunition was supplied to all Provincial Rifle Associations as had been the custom for the Dominion Rifle Association. This issue of ammunition proved eminently satisfactory. The same procedure was followed in 1925-26 and will be continued.

### *Reports of Ordnance Mechanical Engineers*

In connection with the reports of Ordnance Mechanical Engineers, particularly in Western Canada, it has been found that at some points the storage accommodation for vehicles is not of the best, consequently dry rot is rendering them unserviceable. This applies in particular to the wheels. The question as to the best method of coping with this, and dealing with the necessary repairs is being given attention and correspondence is still in hand dealing with the subject.

### *Dominion Arsenal*

The following is a detail of the work carried out at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec:—

DELIVERIES OF FINISHED GOODS

| | |
|---|---|
| Boxes, ammunition, S.A. or Signal Cartridges, H. 1, Mk. 1 | 3,000 |
| Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303″ Mk. VII | 2,597,047 |
| Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303″ Mk. VII D.R.A. | 150,000 |
| Cartridges, S.A. Ball ·303″ Mk. VII P.R.A.'s | 272,000 |
| Cartridges, S.A. Tracer ·303″ N.C. (Z) S.P.G. (VII G.) | 20,442 |
| Cartridges, Q.F. Blank 12-pr. 12-cwt. filled, Mk. II, with primer | 500 |
| Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. Cordite, M.D. H.E. Streamline Shell (latest Mark) | 550 |
| Cartridges, Q.F. 4·5″ Howitzer, Blank | 500 |
| Cartridges, filled, B.L. or B.L.C. 15-pr. 1 lb. 4 oz. blank | 2,500 |
| Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pdr. Cordite, reduced charge, shrapnel | 1,080 |
| Cartridges, dummy, Q.F. 4·5″ Howitzer, 15-oz. 12-drs., Mark I | 72 |
| Cases, cartridges, Q.F. 18-pdr. Mark III | 14,648 |
| Clips, cartridge, Q.F., 18-pdr | 550 |
| Discs, marking butt (Brass) | 5,000 |
| Primers, percussion, Q.F. Cartridge, No. 1, Mark II | 608 |
| Primers, percussion, Mark II, for Cartridges Q.F. 3-pdr. and 6-pdr | 515 |
| Soldiers' Boxes | 3 |
| Tubes, friction, copper, solid drawn without ball, adapters, head and stem | 30 |

REPAIRS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

| | |
|---|---|
| Boxes, ammunition, S.A. or Signal Cartridges, H. 1, Mark I | 2,500 |
| Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 18-pdr | 2,053 |
| Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 12-pdr. 12-cwt | 50 |
| Boxes, ammunition, 4·5-inch howitzer | 58 |
| Breaking down Cartridges, S.A. Ball, Revolver, ·455-inch, Mark II | 81,494 |
| Cases, powder, metal lined | 28 |
| Chargers, cartridge, ·303-inch, gauging, reblacking and rectifying | 600,000 |
| Overhauling 18-pdr. ammunition— | |
| Breaking down 18-pdr. cartridges; transportation, cleaning, washing and visual inspection | 26,498 |
| Assembling and packing 18-pdr. ammunition | 4,500 |
| Re-inspecting and rectifying ·303-inch D.C. Cartridges for Chief Inspector of Ammunition | 48,860 |
| Miscellaneous Services for Chief Inspector of Ammunition | |
| Miscellaneous Repairs for District Ordnance Officer, Military District No. 5, (Vehicles, etc.) | |

1. A redistribution of electric power throughout the Arsenal was carried out, the connected horse-power being reduced from 890 horse-power to 450 horse-power.

2. A power room was established from which power is distributed to the different departments.

3. A 1,200-ton hydraulic press with high and low pressure pumps has been installed in the workshop.

4. A new boiler and boiler house have been installed at the Cove Fields.

5. The equipment at the Cove Fields plant for melting and filling high explosives has been overhauled and improved.

6. Two special Brinell testing machines with 1 mm balls for testing, .303-inch cartridge cases were made in the Arsenal.

7. A large air compressor has been installed in the workshop.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Arsenal will be found as Appendix " C " to this report.

*Inspector of Armourer Services, Quebec*

The Inspector of Armourers Services continued the work of overhauling and repairing rifles received from overseas, 2,300 rifles being cleaned, gauged, re-browned and woodwork repaired.

He also carried out:—

(1) Overhaul and repair of 235 rifles received from Civilian Rifle Associations fitting them with the new bridge backsight base.

(2) Inspection, gauging and reassembling of 10,000 bridges, backsight, base.

(3) Testing, proving and repairing of 3,478 revolvers.

(4) Examination and reports on rifles received from the Customs Department which were intended for import by dealers.

(5) Various other items of repairs and inspection work.

*Chief Inspector of Ammunition, Quebec*

The Chief Inspector of Ammunition inspected and proved the output of the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, also cordite provided by purchase.

He carried out examination and proof firing tests of ammunition in connection with reports received at National Defence Headquarters involving arms and ammunition generally. Other experimental tests were made as required.

*Sale of Surplus Stores*

Surplus, obsolete and condemned stores and clothing to the value of $84,554.97 were disposed of through the Government Salvage Officer by sale, or by transfer to other Government departments.

The total amount of stores disposed of by this department since the war up to March 31, 1926, was valued at $10,224,890.67.

*Inspections by R.C.O.C. Inspecting Officers of N. P. units' arms, clothing, equipment and stores generally*

Approximately 720 reports of inspections of Non-Permanent units by District Ordnance Officers have been received, checked and recorded during the past year. Records have been maintained of all debits and credits in connection with deficiencies and subsequent recoveries of arms, clothing, equipment and general stores of all units.

*Boards of Officers and Courts of Inquiry*

Approximately 300 proceedings of Boards of Officers and Courts of Inquiry have been dealt with during the past year. These proceedings, in the majority of instances, dealt with losses of and deficiencies generally of arms, clothing and equipment on charge to units of the Non-Permanent Force, Rifle Associations and Cadet Corps.

*Stocktaking*

Notwithstanding the fact that the several Ordnance Depots are understaffed, satisfactory progress is now being made in connection with stocktaking. The copies of weekly reports received at National Defence Headquarters indicate that all items of stock will be checked in all depots within the three year period called for in regulations.

*Miscellaneous*

Miscellaneous questions of accounting to the extent of approximately 3,000 were dealt with during the past year.

Approximately 18,000 letters were received.

Approximately 24,000 letters were despatched.

Approximately 24,000 files were received in the directorate during the past year.

### *Establishment of the R.C.O.C.*

The limited establishment of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, viz. officers, 36 (excluding seconded officers 4); other ranks, 414 (excluding other ranks 5 carried supernumerary) remained unchanged throughout the year. These numbers quoted show the total number of officers and other ranks actually available for general departmental duty so far as it concerns the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. Particulars of trades and occupations of this personnel are shown as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Armament Artificers | 18 |
| Armourers | 29 |
| Artisans | 40 |
| Caretakers | 75 |
| Watchmen | 20 |
| Clerks and Storemen | 224 |
| Ammunition Examiners | 8 |
| Total | 414 |

### *Discharges, Enlistments, etc.*

The following are the particulars of discharges, enlistments, transfers, etc. carried out between April 1, 1925, and March 31, 1926:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Discharges:— | |
| For ordinary reasons (time expired, etc.) | 20 |
| Deaths | 4 |
| Enlistments— | |
| Recruits | 20 |
| Transfers from other units | 2 |
| Transfers between stations— | |
| Officers | 4 |
| Other ranks | 26 |

### *Posting of additional officers*

Lieut. Halder Smith Kirby of the Reserve of Officers was appointed Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, and Lieut. in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, effective from July 1, 1925. This officer was given a Course of Instruction in Ordnance Duties generally at the R.C.O.C. School of Instruction, Ottawa, and has since been posted for duty to No. 10 Det., R.C.O.C., Winnipeg.

### *Courses of Instruction in England*

Major J. N. Gibson, O.M.E., Eastern Canada, proceeded to England on November 18, 1925, on a three months' tour of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps manufacturing establishments in Great Britain for the purpose of obtaining up-to-date information connected with guns, howitzers and other artillery equipment, including range finding apparatus, tanks, tractors, etc. The course was arranged by the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Services at the War Office, London, with very satisfactory results.

No. 34777 Armt. S. Sgt. Beddows, A.S., No. 6 Det., R.C.O.C., Halifax, passed the Armt. Artificer's Course, Artillery College, Woolwich, England, which terminated in March last, obtaining an average of 68 per cent marks.

No. 34384 Lance Sgt. Wallace, C.R., No. 6 Det., Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Halifax, returned from the Artillery College, Woolwich, England, in January last. This N.C.O. qualified as an Ammunition Examiner Class I (Foreman), obtaining an average of 80 per cent marks.

### *Caretakers—Armouries and Drill Halls*

The situation as regards the posting of military and civilian caretakers to Non-permanent Militia Units to carry out the work of cleaning and safeguarding armouries and drill halls and the stores, equipment, etc. contained therein,

has been given particular attention during the year and the best possible has been done to meet the most urgent requirements in this regard. It should be noted, however, that there are still many armouries throughout the several Military Districts without the services of a caretaker.

The numbers of caretakers authorized to be employed on March 31, 1926, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Enlisted Caretakers | 75 |
| Civilian (Chief) Caretakers, Grade III | 5 |
| " (Full time) Caretakers, Grade II | 107 |
| " (part time) Caretakers, Grade I | 60 |
| Total | 247 |

*Instructional Work*

In addition to training a number of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, eight warrant officers Class II and non-commissioned officers of other Permanent Force units were given instruction in store accounting and the care and preservation of clothing and stores generally. These courses are being continued and many benefits have been derived therefrom.

Certain personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force Detachments at Camp Borden, Ottawa, Winnipeg, High River and Vancouver, employed in connection with issuing and accounting for non-technical stores, etc., were given special instruction in storehouse and office routine by Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps Instructors.

*Inspection of Ordnance Services*

During the year, inspections of guns, howitzers, artillery vehicles, equipment, etc. on charge of all artillery units were made by the Ordnance Mechanical Engineers.

The Inspector of Armourers' Services carried out the usual annual inspection of armourers' shops in all Ordnance Depots.

The Director of Equipment and Ordnance Services inspected the Ordnance Depots at Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., during the year with satisfactory results.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

The expenditure and revenue statements, and the remarks contained in this report relate only to Militia and Air Services, the Naval expenditure being dealt with in the separate report for the Naval Service.

There was an increase in expenditure for the fiscal year 1925-26 over that of the previous year which was largely due to the following:—

*Militia Votes.*—The resumption of artillery practice at camps, construction of several buildings, and an increase in ordinary expenditures.

*Air Services.*—Increased demands for flying operations in connection with the work of other Government departments.

*General Votes.*—Includes the expenditure on account of Northwest Territories, Radio Service, which is now administered by this department; Magazine at Halifax, etc.

The expenditure from Adjustment of War Claims Vote for 1925-26 was $192,718, or about 40 per cent less than for 1924-25. This reduction is attributable to a decrease in the number of outstanding claims paid for War Service Gratuity and to a general decrease in expenditure for other claims and services arising out of the war.

Following are comparative tables of expenditure and revenue for the fiscal years 1924-25 and 1925-26. Civil Government is not included in either case, it being shown in statement No. 3, Appendix " A."

*Expenditure—Militia, Air and General Services*

| Year | Militia Votes | Air Votes | General Votes | Adjustment of War Claims | Imperial War Graves | Battlefields Memorials | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1924-25 | 8,821,359 | 1,377,328 | ..... | 479,159 | 446,896 | 195,313 | 11,320,055 |
| 1925-26 | 9,131,260 | 1,880,615 | 205,994 | 286,441 | 472,519 | 180,422 | 12,157,251 |
| Decrease | ..... | ..... | ..... | 192,718 | ..... | 14,891 | ..... |
| Increase | 309,901 | 503,287 | 205,994 | ..... | 25,623 | ..... | 837,196 |

*Credits—Revenue—Militia, Air and General Services*

| Year | Revenue | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Militia Services | Air Services | N.W.T. Wireless Stations | Demobilization previous years | Interest on Imperial Government accounts | Total |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1924-25 | 303,754 | 9,169 | ..... | 8,147 | 442,389 | 763,459 |
| 1925-26 | 303,263 | 14,254 | 22,226 | 54,958 | ..... | 394,701 |
| Decrease | 491 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 442,389 | 368,758 |
| Increase | ..... | 5,085 | 22,226 | 46,811 | ..... | ..... |

The following statements of expenditure and revenue will be found in Appendix " A ":—

(1) Appropriation Accounts, 1925-26.

(2) Revenue, 1925-26.

(3) Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for ten years 1916-17 to 1925-26.

(4) Expenditure on account of Adjustment of War Claims, 1925-26.

### *Transport and Freight Claims*

Two thousand seven hundred and eighty-four transportation accounts, amounting to $540,562.19, were audited and paid during the year under review; the amount outstanding March 31, 1925, being $3,642.13.

Overcharges detected in transportation accounts throughout the year resulted in a saving of $10,239.37.

Settlement of the following was effected:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 16 claims for loss and damage to shiments | $ 5,043 64 |
| 201 applications for refund on unused portion of tickets | 8,605 28 |

### *Recoverable Accounts*

The following recoveries were effected during the past year of moneys expended on behalf of the Imperial Government and of various accounts for stores issued or services rendered to Canadian Government departments, societies, associations, etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| Imperial Government | $360,510 40 |
| Canadian Government departments, societies, etc | 158,480 46 |

Imperial War Graves Commission (expenditure in Canada) Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission and Cape Breton Strike expenditures were recorded in detail and necessary information and statements furnished as required.

### *Surplus Stores*

The sum of $78,634.99 was received and deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General for the sale of surplus Militia and Air Stores during the year 1925-26. In addition, surplus stores valued at approximately $40,000 were transferred to other Government departments without repayment.

### *Costs and Statistics*

A complete analysis of all militia training expenditure was made during the year under review in order to provide financial and other data to assist in the administration of the training program and for the use of the department generally.

This system was introduced in 1923-24 and the results have proved it to be both satisfactory and beneficial to those concerned.

Some of the costs and statistical information compiled are as follows:—

1. Numbers trained:—
   - (*a*) At Local headquarters.
   - (*b*) At Camps.
   - (*c*) At District Camp Schools.
   - (*d*) At Central Camp Schools.
   - (*e*) At Royal or Permanent Schools.
   - (*f*) By Units.
   - (*g*) By Districts.
   - (*h*) By Arms of Service.
2. Number of men days.
3. Average cost of training per man day.

An analysis of expenditure on account of the Royal Canadian Air Force was also carried out for costs and statistical purposes.

This data includes operational costs, number of flights, purpose of flights, flight mileage, flying time, number of men days, consumption of gasoline and oil, etc.

## REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

Submitted herewith are reports relating to (1) Civilian Employees, (2) Printing and Stationery, and (3) Correspondence Registry Office.

### (1) Civilian Employees

Matters of organization have been dealt with during the year in conjunction with the Civil Service Commission.

The statement given below shows the number of civilian employees, permanent and temporary, in the Department of National Defence at Ottawa and elsewhere in Canada, and the amount paid in salaries, on April 1, 1925, and on March 31, 1926.

It will be observed that there has been a decrease of two in the number of permanent employees, and no increase in the number of temporary employees, at Ottawa.

The statement shows an increase of twelve in the number of permanent employees outside Ottawa. In the majority of cases this increase represents the transfer of employees performing duties of a permanent nature from temporary to permanent status.

Permanent appointment, besides placing the employment of these persons on a more satisfactory basis, allows certain of them, who have had considerable service in a temporary capacity, to participate in the benefits provided by the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924.

The increase in the number of temporary employees outside Ottawa, represents principally, transient labour, *i.e.*, labourers employed for short periods on construction and repair work, etc. The number of employees of this class fluctuates throughout the year.

| — | Number of Employees | | Amount of Salaries | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April 1, 1925 | March 31, 1926 | April 1, 1925 | March 31, 1926 |
| *At Ottawa—* | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Permanent | 396 | 394 | 51,559 61 | 54,274 22 |
| Temporary | 58 | 58 | 5,968 38 | 7,035 97 |
| *Outside Ottawa—* | | | | |
| Permanent | 212 | 224 | 26,477 64 | 30,718 10 |
| Temporary | 427 | 440 | 28,845 66 | 39,208 56 |
| | 1,093 | 1,116 | 112,851 29 | 131,236 85* |

*Included in the salaries for March, 1926, is $14,531.52, which represents the amount to cover flat increases in lieu of former bonus payments.

These figures do not include 177 factory employees at Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, and 92 workmen employed at Naval Dockyards, Halifax and Esquimalt, on March 31, 1926.

### (2) Printing and Stationery

Statement showing work performed and expenditure:—

| — | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | Increase or Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Printing requisitions issued | 676 | 849 | + 173 |
| Stationery requisitions issued | 2,498 | 2,382 | − 116 |
| Records of sales of military books | $ 1,619 49 | $ 1,149 11 | −$ 470 38 |
| Expenditure for printing | 33,947 18 | 22,666 43 | − 11,280 75 |
| Expenditure for stationery | 17,044 45 | 11,165 66 | − 5,878 79 |
| Express and freight | 4,034 47 | 3,978 88 | − 55 59 |

+Increase. −Decrease.

### (3) Correspondence Registry

Statistical Report on the work of the Central Correspondence Registry for the year ending March 31, 1926:—

| —— | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | Increase or Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Files charged out | 283,157 | 281,874 | −1,283 |
| Incoming files recorded or passed | 400,689 | 430,397 | 29,708 |
| Loose papers received | 186,031 | 194,644 | 8,613 |
| Files created | 7,983 | 7,811 | −172 |
| Total files handled | 877,860 | 914,726 | |

−Decrease.

## REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL

During the fiscal year under review the number of courts-martial convened and held was as follows:—

| | D.C.M. | G.C.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent Force.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 49 | Nil |
| R.C.A.F.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | Nil |
| | 53 | Nil |

This is an increase of 16 courts-martial in the Permanent Force, and in the Royal Canadian Air Force of 4, compared with the number of courts-martial held in the preceding year.

The offences committed were mainly those of desertion or absence without leave, and losing by neglect clothing, equipment, etc. While the offences in themselves were not of a particularly serious nature, and the sentences awarded were sufficient in the interests of justice, yet an increase compared with the year before of almost 50 per cent is a matter which warrants some consideration.

The proceedings, in the main, were properly conducted, but there is obviously need for a comprehensive scheme of instruction in military law, which question will be dealt with later on in this report.

The revision of the King's Regulation and Orders for the Canadian Militia which, as stated in the report for the preceding year, had been undertaken by the Judge Advocate-General, was completed by the end of December, 1925. The revised edition has gone forward for approval, and should be available for distribution by the end of September of this year. The work in connection with this revision was extremely heavy, and added considerably to the normal duties of the Judge Advocate-General's office.

Numerous other regulations, such as Clothing Regulations, Equipment Regulations, etc., have been under revision during the year under review, necessitating advice being obtained from this office on numerous matters connected therewith.

During the year under review numerous courts of inquiry were submitted to this office for an opinion or report, and, further, matters of an important nature and on which it had been decided to hold a court of inquiry, were referred to this office for an opinion as to the lines on which such courts of inquiry should proceed. The practice of making a prior reference to the Judge Advocate-General has proved satisfactory, as it has enabled the court concerned to proceed along certain clearly defined lines, and has resulted in the exclusion of a large amount of irrelevant statements and evidence which, in the past, were usually admitted, but which served no useful purpose and only tended to confuse the authorities who subsequently had to deal with the findings and recommendations of such courts.

During the year under review there has been a large increase in the number of Air Force matters referred to this office. This is largely due to the action taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force to put on a permanent basis their regulations which were originally of a more or less tentative nature.

The number of reports and submissions to Privy Council and regulations which this office was called upon to prepare or draft showed no decrease compared with the preceding year.

As stated above, the need for a comprehensive scheme of instruction in military law has been recognized, and the Judge Advocate-General was accordingly detailed to proceed to England at the beginning of March, 1926, for the purpose of being attached to the office of the Judge Advocate-General at the War Office, it being considered that a tour of duty there would not only enable

him to keep abreast with the latest British system of administration, but also to obtain definite information on the methods of instruction carried out in the British Army. The information which this officer will obtain from the War Office will serve as the basis for a comprehensive instructional program which it is hoped to put in effect at an early date. In this connection it should be realized that officers of the Permanent Force are required to pass the same promotion examinations as all officers of like rank throughout the British Empire, and unless instruction in Canada is uniform with that in England Canadian officers will be at a disadvantage.

During the year under review, the usual number of leases and agreements were drafted in this office.

The Judge Advocate-General, being a member of the Departmental Pensions and Claims Board, is constantly required to advise on matters pertaining to pensions under the Militia Pension Act, and various claims which are referred to the Board in question. He is also a member of several other standing Boards or Committees in the Department, the duties of which entail a considerable amount of additional work.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CONTRACTS

During the financial year 1925-26 the purchase and inspection of supplies for the Military, Naval and Air Forces, and the making of contracts for services, etc., therefor, were carried out by the Contracts Branch.

The articles purchased were of almost inconceivable varieties, a partial list of which follows:

Uniform clothing for the Military, Naval, and Air Services.

Cloths, serges, frieze, drill, denim, moleskin, flannel, etc., required for the manufacture of the clothing.

Electrical equipment.

Aircraft and other necessary flying equipment.

Telegraph and wireless apparatus.

Armament and torpedo stores.

Raw materials for the Dominion Arsenal.

Supplies and equipment for the Royal Military College.

Motor cars, trucks, and other supplies for the Mechanical Transport Section.

Medical and dental supplies.

Provisions, Fuel, and forage.

Barrack and Hospital supplies.

Contracts were also made for services generally, such as snow cleaning, chimney and furnace cleaning, scavenging, laundry, etc., etc., at different points throughout Canada, and also for the reconditioning of aircraft.

In addition to the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts, one of the functions of this branch is the necessary examination and inspection of these supplies before they are accepted and paid for. In the case of provisions, fuel and forage, etc., the inspection is carried out under the direction of the Officer Commanding the Military District for which such supplies are procured.

As a general rule supplies purchased must be in accordance with the departmental specification therefor, and must conform with the sealed patterns, many thousands of which, covering a very wide range of articles, are held by the department.

The policy of purchasing supplies manufactured in this country out of material produced in Canada has, whenever possible, been strictly adhered to; for such other supplies as were needed the preference was given to British manufacturers.

# APPENDIX A

The following are statements showing:—

1. Appropriation accounts, 1925-26.
2. Revenue, 1925-26.
3. Comparative statement of Expenditure and Revenue for the ten years 1916-17 to 1925-26.
4. Expenditure on account of Adjustment of War Claims, 1925-26.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts 1925-26, Militia and Air Services

| Appropriation | Amount of Vote | Expended | Vote Unused | Vote exceeded | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| *Militia Services—* | | | | | |
| Administration, Vote No. 96 | 301,000 00 | 295,539 69 | 5,460 31 | | |
| Cadet Services, Vote No. 97 | 400,000 00 | 410,195 43 | ..... | 10,195 43 | It was the intention to relieve this vote by the transfer of certain expenditure representing a portion of the pay of personnel in respect of employment on other services; the Auditor General ruled, however, that the transfers should not be made. It was then too late to prevent the overdraft. |
| Contingencies, Vote No. 98 | 30,000 00 | 29,179 45 | 820 55 | | |
| Engineer Services and Works, Vote No. 99, 413-4-5 | 566,000 00 | 565,554 47 | 445 53 | | |
| General Stores, Vote No. 100 | 390,000 00 | 378,032 71 | 11,967 29 | | Claims on account of stores purchased in England were, in some cases, not received in time to be paid out of 1925-26 appropriation. |
| Manufacturing Establishments, Vote No. 101 | 420,000 00 | 419,656 72 | 343 28 | | |
| Non-Permanent Active Militia, Vote No. 102 | 1,710,000 00 | 1,676,336 20 | 33,663 80 | | The amount unused is less than 2 per cent of the vote which is as near as could be estimated. |
| Permanent Force, Vote No. 103 | 4,800,000 00 | 4,775,600 95 | 24,399 05 | | The amount unused is only ½ per cent of the total vote which could not well have been more closely estimated. |
| Royal Military College, Vote No. 104 | 365,000 00 | 366,705 04 | ..... | 1,705 04 | This excess occurred through a misunderstanding of instructions sent to the Royal Military College during the latter part of March. |
| Topographic Survey, Vote No. 105 | 35,000 00 | 34,222 66 | 777 34 | | |
| Transport and Freight, Vote No. 106 | 160,000 00 | 162,317 91 | ..... | 2,317 91 | There are 13 different disbursing agencies making payments from this vote and when all payments had been assembled the overdraft became evident. The cheques having been mailed, it was too late to rectify. |
| Total Militia Services | 9,177,000 00 | 9,113,341 23 | 77,877 15 | 14,218 38 | |
| *Air Services—* | | | | | |
| Maintenance, Operations, etc., Vote No. 108 | 1,140,000 00 | 1,139,847 86 | 152 14 | | |
| Purchase of Aircraft, etc., Vote No. 109 | 740,850 00 | 740,766 95 | 83 05 | | |
| Total Air Services | 1,880,850 00 | 1,880,614 81 | 235 19 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *General Services—* | | | | | |
| Civil Government Salaries, Votes Nos. 26 and 392 | 686,701 22 | 685,139 67 | 1,561 55 | | |
| Civil Government Contingencies, Vote No. 26 | 50,000 00 | 41,935 61 | 8,064 39 | | Claim for the cost of a posting machine and stationery accounts in all exceeding $5,000, were not received in time to be paid out of 1925-26 funds. |
| Civil Pensions, Vote 110 | 1,835 42 | 1,835 42 | ..... | | |
| Construction of Magazine at Halifax, N.S., Vote No. 418 | 50,000 00 | 49,961 41 | 38 59 | | |
| Total General Services | 788,536 64 | 778,872 11 | 9,664 53 | | |
| *Other Services—* | | | | | |
| Imperial War Graves Commission, Vote No. 320 | 475,000 00 | 472,519 36 | 2,480 64 | | |
| Canadian Battlefields Memorials, Vote No. 334 | 200,000 00 | 180,422 22 | 19,577 78 | | |
| Adjustment of War Claims (Militia), Vote No. 375 | 400,000 00 | 286,441 15 | 113,558 85 | ..... | Many amounts included in the Estimates for Separation Allowance, War Service Gratuity, etc., were not paid in the fiscal year owing to difficulty in locating the soldiers' dependents residing in outlying districts of Russia and other countries. |
| Wireless Station, N.W.T. (Radio Services), Vote 277 and 466 | 150,000 00 | 146,829 86 | 3,170 14 | | |
| Earl Haig's Visit, Vote No. 485 | 10,000 00 | 7,367 05 | 2,632 95 | | |
| McGill University Armoury Site, Vote No. 412 | 16,918 90 | 16,918 90 | | | |
| Compassionate Grant, Widow of W. Gauvin, Vote No. 419 | 500 00 | 500 00 | | | |
| Grant to complete Stoney Creek Tower, Vote No. 480 | 500 00 | 500 00 | | | |
| Total Other Services | 1,252,918 90 | 1,111,498 54 | 141,420 36 | | |
| Total Militia, Air, General and Other Services | 13,099,305 54 | 12,884,326 69 | 229,197 23 | 14,218 38 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Statutory—* | |
| Miscellaneous Gratuities, Civil Service Act | $ 866 67 |
| Aid to Civil Power | 126,367 82 |
| Total Statutory | $ 127,234 49 |
| *Expenditure not included above—* | |
| Salary Increases and Revisions—Part Vote No. 396 | $ 1,618 41 |
| Salary Reclassification, Outside Service—Part Vote No. 492 | 81,461 31 |
| Toronto Barrack Site | 494 48 |
| Total | 83,574 20 |
| Grand Total Expenditure (except Naval) | $13,095,135 38 |

For Naval Expenditures see separate report of Naval Service.

## STATEMENT No. 2.—Revenue 1925-26

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Militia Services—* | | |
| Advertisements | $ 15 00 | |
| Barrack damages | 60 92 | |
| Commission on pay phones | 5 38 | |
| Discharges by purchase | 5,588 50 | |
| Railway subsidies | 60 90 | |
| Refunds for previous years expenditure | 7,089 65 | |
| Rental of camp equipment, etc | 7,505 68 | |
| Rents of military properties | 13,342 81 | |
| Sales of ammunition stores and clothing | 1,029 30 | |
| Sales of books, charts and maps | 1,413 89 | |
| Sales of cast horses | 2,837 90 | |
| Sales of condemned stores and scrap | 58,679 22 | |
| Sales of government property | 21,754 64 | |
| Sales of medals and ribbons (lost and replaced) | 4 48 | |
| Wood cutting privileges | 27 00 | |
| | | $ 119,415 27 |
| Pension Act, 1901 (deductions) | | 131,098 76 |
| R. M. College fees and supplies | | 52,644 94 |
| Fines and forfeitures | | 80 00 |
| Bank interest | | 22 87 |
| Premium discount and exchange | | 0 61 |
| | | $ 303,262 45 |
| *Northwest Territories—* | | |
| Wireless Stations (receipts) | | $ 22,226 18 |
| *Air Services—* | | |
| Air harbour licenses | $ 100 00 | |
| Air worthiness | 95 00 | |
| Registration fees | 95 00 | |
| Rents | 599 50 | |
| Miscellaneous (refunds previous year's expenditure and sundry sales | 13,354 31 | |
| | | $ 14,243 81 |
| Premium, discount and exchange | | 10 41 |
| | | $ 14,254 22 |

NOTE.—For Naval Revenue, see separate report of Naval Service.

STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue (Militia and Air Services) for the ten years 1916-17 to 1925-26

| — | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Militia Services—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Main Appropriations— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administration | 297,233 | 295,033 | 297,567 | 360,818 | 368,883 | 356,275 | 316,731 | 319,518 | 299,415 | 295,540 |
| Cadet Services | 80,311 | 90,771 | 68,770 | 74,414 | 230,288 | 409,348 | 336,933 | 450,000 | 367,829 | 410,195 |
| Contingencies | 247,837 | 85,182 | 9,981 | 13,803 | 49,073 | 41,151 | 39,743 | 27,025 | 23,844 | 29,179 |
| Engineer Services and Works | 365,521 | 331,855 | 274,258 | 294,407 | 539,546 | 582,112 | 525,666 | 529,815 | 499,545 | 565,554 |
| General Stores | 117,993 | 2,212 | ..... | ..... | 436,450 | 525,959 | 484,134 | 482,622 | 335,448 | 378,033 |
| Manufacturing Establishments | 50,833 | 20,129 | 15,586 | ..... | 689,322 | 696,276 | 437,107 | 445,033 | 415,820 | 419,657 |
| Non-Permanent Active Militia | 504,905 | 495,208 | 365,250 | 471,022 | 1,155,727 | 1,902,630 | 1,678,544 | 1,690,207 | 1,551,257 | 1,676,336 |
| Permanent Force | 2,396,183 | 2,927,228 | 1,947,304 | 3,088,691 | 5,705,736 | 5,882,938 | 5,425,105 | 5,125,605 | 4,769,339 | 4,775,601 |
| Royal Military College | 163,772 | 174,838 | 216,185 | 244,239 | 351,031 | 377,450 | 341,284 | 374,141 | 364,944 | 366,705 |
| Topographic Survey | 31,274 | 31,406 | 31,082 | 40,522 | 45,125 | 39,956 | 42,330 | 43,399 | 34,614 | 34,223 |
| Transport and freight | 43,923 | 41,306 | 16,698 | 24,854 | 315,443 | 199,815 | 168,247 | 180,706 | 157,688 | 162,318 |
| Total Main Appropriations | 4,299,785 | 3,865,168 | 3,242,681 | 4,612,770 | 9,886,624 | 11,013,910 | 9,795,824 | 9,668,071 | 8,819,743 | 9,113,341 |
| Miscellaneous Appropriations, etc.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| War, Demobilization and Adjustment of War Claims (Militia) | 298,291,031 | 316,669,785 | 377,120,138 | 323,360,987 | 16,229,764 | 7,916,360 | 4,273,445 | 678,320 | 479,159 | 286,441 |
| Canadian Battlefields Memorials | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,797 | 164,756 | 137,421 | 180,736 | 108,773 | 195,313 | 180,422 |
| Imperial War Graves Commission | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 378,960 | 522,115 | 378,442 | 371,785 | 446,896 | 472,519 |
| Wireless Stations N.W.T. (Radio Services) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 146,830 |
| Civil Pensions | ..... | 1,562 | 966 | 1,254 | 1,115 | 1,115 | 1,115 | 1,115 | 1,115 | See "Gen. Services" |
| Various Special Votes, etc | ..... | *21,108 | *10,082 | *17,803 | *6,130 | *1,914 | *467 | *6,155 | *500 | 17,919 |
| Consolidated Revenue—Workmen's Compensation Act | ..... | ..... | 1,148 | 1,411 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aid to Civil Power | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 593 | 61,430 | 86,615 | 8,623 | 126,368 |
| Toronto Barracks, Special Account | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 144 | ..... | 78 | ..... | 177 | 494 |
| Total Miscellaneous Appropriations, etc | 298,291,031 | 316,692,455 | 377,132,334 | 323,389,252 | 16,780,875 | 8,579,518 | 4,895,713 | 1,252,763 | 1,131,783 | 1,230,993 |
| Civil Government— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries | 173,798 | 183,448 | 189,578 | 202,459 | 212,732 | 551,991 | 540,757 | See General Services. | | |
| Contingencies | 19,488 | 3,199 | 18,255 | 18,996 | 19,837 | 25,968 | 15,991 | | | |
| Total Civil Government (Militia) | 193,286 | 186,647 | 207,833 | 221,455 | 232,569 | 577,959 | 556,748 | | | |
| Grand Total, Militia Services | 302,784,102 | 320,744,270 | 380,582,848 | 328,223,477 | 26,900,068 | 20,171,387 | 15,248,285 | 10,920,834 | 9,951,526 | 10,344,334 |

*Reduced by the amount paid for Civil Pensions, now shown separately.

STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue (Militia and Air Services) for the ten years 1916-17 to 1925-26.—*Con.*

| — | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Air Services*— | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Main Appropriations— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Royal Canadian Air Force—Operation, maintenance, training, repairs, civil aviation, etc. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109,464 | 1,583,910 | 1,555,607 | | 999,390 | 1,102,206 | 1,139,848 |
| Purchase of aircraft and technical equipment, ground services | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,004,983 | 249,788 | 275,122 | 740,767 |
| Civil Government— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,369 | 74,612 | | See General Services. | | |
| Contingencies | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,077 | 29,623 | | | | |
| Total Air Appropriations | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109,464 | 1,656,356 | 1,659,842 | 1,004,983 | 1,249,178 | 1,377,328 | 1,880,615 |
| Miscellaneous Appropriations— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demobilization | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 351,372 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aeronautical Research | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Total Air Services | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104,464 | 2,007,728 | 1,659,842 | 1,009,983 | 1,249,178 | 1,377,328 | 1,880,615 |
| *General Services*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Pensions | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,835 |
| Construction of Magazine, etc., Halifax, N.S. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,980 | 49,961 |
| Various Special Votes, etc | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,612 | 7,367 |
| Civil Government— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries (For Militia, Naval and Air Services as amalgamated) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 666,213 | 648,773 | 685,140 |
| Contingencies (For Militia, Naval and Air Services as amalgamated) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,894 | 49,860 | 41,936 |
| Total General Services | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 708,107 | 754,225 | 786,239 |
| REVENUE | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Militia Services*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Militia Revenue | 90,164 | 18,228 | 35,955 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Casual Revenue | 11,949 | 2,072 | 3,795 | 87,867 | 86,815 | 141,012 | 183,372 | 105,944 | 112,045 | 119,415 |
| Royal Military College | 41,646 | 39,177 | 54,428 | 53,599 | 70,107 | 67,315 | 61,999 | 66,105 | 63,975 | 52,645 |
| Pensions Act, 1901 | 25,495 | 26,877 | 23,841 | 47,979 | 120,387 | 112,412 | 121,244 | 124,654 | 127,095 | 131,099 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,375 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 81 | 40 | 80 |
| Bank Interest | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| Premiums, Discount and Exchange | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Total Revenue, Militia Services | 169,254 | 86,354 | 118,019 | 194,820 | 277,309 | 320,739 | 466,715 | 296,784 | 303,755 | 303,263 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Northwest Territories—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wireless Stations (receipts) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,226 |
| *Air Services—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pilot's Certificates | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 78 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 4 | ..... |
| Air Harbour Licenses | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | 90 | 40 | 80 | 40 | 100 |
| Air Worthiness | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 455 | 65 | 80 | 70 | 165 | 95 |
| Registration Fees | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275 | 75 | 125 | 120 | 135 | 95 |
| Rents | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 842 | 4,817 | 2,299 | 1,019 | 556 | 600 |
| Miscellaneous (Refunds Previous Year's Expenditure and Sundry Sales) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,657 | 30,673 | 24,517 | 10,196 | 8,268 | 13,354 |
| Premiums, Discount and Exchange | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 23 | 4 | 45 | ..... | 10 |
| Total Revenue, Air Services | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 6,700 | 35,764 | 27,073 | 11,532 | 9,168 | 14,254 |

## STATEMENT No. 4.—Adjustment of War Claims

### STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926

| Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|
| | $ cts. |
| Pay and allowances | 7,970 04 |
| Separation allowance | 35,927 50 |
| War Service gratuity | 30,531 62 |
| Estates of deceased soldiers | 2,065 03 |
| Ordnance services | 80,414 23 |
| Transport and freight | 16,750 20 |
| Pay of civil employees | 24,251 75 |
| Telegrams, telephones (including rentals) cablegrams and postage | 2,548 87 |
| Printing and stationery | 3,594 63 |
| Legal expenses | 4,458 38 |
| Historical section | 27,204 35 |
| McGill Medical Museum | 300 00 |
| Canadian War Graves and Memorials | 18,857 32 |
| Medals | 593 39 |
| Camp Borden Site | 4,084 94 |
| Refund to British Government for hospitalization, etc., Royal Air Force, overcharged previous years | 25,732 03 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,156 87 |
| Total for year | 286,441 15 |
| Expenditure prior to April 1, 1925, for War Services | 1,558,809,755 28 |
| | 1,559,096,196 43 |

# APPENDIX B

Following are statements for the fiscal year showing:—

1. Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Active Militia.
2. Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Active Militia for the fiscal year 1925-26.

| Station | Strength, all ranks, March 31, 1925 | Strength, all ranks, March 31, 1926 | Pay and Allowances, Officers and Warrant Officers | Pay and Allowances, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men | Total Pay and Allowances |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| London, Ont. | 172 | 177 | 85,339 75 | 133,218 82 | 218,558 57 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 440 | 428 | 206,727 41 | 259,769 48 | 466,496 89 |
| Kingston, Ont. | 386 | 381 | 197,038 55 | 241,318 33 | 438,356 88 |
| Ottawa Ont. | 324 | 297 | 315,361 13 | 244,762 52 | 560,123 65 |
| Montreal, P.Q. | 232 | 236 | 117,392 53 | 154,239 53 | 271,632 06 |
| Quebec, P.Q. | 252 | 252 | 105,167 23 | 177,111 01 | 282,278 24 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 511 | 536 | 289,889 87 | 300,630 96 | 590,520 83 |
| St. John, N.B. | 51 | 50 | 46,528 55 | 39,718 05 | 86,246 60 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 450 | 469 | 195,419 20 | 254,829 82 | 450,249 02 |
| Victoria, B.C. | 246 | 251 | 153,767 79 | 169,092 63 | 322,860 42 |
| Regina, Sask. | 45 | 46 | 36,046 75 | 41,403 35 | 77,450 10 |
| Calgary, Alta. | 156 | 153 | 89,918 99 | 100,674 66 | 190,593 65 |
| Total | 3,265 | †3,276 | 1,838,597 75 | 2,116,769 16 | 3,955,366 91 |
| Less | *63 | | | | |
| | 3,202 | | | | |

*Personnel R.C.C.S. paid from R.C.A.F. and N.W.T. Votes. (Radio Services).

†Does not include 91 Officers and 131 Other Ranks paid from Administration, Royal Military College, Topographic Survey, Cadet Services, R.C.A.F., N.W.T., and Other Votes.

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Royal Canadian Air Force for the fiscal year 1925-26.

| Station | Strength, all ranks, March 31, 1925 | Strength, all ranks, March 31, 1926 | Pay and Allowances, Officers and Warrant Officers | Pay and Allowances, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men | Total Pay and Allowances |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Camp Borden, Ont. | 168 | 141 | 67,184 27 | 127,347 83 | 194,532 10 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 85 | 125 | 105,207 41 | 104,976 59 | 210,184 00 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 2 | 1 | 1,855 70 | 8,610 31 | 10,466 01 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 57 | 92 | *1,074 00<br>45,479 13 | 74,626 77 | 121,179 90 |
| Victoria, B.C. | 37 | 27 | 18,277 61 | 30,779 02 | 49,056 63 |
| Calgary, Alta. | 30 | 32 | 27,707 28 | 31,953 64 | 59,660 92 |
| Total | 379 | 418 | 266,785 40 | 378,294 16 | 645,079 56 |
| Personnel of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals paid from R.C.A.F. Funds | ..... | 38 | 10,277 59 | 23,834 02 | 34,111 61 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | 277,062 99 | 402,128 18 | 679,191 17 |

*One Non-Permanent Medical Officer attached to R.C.A.F.

# APPENDIX C

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC, 1925-26

### EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees throughout the year was 205

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
2. Statement of credits and moneys received and deposited to Credit of Receiver General.
3. Distribution of Disbursements.
4. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
5. Capital account.
6. Production and Cost Statement.
7. Reconciliation Statement.

### APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE, 1925-1926

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total letter of credit | $ 373,000 00 | | |
| Balance lapsed | 1,543 74 | | |
| Gross expenditure at Quebec | | $ 371,456 26 | |
| Gross expenditure at Ottawa | | 20,099 52 | |
| | | $ 391,555 78 | |
| Less credits to current year's expenditure— | | | |
| Miscellaneous credits | 2,847 28 | | |
| Miscellaneous refunds | 7,021 30 | | |
| Sale of scrap | 5,879 99 | | |
| | | 15,748 57 | |
| Net expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Manufacturing establishments | | | $ 365,462 84 |
| Net expenditure charged by D.E.O., M.D. No. 5, to Dominion Arsenal, Manufacturing Establishments | | | 5,342 90 |
| Net expenditure charged by D.E.O., M.D. No. 5, to Little River Proof butts | | | 2,771 14 |
| Net expenditure charged to flat increase in lieu of bonus, Vote No. 492 | | | 2,230 33 |
| | | $375,807 21 | $375,807 21 |

### STATEMENT OF CREDITS AND MONEYS RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED TO CREDIT OF RECEIVER GENERAL, 1925-1926

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Petty cash | $ 50 00 | | | |
| Unexpended balance, D.E.O., M.D. No. 5 | 385 00 | | | |
| Unexpended balance of travelling expenses | 11 79 | | | |
| Repairs to fence, City of Quebec | 4 42 | | | |
| Sales Tax on gasoline, Provincial Treasurer | 4 00 | | | |
| Overpayment, Bell Telephone Company | 1 00 | | | |
| Overpayment, salary, W. Perry | 16 00 | | | |
| Overpayment, wages, T. Poulin | 0 20 | | | |
| Overpayment, pension deduction, Major A. Thériault | 8 67 | | | |
| Return of empties, Nichols Chemical Co., Limited | 310 19 | | | |
| Return of empties, Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited | 70 00 | | | |
| Emery wheels, O.C., R.C.A.F. | 6 29 | | | |
| Freight, Canadian National Railways | 9 96 | | | |
| Freight, adjustment | 10 46 | | | |
| Sale of components, ·303" cartridges, Canadian Explosives, Limited | 323 24 | | | |
| Sale of scrap metal | 39,477 09 | | | |
| Sale of gunpowder, Hand Fireworks Co | 72 56 | | | |
| Cost of packing stores to Hand Fireworks Co | 92 57 | | | |
| Cost of packing scrap for Meyer Brenner & Co | 17 00 | | | |
| Finished ammuntion, etc., Dept. National Defence | 2,704 62 | | | |
| Material for bandoliers, Mackenzie Mfg. Co., Limited | 4,353 56 | | | |
| Aiming rifles | 1,890 00 | | | |
| | | $ 49,818 62 | | |
| Credited to current year's expenditure | | $ 15,748 57 | | |
| Credited to casual revenue | | 34,070 05 | | |
| Credited to Manufacturing Establishments, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec | | | | $ 15,363 57 |
| Credited to District Engineer Officer, M.D. No. 5, Manufacturing Establishments | | | | 385 00 |
| Credited to casual revenue | | | | 34,070 05 |
| | | $ 49,818 62 | | $ 49,818 62 |

## DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS, 1925-1926

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wages | $ 170,995 86 | |
| Salaries | 53,912 64 | |
| Cordite | 53,958 17 | |
| Copper | 17,074 22 | |
| Fuel | 16,513 38 | |
| New machinery | 10,062 46 | |
| Other materials (including oils, hardware, acids, factory and chemical supplies) | 16,882 45 | |
| Engineer services | 8,114 04 | |
| Bandoliers | 6,445 52 | |
| Power and light | 5,909 02 | |
| Freight and transport, except cartage | 4,486 32 | |
| Lumber | 4,467 31 | |
| Cartage | 3,456 75 | |
| Lead | 2,751 53 | |
| Customs dues | 1,983 17 | |
| Water | 1,800 00 | |
| Tool steel and small tools | 1,366 62 | |
| Printing and stationery | 1,258 55 | |
| Foundry castings | 1,206 36 | |
| Equipment | 1,039 18 | |
| Gunpowder, G. 12 | 952 02 | |
| Aluminum rod | 804 23 | |
| Telephones, telegrams and postage | 747 15 | |
| Belting | 734 44 | |
| Gasoline | 461 50 | |
| Caustic soda | 423 50 | |
| Electrical supplies | 379 37 | |
| Alcohol | 367 02 | |
| Travelling expenses | 354 19 | |
| Silk cloth | 154 05 | |
| Miscellaneous | 264 43 | |
| | | $ 389,325 45 |
| Flat increase in lieu of bonus, vote 492 | | 2,230 33 |
| | | $ 391,555 78 |

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1926

| | Assets | Liabilities |
|---|---|---|
| Material in stores | $ 245,446 43 | |
| Inventory of work in process and finished goods | 134,227 36 | |
| Land | 299,000 00 | |
| Buildings | 299,281 94 | |
| Machinery | 193,125 01 | |
| Equipment, general | 10,600 34 | |
| Belting | 1,520 01 | |
| Gauges from I. M. B. | 7,500 00 | |
| Tools and gauges | 40,238 59 | |
| Office furniture and fixtures | 1,734 56 | |
| Accounts payable | | $ 40,132 18 |
| Surplus, department of National Defence | | 1,192,542 06 |
| | $ 1,232,674 24 | $ 1,232,674 24 |

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1925-1926

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Balance for Net Capital, April 1, 1925— | | |
| Land | $ 299,000 00 | |
| Buildings | 290,792 63 | |
| Machinery | 190,689 89 | |
| Belting | 1,457 57 | |
| Equipment, general | 11,727 88 | |
| Office furniture and fixtures | 1,796 95 | |
| Tools and gauges | 38,198 58 | |
| Gauges from I.M.B | 7,500 00 | $ 841,163 50 |
| To Accrucment in 1925-26— | | |
| On buildings | 17,259 71 | |
| machinery | 22,543 76 | |
| Belting | 740 86 | |
| Equipment general | 2,220 71 | |
| Tools and gauges | 9,018 93 | |
| Office furniture and fixtures | 25 95 | 51,809 92 |
| | | $ 892,973 42 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Depreciation in 1925-26— | | |
| Buildings | $ 8,770 40 | |
| Machinery | 19,508 64 | |
| Belting | 678 42 | |
| Equipment, general | 3,348 25 | |
| Office furniture and fixtures | 88 34 | |
| Tools and gauges | 6,978 92 | 39,372 97 |
| Two hydraulic presses scrapped | | 600 00 |
| By Balance Account for Net Capital, March 31, 1926— | | |
| Land | | 299,000 00 |
| Buildings | | 299,281 94 |
| Machinery | | 193,125 01 |
| Belting | | 1,520 01 |
| Equipment, general | | 10,600 34 |
| Office furniture and fixtures | | 1,734 56 |
| Tools and gauges | | 40,238 59 |
| Gauges, from I.M.B | | 7,500 00 |
| | | $ 892,973 42 |

STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND COST, 1925-26

| — | Production | | | Net cost | Flat increase in lieu of Bonus | Rate plus flat increase | Per | Gross Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Rate | Per | | | | | |
| *Deliveries of Finished Goods* | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | | $ cts. |
| Boxes, ammunition, S.A. or Signal Cartridges H. 1, Mk. I | 3,000 | 4·03612 | each | 12,108 36 | 69 85 | 4·0594 | each | 12,178 21 |
| Cartridges, S.A. Ball ·303″ Mark. VII | 2,597,047 | 76·61949 | 1,000 | 198,984 42 | 1,147 00 | 77·0611 | 1,000 | 200,131 42 |
| Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303″ Mk. VII, D.R.A. | 150,000 | 79·742 | 1,000 | 11,961 19 | 69 00 | 80·20066 | 1,000 | 12,030 19 |
| Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303″ Mk. VII, P.R.A.'s | 272,000 | 79·742 | 1,000 | 21,689 87 | 125 20 | 80·20066 | 1,000 | 21,815 07 |
| Cartridges, S.A. Tracer ·303″ N.C. (Z) S.P.G. (VII G) | 20,442 | 142·394 | 1,000 | 2,910 82 | 16 78 | 143·2149 | " | 2,927 60 |
| Cartridges, Q.F. Blank, 12-pr. 12-cwt. filled, Mk. II with Primer | 500 | 3·61246 | each | 1,806 23 | 10 43 | 3·6333 | each | 1,816 66 |
| Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. cordite, M.D., H.E. Streamline shell (latest Mark) | 550 | 28·288 | " | 15,558 45 | 89 90 | 28·4515 | " | 15,648 35 |
| Cartridges, Q.F. 4·5″ Howitzer, blank | 500 | 2·9954 | " | 1,497 70 | 8 64 | 3·0126 | " | 1,506 34 |
| Cartridges, filled, B.L. or B.L.C. 15-pr., 1 lb. 4 oz. blank | 2,500 | 0·8385 | " | 2,096 43 | 12 10 | 0·8434 | " | 2,108 53 |
| Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. cordite, reduced charge, shrapnel | 1,080 | 2·6634 | " | 2,876 50 | 16 60 | 2·6789 | " | 2,893 10 |
| Cartridges, dummy Q.F. 4·5″ Howitzer, 15-oz. 12 drs., Mk. I | 72 | 5·2051 | " | 374 77 | 2 16 | 5·2351 | " | 376 93 |
| Cases, cartridge, Q.F. 18-pr., Mk. III | 14,648 | 5·72563 | " | 83,869 07 | 483 19 | 5·7586 | " | 84,352 26 |
| Clips, cartridge, Q.F. 18-pr. | 550 | 0·15088 | " | 82 98 | 0 48 | 0·15174 | " | 83 46 |
| Discs, marking, butt (brass) | 5,000 | 36·378 | 1,000 | 181 89 | 1 05 | 36·588 | 1,000 | 182 94 |
| Primers, percussion, Q.F. Cartridge No. 1, Mk. II | 608 | 1·4317 | each | 870 51 | 5 02 | 1·44 | each | 875 53 |
| Primers, percussion, Mk. II for Cartridges, Q.F. 3-pr. and 6-pr. | 515 | 1·0112 | " | 520 80 | 3 01 | 1·0171 | " | 523 81 |
| Soldiers' Boxes | 3 | 15·513 | " | 46 54 | 0 27 | 15·6033 | " | 46 81 |
| Tubes, friction, copper, solid drawn without ball Adapters, Head and Stem | 30 | 2·5656 | " | 76 97 | 0 44 | 2·58 | " | 77 41 |
| REPAIRS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES | | | | | | | | |
| Boxes, ammunition, S.A. or Signal Cartridges, H. 1, Mk. I | 2,500 | 3·2789 | each | 8,197 44 | 47 30 | 3·2979 | each | 8,244 74 |
| Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr. | 2,053 | 1·8428 | " | 3,783 30 | 21 82 | 1·8534 | " | 3,805 12 |
| Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 12-pr., 12-cwt. | 50 | 10·2296 | " | 511 48 | 2 95 | 10·2886 | " | 514 43 |
| Boxes, ammunition, 4·5″ Howitzer | 58 | 5·7389 | " | 332 86 | 1 92 | 5·772 | " | 334 78 |
| Breaking-down Cartridges, S.A. Ball, revolver, ·455″ Mk. II | 81,494 | 14·973 | 1,000 | 1,220 27 | 7 04 | 15·0601 | 1,000 | 1,227 31 |
| Cases, powder, metal-lined | 28 | 3·579 | each | 100 21 | 0 58 | 3·5996 | each | 100 79 |
| Chargers, cartridge, ·303″ Gauging, re-blacking and rectifying | 600,000 | 12·1056 | 1,000 | 7,262 19 | 41 90 | 12·17348 | 1,000 | 7,304 09 |
| Overhauling 18-pr. ammunition— | | | | | | | | |
| Breaking-down 18-pr. cartridges; transportation, cleaning, washing and visual inspection | 26,498 | 0·16964 | each | 4,495 30 | 25 90 | 0·17062 | each | 4,521 20 |
| Assembling and packing 18-pr. ammunition | 4,500 | 0·27715 | " | 1,247 20 | 7 19 | 0·27875 | " | 1,254 39 |
| Re-inspecting and rectifying ·303″ D.C. Cartridges for C.I.A. | 48,860 | 2·0968 | 1,000 | 102 45 | 0 59 | 2·1088 | 1,000 | 103 04 |
| Miscellaenous services for Chief Inspector of Ammunition | ..... | ..... | ..... | 487 84 | 2 81 | ..... | ..... | 490 65 |
| Miscellaenous repairs for D.O.O., M.D. No. 5 (Vehicles, etc.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,596 49 | 9 21 | ..... | ..... | 1,605 70 |
| | | | | 386,850 53 | 2,230 33 | | | 389,080 86 |

## RECONCILIATION STATEMENT, 1925-1926

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1925 | $ 201,835 94 | |
| Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1925 | 201,913 65 | |
| Value of capital assets, March 31, 1925 | 841,163 50 | |
| Net expenditure by Dominion Arsenal, 1925-26 | 367,693 17 | |
| Additions and renewals by Engineers, M.D. No. 5, 1925-26 | 5,342 90 | |
| Repairs and upkeep, Little River Proof Butts by Engineers, M.D. No. 5, 1925-1926 | 2,771 14 | |
| Accounts payable, March 31, 1926 | 40,132 18 | |
| Machinery transferred from Lindsay Arsenal not paid for | 1,148 11 | |
| Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1926 | | $ 134,227 36 |
| Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1926 | | 245,446 43 |
| Value of capital assets, March 31, 1926 | | 853,000 45 |
| Finished goods delivered during year, as per Production Statement | | 389,080 86 |
| Bandoliers, supplied to Chief Inspector of Ammunition | | 2,143 43 |
| Value of powder destroyed and written off from stores, Authority: H.Q. 72-13-21 | | 613 61 |
| Work performed for Little River Proof Butts, Engineer Services | | 2,771 14 |
| Refunds to casual revenue, 1925-26 | | 34,070 05 |
| Accounts payable, March 31, 1925 | | 647 26 |
| | $ 1,662,000 59 | $ 1,662,000 59 |

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# REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

# NATIONAL DEFENCE

## (NAVAL SERVICE)

## CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1926

150—8-26
N.S. 65-1-16

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

OTTAWA, August 2, 1926.

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Fourth Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Naval Service), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

H. GUTHRIE,
*Minister of National Defence.*

OTTAWA, April 2, 1926.

The Honourable
The Minister of National Defence,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Naval Service), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,
*Deputy Minister.*

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, (NAVAL SERVICE) CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926

OTTAWA, April 2, 1926.

G. J. DESBARATS, Esq., C.M.G., M.E.I.C., C.E.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Naval Service of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, under the following headings:—

1. H.M.C. Ships.
2. R.C.N. Barracks.
3. H.M.C. Dockyards.
4. Naval Intelligence.
5. Personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy.
6. Naval Stores.
7. General.
8. Financial Statement.

## 1. H.M.C. SHIPS

The following ships were in commission during the year:

*East Coast*—

H.M.C.S. *Patriot.*
H.M.C. Minesweepers, *Festubert* and *Ypres.*

*West Coast*—

H.M.C.S. *Patrician.*
H.M.C. Minesweepers, *Armentieres* and *Thiepval.*

On the East Coast H.M.C. submarines *C.H. 14* and *C.H. 15* are in reserve.

### H.M.C.S. "PATRIOT"

H.M.C.S. *Patriot* is stationed at Halifax, N.S.

During the year H.M.C.S. *Patriot* completed four cruises as follows:—

Training Cruise to Montreal.
Gunnery Exercise Cruise to Bras d'Or Lakes.
Training Cruise to St. John, N.B.
Winter Cruise to Bermuda.

The cruise to Montreal and return covered the period from June 12 to July 23. During the cruise *Patriot* visited Montreal (June 16-26); Quebec (June 26-July 1); Charlottetown (July 4-18); Summerside (July 18-19); Pictou (July 19-23).

While the ship was at Montreal and Quebec, R.C.N.V.R. officers and ratings of those cities, who had not previously served in a destroyer, trained on board in gunnery and torpedo; other R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained in general ship work.

At Charlottetown, R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained on board. The ship remained at Charlottetown during the 'Old Home Week' celebrations and *Patriot* entered a float, a replica of H.M.S. *Victory*, in the parade, which won 1st prize. Members of the ship's company also entered athletic competitions which afforded an excellent opportunity for recreational training.

On July 11, the ship joined company with H.M.S. *Calcutta*, the flagship of the North America and West Indies Squadron, and was inspected on July 14, by the Director of the Naval Service. She remained with *Calcutta* until July 18.

During cruises between ports, seamen classes trained in seamanship and navigation. General Quarters and Collision Stations were also exercised. The ship returned to Halifax on July 23.

The Annual Gunnery Exercise Cruise began on August 18 and lasted until August 27. These exercises are carried out annually on Bras d'Or lakes. The exercises completed during 1925 were of a much more advanced nature than those performed in previous years, and the satisfactory results indicate the thorough training given.

During gunnery practice, the targets were towed by one of H.M.C. minesweepers. The targets were left at Bras d'Or in charge of a caretaker and they will be available for exercises in 1926 without the necessity of towing them long distances.

The training cruise to St. John was completed between September 5 and October 5. The following ports were visited:—Canso (September 5-8); Chester (September 11-14); Lunenburg (September 15-17); Shelburne (September 17-21); Yarmouth (September 21-26); St. John (September 26-October 5).

At Canso, the *Patriot*, with the Minister of National Defence on board, represented the Royal Canadian Navy at the unveiling of a War Memorial. Throughout the cruise, R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained with *Patriot's* crew and while the ship was at St. John, R.C.N.V.R. ratings of the St. John Company Headquarters trained on board.

These cruises to coast cities are of great benefit to the officers and men, who familiarize themselves with the approaches to the harbours and train in navigation along lines which are of primary importance in case of emergency.

On all cruises, classes in gunnery, torpedo, navigation, seamanship, signalling and engine room duties trained. While in port the ship was opened to visitors and a large number availed themselves of the opportunities afforded to visit the ship. Officers and men were received and accorded a hearty welcome at all ports, and at each, entertainments were arranged for the ship's company.

The winter cruise to Bermuda extended from December 28, 1925, to March 28, 1926. While at Bermuda, training facilities of the ships of the 8th Cruiser Squadron were, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies Station, utilized to train seamen and engine room ratings. One leading stoker qualified in auxiliary machinery and a number of able seamen qualified professionally for advancement to leading seamen.

While at Bermuda, *Patriot* carried out a cruise of one week in company with ships of the 8th Cruiser Squadron. During the cruise tactical exercises and torpedo attacks were carried out and *Patriot's* crew trained in seamanship. General drill and 1-inch aiming rifle sight and director tests were also carried out.

While at Halifax, between cruises, the ship was employed on training duty for R.C.N. and reserve ratings.

## H.M.C.S. "Festubert

H.M.C.S. *Festubert* was stationed at Halifax on training duty throughout the year. During the R.C.N.V.R. training season, the ship completed six short cruises, each lasting from two to four days. R.C.N.V.R. training classes, composed part of the complement during these cruises and trained in seamanship, navigation, 1-inch aiming rifle and in minesweeping.

On May 7, the ship proceeded to Liverpool, at the request of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to demolish the schooner *Cap d'Or*, which sank at anchor and menaced navigation. *Festubert* demolished the wreck with explosives, except a small portion which remained at anchor. The wreck was towed to shore and beached, after which the ship returned to Halifax.

During the winter months she remained at Halifax on training duty for R.C.N.R. officers and men attending their annual training at Halifax Base.

## H.M.C.S. "Ypres"

H.M.C.S. *Ypres* is stationed at Halifax, N.S.

H.M.C.S. *Ypres* completed four cruises during the year, as follows:—

Liverpool and return (June 24-30).
Liverpool and return (June 30-July 3).
Baddeck and return (August 6-31).
Liscomb and return (September 1-2).

The first cruise to Liverpool was carried out at the request of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the purpose of completing the demolition of the schooner *Cap d'Or*. Work on the remains of the wreck began on June 25, but, owing to weather conditions, was not completed until June 27, when the wreck was completely demolished.

The second cruise to Liverpool was for R.C.N.V.R. training purposes. A class of R.C.N.V.R. ratings embarked and trained in navigation throughout the cruise. While at Liverpool, the ship's personnel took part in the Dominion Day Celebration. She visited Chester on July 2 and returned to Halifax the following day.

The cruise to Baddeck combined R.C.N.V.R. training and assistance to *Patriot* during the gunnery exercises of the latter. During the gunnery exercises *Ypres* towed the targets and the ship's company trained in seamanship, navigation and 1-inch aiming rifle. Throughout the exercises a class of R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained on board. On completion of the gunnery exercises on August 27, *Ypres* remaining at Bras d'Or, on R.C.N.V.R. training duty, until August 30.

The cruise to Liscomb covered a period of two days, during which a class of R.C.N.V.R. ratings on board trained in seamanship and navigation.

Whilst not cruising, *Ypres* was stationed at Halifax on R.C.N.V.R. and R.C.N.R. training duty. Seamen ratings trained in seamanship and minesweeping, and short cruises in Halifax Harbour and Bedford Basin were carried out, during which mine-sweeping exercises were completed.

## H.M.C.S. "Patrician"

H.M.C.S. *Patrician* is stationed at Esquimalt B.C.

H.M.C.S. *Patrician* completed cruises during the year as follows:—

1. Spring training cruise.
2. Annual gunnery exercise cruise.
3. Training cruise in company with H.M.S. *Capetown*.
4. Cruise to Vancouver and New Westminster.
5. Cruise to Port Alberni.

The spring training cruise covered period from June 2 until June 27. During the cruise the following ports were visited: Seattle (June 2-6); Comox (June 6-10); Drew Harbour (June 10-13); Phillip's Arm (June 13-17); Alert Bay (June 17-20); Safety Cove (June 20-23); Carter Bay (June 23-24); Lowe Inlet (June 24-26).

During the cruise the personnel trained in seamanship, navigation, evolutions, general quarters, sight tests on all guns, general drill, gunnery, signal, W/T, flashing, buzzer, and semaphore duties. Seamen classes also trained in boat sailing and pulling, and engine room ratings, in engine room duties.

Upon the ship's arrival at Seattle, she was met by a Committee of Welcome, composed of the Mayor and members of the Chamber of Commerce. The Senior Naval Officer of Seattle, the Port Warden, and the British Consul also called upon the Commanding Officer, H.M.C.S. *Patrician,* who returned the calls.

While at Seattle on June 3, and at Safety Cove on June 20, the ship was dressed overall in honour of His Majesty's Birthday and Coronation respectively.

From June 10 to June 24, *Patrician* was in company with H.M.C.S. *Thiepval,* the latter assisting in her gunnery training by towing targets and also co-operating in tactical exercises.

On the cruise from Lowe Inlet to Esquimalt, in order to steam all night without danger from logs and deadheads, *Patrician* cruised outside Vancouver island.

The cruise was of benefit to the ship's company who gained useful knowledge of the waters visited. The boat work and drills performed, and the training generally were most valuable.

The annual gunnery exercises cruise was completed between August 2 and August 22.

Preliminary exercises preparatory to full calibre firing were carried out at Comox from August 3 to August 7. These exercises comprised a gunnery work up and 1-inch aiming rifle practice.

From August 8 to August 12, gunnery exercises comprising 1-inch aiming rifle, 12-pounder and 4-inch full calibre firing were completed. During these exercises H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* towed targets. The exercises were carried out in Baynes sound and Tribune bay.

From August 13 to August 18, torpedo training exercises were performed. This training included instruction in torpedo to all torpedo ratings after which torpedo runs were carried out in Baynes sound.

On completion of torpedo exercises, *Patrician,* in company with *Armentieres,* cruised to the vicinity of Yellow island where full calibre gunnery exercises were completed. On August 19, owing to poor visability due to forest fires, the ship was unable to complete her gunnery program. Firing was resumed and completed on August 21, after which *Armentieres* returned to Esquimalt and *Patrician* joined H.M.S. *Capetown* at Comox.

On August 25, the ships cruised to Vancouver where *Patrician* remained until August 29, when she returned to Esquimalt. While at Vancouver, the mayor paid an official call, which was returned, and the officers were entertained by the "Naval Officers' Association."

While at Comox, naval parties went ashore and tended the naval graves.

On September 4, *Patrician* joined H.M.S. *Capetown* off Race rocks and proceeded in company to San Francisco. During passage, joint exercises were carried out, including inclination exercises and night attacks.

Upon arrival at San Francisco, official calls were received and returned.

The Diamond Jubilee of California was in progress and ships' companies of *Capetown* and *Patrician,* took part in parades and celebrations and the officers were present as guests of the Jubilee Committees at many of the functions.

The Commanding Officer of H.M.S. *Capetown*, complimented the personnel of *Patrician* on their smart appearance during parades.

Upon departure of *Patrician* and *Capetown* from San Francisco on September 16, the following letter was received from the Diamond Jubilee Joint Committees:—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
September 15, 1925.

The Commanding Officer,
H.M.C.S. *Patrician*,
San Francisco.

Dear LIEUTENANT,—With the termination of the Diamond Jubilee commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the admission of California into the union of the United States, and upon the occasion of the departure of H.M.C.S. *Patrician* from our harbour, we, representing the Citizens' Committee, desire to wish you, your officers and men "Bon Voyage" and to express to you personally, and through you to them, the appreciation of the people of California and the city of San Francisco for your visit and presence here, and for your participation in our celebration, officially representing His Majesty the King and the Government and people of Canada.

We sincerely thank you, your officers and men for the hospitality and courtesy so generously accorded to our citizens, and we beg of you to convey to His Majesty and the Government and people of Canada, whom you have so ably represented here, the cordial felicitations and friendly good wishes of the people of California, and of the city of San Francisco.

(Sgd.) JAMES ROLPH, JR.,
*Mayor of San Francisco.*

ANGELO J. F. ROSSI,
*Chairman Citizens' Committee.*

M. J. HELOW,
*Chairman Reception Committee.*

MARSHAL HALE,
*Chairman Foreign Participation Committee.*

During the cruise from San Francisco to San Pedro, *Capetown* and *Patrician* carried out joint tactical exercises including day and night attacks by *Patrician* on *Capetown*. *Patrician* also co-operated with *Capetown* during high angle firing exercises. During night cruising, both ships carried out searchlight exercises. The ships arrived at San Pedro on September 18 and remained until September 23. While at San Pedro, official calls were received and returned by Commanding Officers of both ships. and the civic organizations of San Pedro entertained in their honour.

*Capetown* and *Patrician* sailed from San Pedro on September 23. On parting company the following signal was received from the Commanding Officer, H.M.S. *Capetown:* "Goodbye and good luck. It has been a great pleasure and assistance to have you with us and the behaviour of your ship's company has been most satisfactory."

*Patrician* arrived at San Diego on September 23, where official visits were made and returned to the civic authorities and Commanding Officers of United States ships present in that port. The Commanding Officer *Patrician* was also present at a reception given to the Assistant Secretary, United States Navy.

*Patrician* sailed from San Diego on September 30 for Portland, Oregon, where official calls were made on the Mayor and British Consul.

On October 9 the ship sailed to Esquimalt. Thick fog was encountered throughout the passage from Portland to Esquimalt, necessitating low speed.

The cruise of *Patrician* was of value to officers and men, and they availed themselves of the opportunities afforded to familiarize themselves with the navigation of the waters visited. The seamanship training was also of a high order and the experience gained and value received from joint exercises when in company with *Capetown* have been of great assistance in the training of the young ratings comprised in *Patrician's* crew.

Upon return to Esquimalt, *Patrician* was engaged in harbour training duties until January 19, 1926, when she sailed to Vancouver, where the mayor and aldermen came on board as a committee of welcome. While at Vancouver, the Commanding Officer inspected R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters.

On January 29 the ship proceeded to New Westminster. While at New Westminster, the ship's company and officers were entertained by civic and local Army and Navy Associations. *Patrician* returned to Esquimalt on January 26.

During visits to Vancouver and New Westminster the ship was open to the public and 3,300 visitors were counted over the gangway. The cruise to New Westminster was the first taken by H.M.C.S. *Patrician* and a careful note of the channel was made. It was found that the channel differs considerably from the chart, owing to the constant variation in depth, and the assistance of a pilot with local knowledge is necessary.

From January 26 to February 9 *Patrician* was based on Esquimalt. The ship then proceeded to Port Alberni. While at Port Alberni she was open to visitors and the ship's company were entertained by the civic authorities. On February 12 the ship returned to Esquimalt. During the return cruise speed tests were carried out and a maximum speed of 33 knots was obtained.

During all cruises regular instructional classes in navigation, gunnery, torpedo, signals and wireless telegraphy were carried out. The navigational difficulties of west coast waters afforded excellent seamanship training and the knowledge of the coast was greatly improved.

The behaviour of the ship's company throughout the year was excellent and the general health was good.

R.C.N.V.R. and R.C.N.R. officers and men trained on board in gunnery, torpedo and engineroom duties, both in harbour and during cruises.

## H.M.C.S. "ARMENTIERES"

H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* is stationed at Esquimalt, B.C.

H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* completed the following cruises during the year:—

Training cruise, May 1-3.
Customs patrol, July 11-23.
Gunnery exercises, August 9-22.
Customs patrol, September 1-2.

During the training cruise from May 1 to May 3 the ship called at Ladysmith. A class of R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained on board in seamanship, navigation and general ship work.

On July 11 the ship proceeded on Customs patrol duty and searched Barkley sound, Friendly cove, Tulpana arm, Muchalat arm, Gore island, King passage, Kendrick arm, Junction island, Quatsino inlet, Whaler cove, Eastern channel, Middle channel, Effingham inlet, Port Alberni, Bamfield, Clo-oose harbour and Sechart channel.

At Junction island, on July 14, a suspicious-looking schooner was boarded. This schooner was ascertained to be the *Dyn Wyn* of Portland, Oregon, on a pleasure cruise.

At Whaler Cove, on July 16, a conference was held with the local Customs officials. A wireless message was received that the *Chakawanna* had left Bamfield for Port Renfrew without clearing and *Armentieres* proceeded in search.

In Middle channel, on July 20, she gave chase to an auxiliary schooner which was boarded. The schooner was the *Annie Tuck*, a fish carrier from Barkley sound. The ship then proceeded to Port Alberni where a conference with the Customs authorities was held, after which she returned to Bamfield.

On receipt of a signal that the *Etta Mack* was in the vicinity of Clo-oose, *Armentieres* proceeded to that locality to inspect her cargo. The weather was thick and visability was very poor. When within two miles of Clo-oose a motor boat was sighted. Upon arrival at Clo-oose, it was ascertained by inquiry

from local fishing vessels, that the launch had proceeded up the Nitinat river, and as *Armentieres* had no launch to give chase, she was obliged to abandon further investigation of its activities. The Customs official on board made detailed inquiries from the local fishermen after which the ship returned to Bamfield.

Upon arrival, the Commanding Officer received a report of a suspicious vessel moored up in a small cove in one of the islands near Sechart channel. *Armentieres* proceeded to the vicinity and sent in her boats at 10.30 p.m. July 21. The night was extremely dark and at one hundred yards the boats were invisible.

At 11.40 p.m. the jolly boat returned and reported the seizure of the *Chakawana* with a big liquor cargo. On the following morning *Armentieres* met *Chakawana* and escorted her to Bamfield, where part of the liquor cargo was transferred under seal owing to the dangerously overloaded condition of the smuggler.

*Armentieres* then took the *Chakawana* in tow for Victoria. Upon arrival, the portion of the cargo carried was transferred to the smuggler, which was turned over to the Customs authorities. The ship then returned to Esquimalt.

On August 9, *Armentieres* relieved *Thiepval* for duty with H.M.C.S. *Patrician* during gunnery exercises. On completion of the gunnery exercises she cruised to Ladysmith and Nanaimo with a class of R.C.N.V.R. ratings on board and she returned to Esquimalt on August 22.

On September 1 the ship returned to Customs patrol duty. On the following day, she struck an uncharted rock in Pipestem inlet, Barkley sound. Every effort was made to refloat the ship. A line was passed to shore in an effort to draw her off and some of her compartments were flooded in an effort to raise the portion grounded, but without success.

The salvage of the ship was placed in charge of the Pacific Salvage Company. The operations took fifty-four days when the *Armentieres* was placed in drydock at Esquimalt for refit.

A court of inquiry on the grounding of the ship determined that no blame was attributable to the ship's company, and that every possible precaution had been taken for her safety and salvage.

The ship remained in drydock under refit during the remainder of the year.

While at Esquimalt between cruises up to September, the ship was on duty training R.C.N.R. and R.C.N.V.R. ratings.

## H.M.C.S. "Thiepval"

H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* is stationed at Esquimalt, B.C.

H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* completed seven cruises during the year, as follows:—

Training cruise, June 6-27.
Customs patrol, during the month of July.
Gunnery exercises, August 4-11.
Joint military and naval operations, August 24-28.
Pipestem inlet, September 3-6.
Lifesaving patrol, December 14 to January 7 and February 4-28.

The training cruise from June 6 to June 27 was carried out in company with H.M.C.S. *Patrician*. Details of the cruise are given in report of that ship.

During July H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* alternated with H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* on Customs patrol duty. This work was undertaken, at the request of the Customs Department, to assist local Customs officials in the prevention of smuggling. R.C.N.V.R. ratings trained on board in seamanship, navigation and engineroom duties during these cruises.

On August 4, the ship joined H.M.C.S. *Patrician* at Comox for annual gunnery exercises. During the gunnery exercises, *Thiepval* towed the targets and the crew trained in seamanship and signalling. Upon being relieved by *Armentieres* on August 11, she returned to Esquimalt and prepared for the joint military and naval operations.

These operations comprised the annual military coast defence exercises. They were carried out from August 24 to August 28.

From December 14 to January 7 the ship was on life-saving patrol. The patrol was undertaken at the request of the Department of Marine and Fisheries and it covered areas off Bamfield, Ucluelet, Estevan and Alberni. In addition to keeping a careful watch for ships in distress, the ship rendered assistance to several local inhabitants dangerously ill, who were taken to hospital at Alberni. Upon being relieved by C.G.S.*Givenchy,* on January 7, *Thiepval* returned to Esquimalt where she remained until February 4, when she returned to life-saving patrol duty.

On February 9, she rendered assistance to the schooner *Chapaltepec* disabled one mile south of Sea Lion rocks, off Clo-oose village, and drifting toward the rocks. A line was shot across the bows of the schooner but the crew of the *Chapaltepec* failed to make it fast. The line was drawn in and passed to the schooner by hand. The heavy weather and the rolling of the two ships parted the towing line and it was finally weighted in the centre with iron to prevent snapping. The towing was very difficult and a speed of only two knots could be maintained. Off Port Renfrew the wrecking tug *Salvage Queen* took the schooner in tow to Victoria and *Thiepval* returned to Bamfield where she remained on patrol duty until February 11. The ship continued on this work until February 28, when she returned to Esquimalt.

While at Esquimalt between cruises, the ship was engaged in training R.C.N.V.R. and R.C.N.R. ratings.

## 2. R.C.N. BARRACKS

R.C.N. Barracks are maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt as depots for H.M.C ships based on those ports and as training bases for R.C.N., R.C.N.R., and R.C.N.V.R. personnel.

Full particulars of training equipment available were given in the Annual Report of the Department of National Defence, Naval Service, for the year ended March 31, 1925.

Training of R.C.N. ratings in barracks is divided into the following classes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New entries. | Signalmen. |
| Boys. | Wireless telegraphy. |
| Ordinary seamen. | Engineroom ratings. |

The new entries, boys and ordinary seamen classes trained in gunnery, torpedo, seamanship, minesweeping, signals, boat pulling and school.

Signal classes trained in semaphore, buzzer, signal books, practical training, wireless telegraphy and school.

Wireless telegraph classes trained in buzzer, visual signalling, theory, practical training, signal books, and school.

Engine-room ratings trained in boat pulling, school, and engine-room duties.

### R.C.N. BARRACKS, HALIFAX

Upon return of H.M.C.S. *Patriot* from Bermuda in March, 1925, a class of eight ordinary seamen training in torpedo was organized. The course was completed on April 8.

A training class for all signal and wireless telegraphy ratings of the Eastern Division was also formed and trained throughout the year.

The entire seaman complement trained for 1¼ hours each week at platoon drill and at minesweeping. This training continued up to the time that R.C.N.V.R. ratings reported for training. The mine-sweeping instructions included a lecture to the crews of mine-sweepers, one forenoon passing the sweep alongside the jetty for practice, and two days at sea during which evolution of passing sweep, sweeping at short distances, sighting and slipping sweep, were carried out twice daily.

During the month of April, a swimming class was formed at the Y.M.C.A. baths and five ratings learned to swim.

On April 20, a new entries class of four ordinary seamen and one boy was organized. The class completed its training towards the end of May.

During the summer months no training of R.C.N. ratings in gunnery, torpedo or seamanship was carried out at R.C.N. Barracks, as all H.M.C. ships were in full commission and as Barracks instructors were required for the full time in connection with training of R.C.N.V.R. officers and men. A gunnery and torpedo training class of ten ratings was, however, organized towards the end of September, and trained up to the middle of November.

A new entries class of two ordinary seamen, two boys, two engine-room artificers and three stokers was also organized early in November and continued training up to December 4.

In December, artisan ratings were given a special demonstration in the manner of using the smoke helmet.

All available ordinary seamen were drafted to H.M.C.S. *Patriot* for training at Bermuda, from January 1 to March 31, and training at R.C.N. Barracks was limited to new entries and ratings on probation for telegraphist and signal branches.

Throughout the year school classes were maintained and ratings at the Barracks attended to qualify to sit for the Educational Test Part 1 Examinations. These examinations must be passed by ratings in order to qualify for advancement.

The Barracks entered teams in the Garrison Rifle Association and the R.C.N. team held first place on completion of the schedule.

From fourteen to twenty ratings also attended the Bedford rifle ranges every Saturday afternoon during the summer.

Teams were also entered in local football, baseball, and cricket leagues.

Two tennis courts have been constructed in H.M.C. Dockyard.

During the year the following R.C.N.V.R. and R.C.N.R. officers and men trained at R.C.N. Barracks.

OFFICERS

| — | Annual training | Voluntary service |
|---|---|---|
| R.C.N.V.R. | 14 | 3 |
| R.C.N.R. | 17 | |

MEN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R.C.N.V.R. | 335 | 105 |
| R.C.N.R. | 73 | 14 |

R.C.N. BARRACKS, ESQUIMALT

On April 1 an able seaman training class of nine ratings and a signal class of four signal and two W/T ratings were under training. Signal and W/T training continued throughout the year. The able seaman training class completed the course early in May.

On April 15 a new entries training class of three ratings was formed, and trained up to the middle of May, when the course was completed.

Another new entries class was formed on November 15. This class was composed of six ratings, who completed the course early in December.

In January, 1926, an ordinary seaman training class of nine ratings trained. The course was completed in February.

In addition to the technical training, a school under the direction of a qualified civilian schoolmaster was conducted at R.C.N. Barracks throughout the year, and ratings wishing to qualify for advancement attended.

Voluntary classes after regular hours were also maintained throughout the year. A large number of ratings availed themselves of the opportunities afforded for special training, in order to qualify for advancement.

A keen interest has been taken throughout the year by ratings in sports, and teams from R.C.N. Barracks entered the local football, basketball, and hockey leagues. The participation of ratings in athletic recreation is most helpful in developing and maintaining a high standard of physical fitness.

Engine-room ratings also trained in Barracks throughout the year in general engine-room work. Practical training, following up the theoretical classes carried out in Barracks, was given in H.M.C. ships.

During the winter months R.C.N.R. ratings trained at R.C.N. Barracks, and during the summer months R.C.N.V.R. ratings carried out their annual drill.

During the year the following R.C.N.R. and R.C.N.V.R. officers and men trained:—

OFFICERS

| — | Annual training | Voluntary service |
|---|---|---|
| R.C.N.R. | 4 | |
| R.C.N.V.R. | 21 | |

MEN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R.C.N.R. | 20 | 1 |
| R.C.N.V.R. | 271 | 70 |

## 3. H.M.C. DOCKYARDS

H.M.C. DOCKYARD, HALIFAX, N.S.

The dockyard repair base carried out extensive repairs and refits to H.M.C.S. *Patriot, Festubert,* and *Ypres* during the year, other activities to ships being the supervision of contract repairs to vessels of the Militia services, also repairs to ships of other Government services and to vessels of the United States ice patrol.

Requirements of the Admiralty and other Government departments, apart from ship work, have been successfully dealt with by the dockyard.

All dockyard buildings, roads, wharves, etc., together with essential services, such as water, drainage, lighting, etc., have been well maintained during the year

and all repair facilities and equipment, including cranes, boilers, machinery and machine tools, have been kept up-to-date and in good condition, torpedoes being continually under overhaul and adjustment.

Supplementary to the dockyard services, all requirements in connection with the magazines at Georges Island and Fort Clarence have been undertaken with care and thoroughness, particularly with regard to the fire protection arrangements, which are constantly under test and trial.

The general condition of the entire dockyard is good considering the age of many of the elements that make up the establishment.

No increase has been made in the numbers of the small technical staff despite increased activities. Labour, which is employed temporarily only and discharged on completion of work, has on the whole been plentiful. The dockyard repair base is prepared to carry on full operation at short notice. The present small staff is capable and efficient.

H.M.C. DOCKYARD, ESQUIMALT, B.C.

The repair base of this dockyard has been handicapped in the carrying out of repairs, due to the loss by fire of the main boat shop and torpedo depot. No delay, however, has been occasioned by the loss, the heavy refit to H.M.C.S. *Patrician*, which included the lifting of the main turbine machinery, being completed under schedule time. The annual overhaul to H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* was also undertaken satisfactorily, and much preliminary work was carried out in connection with the reconditioning of H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* subsequent to her salvage after grounding.

Work for other Government services, which includes the periodical overhaul of local vessels of the Department of Health, has been satisfactorily undertaken.

The general upkeep of both dockyards and barracks establishments has been well maintained. All grounds, buildings, wharves, etc., are in good condition, and the miscellaneous services, water, lighting, etc., have been operated in an economical manner.

All machinery, machine tools, plant and repair equipment are in good order, the repair base being ready for full operation when required.

Only a small technical staff is being maintained, workmen being entered and discharged as requirements warrant.

## 4. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Naval Intelligence Division of the department has carried out its functions as part of the World-wide Admiralty Intelligence System in a satisfactory manner.

It has maintained close co-operation with the Military and Air Force Intelligence Services, as well as with the Departments of Marine and Fisheries, Public Works, Customs, and Railways and Canals, which are assisting in the compilation of material for a coast report.

The material required for the coast report has been practically all assembled and it is expected that the report will be ready for the printers early in the year.

## 5. PERSONNEL OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

The authorized personnel of the Canadian Naval Service is as follows:—

| | Officers | Men |
|---|---|---|
| Royal Canadian Navy | 70 | 446 |
| Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve | 70 | 930 |
| Royal Canadian Naval Reserve | 70 | 430 |

## ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

The personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy is distributed throughout the service as follows:—

| Ship or Establishment— | Officers | Men |
|---|---|---|
| Headquarters | 10 | .. |
| H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* (Halifax) | 12 | 106 |
| H.M.C.S. *Patriot* (Halifax) | 5 | 79 |
| H.M.C.S. *Festubert* (Halifax) | 1 | 19 |
| H.M.C.S. *Ypres* (Halifax) | 1 | 19 |
| H.M.C.S. *Naden* (Esquimalt) | 12 | 106 |
| H.M.C.S. *Patrician* (Esquimalt) | 5 | 79 |
| H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* (Esquimalt) | 1 | 19 |
| H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* (Esquimalt) | 1 | 19 |
| Serving in Royal Navy | 22 | .. |
| Total | 70 | 446 |

The personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy is composed largely of young Canadian officers and men.

During the year 18 ex-Imperial ratings, who engaged under Special Service conditions for a period of five years' service in the R.C.N., completed their engagements and were discharged to shore. They were replaced by the advancement of Continuous Service Canadian ratings.

The department has continued its policy of sending Continuous Service ratings recruited in Canada to England for higher specialist courses. During the year the following ratings attended specialist courses in England for the non-substantive ratings shown:—

Torpedo Gunner's Mate—One leading seaman and one petty officer.
Gunner's Mate—One leading seaman and two petty officers.
Seaman Gunner—Six able seamen and one leading seaman.
G.L. II—Two leading seamen and two able seamen.
Leading Torpedoman—Eight able seamen.
Diver—One leading seaman and one able seaman.
Seaman Torpedoman—Sixteen able seamen.
Light Director Layer—One petty officer and one leading seaman.
Torpedo Coxswain—One petty officer.
Torpedo Lieutenant's Writer—One able seaman.
Electrical Artificer Course—One electrical artificer IV and one electrical artificer III.
Ordnance Course—One ordnance artificer IV.
Nine months' general training course—Three engine-room artificers.
Mechanical Training Course—Five stokers.

Twenty officers of the R.C.N. have trained in ships and establishments of the Royal Navy during the year. Seven of these officers are following qualifying courses for advancement to the rank of lieutenant; one officer is following an engineering course; one a torpedo course; one a signal course, and one a gunnery course. The remaining nine officers are appointed to ships of the Royal Navy.

On completion of their courses these officers will be available and fully qualified to take up Specialist appointments in the R.C.N.

The British Admiralty have very kindly given every facility to the department in receiving officers and ratings sent to England, and in arranging their attendance at courses or appointments to H.M. Ships.

## ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

During the year 35 R.C.N.V.R. officers and 606 ratings carried out annual training at Naval Training Establishments, Halifax and Esquimalt. Three officers and 175 ratings performed voluntary service.

### HALIFAX HALF COMPANY

The Halifax Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., was established during the year. The recruited complement on March 31, 1926, was two officers and thirty-four ratings.

During the year two officers and forty ratings attended Naval training and one officer and fourteen ratings carried out voluntary service in addition to their naval training. Six ratings were subsequently discharged for non-attendance at Company Headquarters' drills or because they left the district.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills for the year was twenty.

### CHARLOTTETOWN HALF COMPANY

The Charlottetown Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., had a recruited strength of two officers and forty ratings at the end of the fiscal year. Two officers and thirty-five ratings performed naval training and eighteen ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills during the year was twenty-four.

### ST. JOHN COMPANY

The recruited strength of the St. John Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year was three officers and seventy ratings. Three officers and forty-four ratings attended naval training and 20 ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills for the year was twenty-nine.

### QUEBEC HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Quebec Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year was three officers and thirty ratings. One officer and twenty-nine ratings attended naval training and nine ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills during the year was thirty-two.

### MONTREAL ENGLISH HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength at the end of the fiscal year of the Montreal English Half Company was four officers and forty-five ratings. One officer and thirty-three ratings attended naval training and four ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills was twenty-three.

### MONTREAL FRENCH HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Montreal French Half Company, at the end of the fiscal year, was two officers and forty ratings. Two officers and thirty-two ratings attended naval training and ten ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills was twenty-eight.

### OTTAWA HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Ottawa Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year, was five officers and forty-four ratings. Three officers and thirty-three ratings attended naval training and four ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills during the year was forty.

### TORONTO HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Toronto Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year, was four officers and fifty-three ratings. Forty-six ratings attended naval training and one officer and eighteen ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills was forty-eight.

### HAMILTON HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Hamilton Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year, was three officers and fifty ratings. Forty-three ratings attended naval training and one officer and eight ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills during the year was forty-six.

### WINNIPEG COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Winnipeg Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year, was nine officers and one hundred and nine ratings. Eight officers and one hundred and one ratings attended naval training and thirty ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills during the year was twenty-two.

### REGINA HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Regina Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year, was five officers and fifty-five ratings. Four officers and forty ratings attended naval training and seven ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills during the year was twenty.

During the year the Company Headquarters was moved from the Bannister building to the Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation Limited building. The new accommodation provides better quarters for the Half Company and it is expected that a much keener interest will be taken by ratings during the coming year in attendance at Company Headquarters' drills.

### SASKATOON HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Saskatoon Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year, was three officers and forty-five ratings. Thirty-six ratings attended naval training and eight ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills during the year was twenty-eight.

### EDMONTON HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Edmonton Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year, was three officers and forty-seven ratings. Two officers and twenty-nine ratings performed naval training and ten ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills during the year was thirty-three.

### CALGARY HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Calgary Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year, was four officers and fifty-three ratings. Two officers and twenty-six ratings attended naval training and six ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills was twenty-five.

### VANCOUVER HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Vancouver Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year, was two officers and forty-four ratings. Two officers and twenty-six ratings attended naval training and seven ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills during the year was thirty-six.

### PRINCE RUPERT HALF COMPANY

The recruited strength of the Prince Rupert Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., at the end of the fiscal year, was three officers and thirty-two ratings. Three officers and thirteen ratings attended naval training and two ratings carried out voluntary service.

The average attendance per man at Company Headquarters' drills during the year was thirty-two.

### GENERAL

A gun's crew of the Toronto Half Company, R.C.N.V.R., trained at Halifax, preparatory to putting on a gun drill display at the Central Canada Exhibition in Toronto, in the fall of 1925.

The display was very successful and proved one of the most interesting attractions at the exhibition. The precision and speed with which the evolutions of the drill were carried out were creditable, in view of the necessarily limited training of the crew.

A similar display was given at the Ottawa Exhibition by a gun's crew from the Ottawa Half Company, R.C.N.V.R. The drill was very successfully carried out and was popular with the public.

Each Company Headquarters has formed an athletic club and has entered teams in baseball, football and hockey leagues in their home towns. The activities at Company Headquarters have increased public interest in the R.C.N.V.R. to a marked degree, during the year, and the accommodation at each headquarters has given the force excellent opportunities to increase in general efficiency.

The increased interest of the public has resulted in a large number of applications to join the force, and the department has been enabled to recruit from amongst a very superior class of applicants of a high degree of physical and educational fitness.

### ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL RESERVE

Recruiting for the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve was suspended during the year.

The total recruited strength of the force is thirty-six officers and 110 men. Seventy-three R.C.N.R. ratings carried out their annual training at Halifax and fourteen performed voluntary service. Twenty ratings carried out annual training at Esquimalt and one rating performed voluntary service.

Seventeen officers carried out annual training at Halifax and four officers performed similar training at Esquimalt.

### ROYAL FLEET RESERVE

In accordance with arrangements reported in the Naval Service Annual Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1925, training of Royal Fleet Reservists has been continued throughout the year.

There are now eighteen Class "A" and forty-six Class "B" Royal Fleet Reservists resident in Canada, for whom the department arranges annual training.

Eight Class "A" ratings and thirty-three Class "B" ratings have carried out their annual training during the year. The department has arranged for their transportation from their homes to Naval Training Establishments at Halifax or Esquimalt, in accordance with R.F.R. Regulations, and for their return to their homes on completion of naval training.

The cost of this training is recoverable from the British Admiralty.

## 6. NAVAL STORES

1. The activities of the Naval Stores Branch have been carried on during the past year with ever-increasing difficulty owing to the gradual depletion of the large reserves which were available at the end of the Great War and due also to the exercise of the most stringent economy which has made necessary the purchasing of many supplies as and when required. Adequate facilities have nevertheless been provided for the service in the matter of supplies. Likewise assistance has been rendered to certain non-naval establishments, on a repayment basis, in addition to ships and establishments of the Naval Service.

2. During the year, sale of the " Red Derrick Scow " and the coaling bridge at Halifax was effected through the Government salvage officer. Considerable work was also carried out in connection with sales of Imperial ships effected in previous years.

3. All regulations and instructions having to do with Naval, Victualling and Naval Armament stores which were formerly published in Naval Orders, General Orders, Clothing Regulations, etc., have now been revised and rearranged in the stores chapter of Consolidated Naval Orders, 1925.

4. The functions of the branch have to do with two classes of stores which, owing to their nature, require separate treatment. The review of the year's work is accordingly dealt with under the respective divisions, viz., the Naval and Victualling Stores Division, comprising also the supply depots at the Dockyards and the Naval Armament Supply Division, likewise comprising the Naval Armament Supply Depots at Halifax and Esquimalt.

### NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES DIVISION

This division is responsible for the provision, issue and accounting for all naval and victualling stores, and the victualling of naval personnel.

Supply of stores is arranged for vessels of the Canadian Naval Service and for all other Naval Establishments, as well as for visiting vessels of the Imperial Naval Service and when required for vessels of other Government departments. This service has been rendered through the maintenance of supply depots at both Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards, where reserves are maintained under experienced store officers.

The stocks of naval and victualling stores on hand at the close of the year amounted to $827,295.59 at Halifax and $444,291.91 at Esquimalt.

In addition to the stores actually carried at the supply depots, contracts were arranged at different points through the Director of Contracts for fresh

provisions, coal, ice, laundrying, cartage, etc., etc., for the convenience of ships operating in adjacent waters. These contracts are made applicable to, and are taken advantage of by ships of the Imperial service.

Last year complete lists of surplus and other stores no longer required were placed in the hands of the Government Salvage Officer. During the year under review the Salvage Officer disposed of these stores to the value of $65,000.

The net reduction in the value of stock at Halifax and Esquimalt which has been effected during the year amounted to $93,201.68.

The volume of business transacted in 1925-26 at both dockyards may be summarized in the following brief statistics:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Halifax Dockyard— | |
| Value of stores received | $ 96,461 97 |
| Value of stores returned | 76,396 79 |
| Value of stores issued | 218,190 33 |
| Esquimalt Dockyard— | |
| Value of stores received | 92,769 39 |
| Value of stores returned | 9,564 78 |
| Value of stores issued | 127,131 63 |

As in past years, all store accounts as rendered by the dockyards and H.M.C. ships and establishments have been examined with satisfactory results. In these store accounts are recorded all receipts and expenditures of whatever nature, the examination thereof at Naval Service Headquarters being for the purpose of ensuring that all stores are properly accounted for and for the control of expenditures. In the case of the store accounts at the dockyards, the system of concurrent audit at Headquarters has been continued with success.

Stocktaking of stores carried at H.M.C. dockyards has been continued under the system of biennial stocktaking whereby all stores are completely reviewed in the course of two years. The discrepancies disclosed as between the store accounts and the actual stocks on hand having been of very trivial natures, the results of the stocktaking are considered very satisfactory. In the victualling of the complements of H.M.C. ships and establishments the system of general messing has been continued, the essential features of which are the supply of provisions purchased by contract and a particular Naval Service Headquarters audit to determine that all commodities supplied have been utilized and that a properly balanced ration is provided for the men. During the past year the average cost was 47½ cents per man per diem.

As in past years, assistance has been afforded the Contracts Branch wherever possible in connection with the purchase of naval supplies. Decisions on technical questions having to do with such purchases have always been given when required. The policy of loaning stores to persons outside the department, including charitable organizations and so forth, has been reviewed during the past year, with the result that all loans are now made on a rental basis with a view to covering depreciation.

During the year two fires occurred at H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, and at the R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, in which naval stores to the value of $3,490 and $12,376 respectively were unfortunately lost. In the case of the dockyard fire very valuable assistance was rendered by the personnel of the Stores Branch in fighting the fire and in guarding the stores in nearby storehouses from damage and loss.

In July, 1925, a tour of inspection was made by the Director of Naval Stores, in the course of which R.C.N.V.R. Company Headquarters at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver, as well as H.M.C. Dockyard and R.C.N. Barracks at Esquimalt were visited. At Company Head-

quarters the stocks of all stores on hand were verified, and the accounting procedure inspected with satisfactory results. At H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, an inspection was made of all storekeeping work and varied stores matters were dealt with. The inspection made reflects great credit on the stores personnel at Esquimalt.

A new policy in connection with the recovery of uniforms from discharged ratings of the R.C.N.V.R. has been adopted during the year. Heretofore, assistance in this connection was given by the R.C.M. Police, but owing to the work involved the police were unable to continue the work. Cases involving the non-return of kit are now placed in the hands of the civil police, and prosecutions are made under the Criminal Code. Although in the early days of the organization of the R.C.N.V. Reserve losses of uniform were comparatively heavy, less difficulty is now being experienced in this regard, owing to the fact that the personnel of the reserve is now less transitory than formerly, and to the examples which have been made of a number of men who have failed to comply with their undertaking to return their uniforms on discharge.

### NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY DIVISION

This division is responsible for the supervision and control of all matters pertaining to the provision, receipt, issue, care and maintenance, repair, testing, examination, accounting and audit of all Naval Armament stores, comprising ordnance, ordnance stores, ammunition, torpedoes, torpedo stores, paravanes, mines and depth charges in connection with the Canadian Naval Service and the Imperial Service at both Halifax and Esquimalt. Naval Armament Supply Depots maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt comprise storehouses where the necessary facilities for the care, issue and receipt of guns, gun mountings, and torpedoes are available, magazines for the proper stowage, care and maintenance of the respective classes of explosives, and workshops for carrying out the necessary repairs and alterations to ordnance and ordnance stores authorized by the list of changes in war material.

The magazines at Halifax are situated at Fort Clarence and George's Island. At Esquimalt the magazines are situated at Cole Island. The construction of the joint naval and military magazines at Bedford Basin near Halifax has been commenced, and it is expected sufficient buildings will be completed during the coming year to permit of evacuating the temporary magazines at Fort Clarence.

The stocks of naval armament stores at both Halifax and Esquimalt are maintained in an efficient manner and have been depleted of all obsolete and unserviceable stores. Where necessary, these have been replaced by modern equipment and stores of the latest manufacture. Stock provision for the requirements of the Canadian Naval Service is made under an agreement with the British Admiralty to maintain sufficient reserve of ammunition and issue to H.M.C. ships on repayment as required. Under this agreement the storekeeping of all Imperial stocks, whether for ultimate issue to Imperial or Canadian services, is undertaken by the department in return for the accommodation by the Admiralty in the maintenance of reserves.

The store accounts of both depots, as well as of H.M.C. ships and establishments have been kept and rendered in a satisfactory manner, as shown by the audit thereof.

The following represents the value of the receipts and issues made on behalf of the Canadian Naval Service during the year, exclusive of all transactions from Imperial stock:—

Naval Armament Supply Depot, Halifax—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $19,328 50 |
| Returns | 17,043 00 |
| Issues | 96,576 00 |

Naval Armament Supply Depot, Esquimalt—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | 16,954 50 |
| Returns | 10,950 00 |
| Issues | 71,475 00 |

A system of continuous stocktaking is carried on in such a way as to ensure that the complete stocks of Naval Armament stores, both Imperial and Canadian, are verified every year. Certificates of comparison of stock lists with ledger balances are rendered periodically.

All discrepancies, other than those of a trivial nature, i.e., wrong nomenclature or obvious clerical error are thoroughly investigated, and the necessary adjustments made. The results of these stocktakings have been very satisfactory.

During the year a fire occurred at H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, embracing the torpedo workshop and while most of the tools and small equipment were rescued the more bulky stores including seven 21-inch torpedoes were unfortunately destroyed or rendered unserviceable. The loss of armament stores in this fire amounted to $51,758.21.

A fire also occurred in the R.C.N. Barracks at Esquimalt in which fire control instruments and miscellaneous armament stores to the value of $6,554 were lost.

The Instructions for Naval Armament Supply Depots at H.M.C. Dockyards, which were first issued in book form in 1921, were revised and reprinted during the past year in order to include certain modifications and amendments which have been found to be necessary.

The refresher courses in England in Naval Armament supply work arranged last year for Capt. A. F. L. Atwood, O.B.E., R.N., (Retired), Naval Armament Supply Officer at Halifax, and Lieut. E. Haines, M.B.E., R.N., (Retired), Naval Armament Supply Officer at Headquarters, were completed and embraced the following subjects:—

Modern naval gunnery.

Gunnery appliances, i.e., fire-control installation, director firing, gun mountings, etc.

Examination, inspection and manufacture of naval ordnance and explosives.

Mining.

Use of depth charges.

Whitehead torpedoes and protector paravanes.

Low power electrical systems.

Anti gas appliances.

PURCHASES

During the year, the total value of naval victualling and armament stores purchased on account of the Naval Service for delivery to the Dockyards Armament Supply Depots and to services direct amounted to $225,514.36.

## 7. GENERAL

The health of officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy has been excellent throughout the year.

The conduct of the naval personnel, generally, has been exemplary, particularly during cruises to Canadian and United States ports.

I wish to express appreciation for the efficient manner in which officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy and Reserve Forces and the civil personnel of the Naval Service at H.M.C. Dockyards, Esquimalt and Halifax, and at Headquarters have carried out their duties during the past year.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER HOSE,
*Commodore, R.C.N., Director of the Naval Service.*

## 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The attached statements show a total expenditure of $1,451,037.97. There was a revenue during the year of $17,353.21. This revenue was derived from refunds, rentals, hire of scows, sale of stores and the coal handling bridge at Halifax.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1925–26

| — | Appropriation | Expenditure | Balance unexpended |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Naval Service | 1,420,000 00 | 1,419,663 70 | 336 30 |
| Repairs to buildings and wharfs at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, (Part of Vote No. 427, transferred by Public Works Department) | 3,500 00 | 3,031 62 | 468 38 |
| Repairs to buildings and wharfs at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard and to replace buildings and equipment destroyed by fire at Esquimalt. (Part of Vote No. 433, transferred by Public Works Department) | 56,000 00 | 26,212 74 | 29,787 26 |
| Adjustment of war claims | 25,000 00 | 2,129 91 | 22,870 09 |
| | 1,504,500 00 | 1,451,037 97 | 53,462 03 |

NAVAL SERVICE—Governor General's Warrant No. 2058 (Salvage of H.M.C.S. *Armentieres*) ..... $ 40,000 00

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT (Special Account)—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Disbursements | $ 97,526 78 | |
| Carried from 1924–25 | 17,494 52 | |
| | | 115,021 30 |
| LESS—Reimbursements and credits | $ 68,287 58 | |
| Transferred to 1926–27 | 46,733 72 | |
| | | $ 115,021 30 |

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 1926

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Casual Revenue—* | | | |
| Refunds to previous year's expenditure | | $ 441 61 | |
| Rents:—Dockyard residences | $ 987 34 | | |
| Naval Reserve plots | 39 80 | | |
| | | 1,027 14 | |
| Hire of scows | | 990 00 | |
| Sale of surplus and condemned stores | | 5,916 33 | |
| Discharges by purchase | | 970 00 | |
| Rent of equipment | | 4 25 | |
| Sale of coal handling bridge, Halifax | | 8,000 00 | |
| Bank interest | | 1 34 | |
| | | | $ 17,350 67 |
| Premium, discount and exchange | | | 2 54 |
| | | | $ 17,353 21 |

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS SHOWING VALUE OF WORK DONE AND MATERIAL SUPPLIED FOR ACCOUNT OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND OTHERS

| — | Dr. | Cr. | Balance transferred to 1926–27 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| British Admiralty | 109,144 50 | 68,287 58 | 40,856 92 |
| British Ministry of Shipping | 5,876 80 | ..... | 5,876 80 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries | 13,454 58 | 11,796 91 | 1,657 67 |
| Public Works Department | 4,805 83 | 4,822 99 | (Credit) (17 16) |
| Department of Health | 3,258 51 | 3,009 72 | 248 79 |
| Department of Justice | 332 73 | 332 73 | |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police | 1,033 43 | 989 12 | 44 31 |
| Department of Railways and Canals | 326 87 | 271 18 | 55 69 |
| Department of Customs | 1,248 65 | 1,223 90 | 24 75 |
| Militia Services | 1,209 81 | 935 04 | 274 77 |
| Government of Newfoundland | 217 66 | 108 86 | 108 80 |
| United States Government | 81 46 | 82 72 | (Credit) (1.26) |
| Department of Interior | 56 08 | 56 08 | |
| Miscellaneous | 48,199 86 | 53,516 98 | (Credit) (5,317.12) |
| | $ 189,246 77 | 145,433 81 | 43,812 96 |

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE NAVAL SERVICE APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926

| Ship or Establishment | Pay and allowances | Stores and allowances | Medical services | Martial Law | Training, recruiting, boys | Repairs and maintenance | Miscellaneous effective services | Non-effective pay | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| H.M.C.S. *Patriot* | 89,855 08 | 43,403 31 | 2,703 68 | | | 57,880 58 | 1,758 13 | 5,515 60 | 201,116 38 | |
| Fuel | | 48,181 90 | | | | | | | 48,181 90 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 249,298 28 |
| H.M.C.S. *Patrician* | 74,744 56 | 53,845 91 | 932 06 | | | 34,647 68 | 2,390 59 | 6,217 31 | 172,778 11 | |
| Fuel | | 17,298 22 | | | | | | | 17,298 22 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 190,076 33 |
| Minesweeper *Festubert* | 21,166 03 | 10,250 15 | 277 00 | | | 4,866 31 | 65 91 | 729 60 | | 37,355 00 |
| " *Ypres* | 19,676 52 | 9,456 76 | 451 00 | | | 5,837 75 | 38 53 | 1,208 40 | | 36,668 96 |
| " *Armentieres* | 6,817 67 | 10,789 96 | 63 50 | | | 8,221 60 | 366 57 | 2,378 80 | | 28,638 10 |
| " *Thiepval* | 14,946 00 | 11,275 51 | 163 35 | | | 5,273 25 | 83 03 | 524 40 | | 32,265 54 |
| Headquarters | 43,398 62 | 890 06 | 1,593 31 | | | | 15,594 96 | 1,815 27 | | 63,292 22 |
| Canadian officers and men overseas | 24,689 05 | 4,693 78 | 873 61 | | | | 21,596 02 | | | 51,852 46 |
| Barracks— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 127,773 52 | 61,698 98 | 4,633 59 | 44 45 | 5 00 | 17,624 12 | 10,457 34 | 11,823 40 | | 234,060 40 |
| Esquimalt | 155,075 36 | 74,745 41 | 1,805 90 | | 8 00 | 14,199 62 | 11,640 83 | 7,683 45 | | 265,158 57 |
| Intelligence— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 4,572 49 | 119 42 | | | | 285 62 | 419 89 | | | 5,397 42 |
| Esquimalt | 5,089 04 | 188 38 | 5 00 | | | 13 76 | 573 21 | | | 5,869 39 |
| General account | 129 60 | 6,103 53 | | | 2 00 | 767 14 | 1,616 03 | | | 8,618 30 |
| Government Department transf. | | 60,976 66 | | | | | | | | 60,976 66 |
| Royal Canadian Naval Reserve:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 2,533 60 | 1,391 54 | 1 00 | | | 24 80 | 249 02 | 2,870 00 | 7,069 96 | |
| Lunenburg | 25 90 | 7 42 | | | | | | 196 00 | 229 32 | |
| Charlottetown | 282 00 | 72 76 | 4 00 | | | | 93 72 | 388 00 | 840 48 | |
| St. John, N.B. | 81 90 | 24 56 | | | | | 35 90 | 436 00 | 578 36 | |
| Quebec | 1,765 35 | 401 60 | 1 00 | | 136 26 | 49 65 | 798 36 | 2,629 00 | 5,781 22 | |
| Montreal | 711 75 | 216 43 | 8 25 | | 10 73 | | 368 22 | 1,357 00 | 2,672 38 | |
| Prince Rupert | 411 35 | 41 46 | | | 12 00 | | 154 30 | 525 39 | 1,144 50 | |
| Vancouver | 1,107 80 | 610 19 | 3 25 | | | | 24 35 | 1,251 00 | 2,996 59 | |
| Victoria | 869 90 | 104 83 | | | | | 31 80 | 440 00 | 1,446 53 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 22,759 34 |
| R.C.N. Volunteer Reserve:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | 3,325 38 | 1,857 10 | 2 00 | | 10 00 | 74 20 | 1,104 87 | | 6,373 55 | |
| Halifax | 2,897 95 | 3,797 28 | 25 50 | | 4 60 | 127 90 | 439 30 | | 7,292 53 | |
| St. John, N.B. | 5,168 40 | 1,484 52 | 2 00 | | | 248 31 | 2,047 49 | | 8,950 72 | |
| Quebec | 2,814 14 | 1,212 28 | 4 50 | | 14 36 | 129 81 | 1,837 80 | 615 60 | 6,628 49 | |
| Montreal "E" | 2,833 55 | 2,410 39 | | | | 124 62 | 1,556 96 | | 6,925 52 | |
| Montreal "F" | 3,159 55 | 1,130 55 | | | | 102 80 | 2,390 61 | | 6,783 51 | |
| Ottawa | 3,067 70 | 2,892 61 | | | | 23 50 | 2,333 42 | | 8,317 23 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 4,154 78 | 1,161 74 | | | | 153 93 | 3,111 67 | | 8,582 12 | |
| Hamilton | 3,818 73 | 1,467 32 | 147 25 | | 7 00 | 129 46 | 2,745 96 | | 8,315 72 | |
| Winnipeg | 8,458 00 | 3,975 92 | 5 00 | | 17 00 | 278 21 | 7,389 34 | | 20,123 47 | |
| Regina | 3,615 85 | 1,417 12 | 2 50 | | 23 00 | 68 81 | 3,432 83 | | 8,560 11 | |
| Saskatoon | 3,315 65 | 1,620 23 | 3 50 | | 9 00 | 273 80 | 2,817 09 | | 8,039 27 | |
| Edmonton | 3,100 55 | 1,275 90 | | | | | 2,226 49 | | 6,602 94 | |
| Calgary | 3,112 60 | 1,413 57 | 10 00 | | | 107 50 | 1,741 45 | | 6,385 12 | |
| Vancouver | 3,101 80 | 1,681 88 | 5 00 | | | 185 85 | 851 94 | | 5,826 47 | |
| Prince Rupert | 2,420 00 | 2,098 24 | 2 00 | | | 870 97 | 1,385 08 | | 6,776 29 | |
| General account | | (Credit 331 29) | | | | | 223 96 | | (Credit 107 33) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 130,375 73 |
| Halifax:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dockyard | | | | | | | 83 77 | | | 83 77 |
| Stores | | (Credit 121,955 55) | | | | | | | | (Credit 121,955 55) |
| Supply Base:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dr. Operating expenses | | 38,978 85 | | | | 11,383 69 | 7,131 69 | | 57,494 23 | |
| Cr. percentages | | (Credit 10,915 34) | | | | | | | (Credit 10,915 34) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 46,578 89 |
| Repair Base:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dr. Operating expenses | | | | | | 24,261 04 | 7,785 69 | | 32,046 73 | |
| Cr. percentages | | | | | | (Credit 25,339 93) | (Credit 103 26) | | (Credit 25,443 19) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 6,603 54 |
| New machinery | | | | | | 1,657 46 | | | | 1,657 46 |
| Fleet general | | | | | | 6,128 26 | 4,547 37 | | | 10,675 63 |
| Arm. Supply Depot:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stores | | (Credit 42,807 98) | | | | | | | | (Credit 42,807 98) |
| Dr. Operating expenses | 662 61 | 37,988 39 | | | | 13,092 53 | 1,151 77 | 722 00 | 53,617 30 | |
| Cr. percentages | | (Credit 3,168 59) | | | | | | | (Credit 3,168 59) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 50,448 71 |
| Naval cemetery | | | | | | 104 28 | | | | 104 28 |
| Vessels in reserve | | | | | | 5,722 51 | 1,172 42 | | | 6,894 93 |
| Esquimalt:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dockyard | | | 11 00 | | | | 46 33 | | | 57 33 |
| Stores | | (Credit 39,628 69) | | | | | | | | (Credit 39,628 69) |
| Supply Base:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dr. Operating expenses | | 27,572 52 | | | | 7,302 11 | 3,504 08 | | 38,378 71 | |
| Cr. percentages | | (Credit 8,171 30) | | | | | | | (Credit 8,171 30) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 30,207 41 |
| Repair Base:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dr. Operating expenses | | | | | | 13,266 76 | 4,635 08 | | 17,901 84 | |
| Cr. percentages | | | | | | (Credit 21,094 56) | | | (Credit 21,094 56) | (Credit 3,192 72) |

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE NAVAL SERVICE APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926—*Con.*

| Ship or Establishment | Pay and allowances | Stores and allowances | Medical services | Martial Law | Training, recruiting, boys | Repairs and maintenance | Miscellaneous effective services | Non-effective pay | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| New machinery | | | | | | 762 69 | | | | 762 69 |
| Fleet general | | | | | | 3,382 59 | 3,448 53 | | | 6,831 12 |
| Arm. Supply Depot:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stores | | 32,308 64 | | | | | | | | 32,308 64 |
| Dr. Operating expenses | | 13,999 13 | | | | 2,719 51 | | | 16,718 64 | |
| Cr. percentages | | (Credit 4,707 12) | | | | | | | (Credit 4,707 12) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 12,011 52 |
| Naval cemetery | | | | | | 211 05 | 2 32 | | | 213 37 |
| H.M.C.S. *Aurora* (Stores returned) | | (Credit 853 35) | | | | | | | | (Credit 853 35) |
| | 654,750 33 | 365,993 70 | 13,739 75 | 44 45 | 258 95 | 196,151 54 | 139,398 76 | 49,326 22 | | 1,419,663 70 |

DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

# SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
J. H. KING,
*Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.*

NOVEMBER 30, 1926.



30592—1½

## THE DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

*Head Office*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Daly Building, Ottawa

MINISTER—The Honourable J. H. King, M.D.

DEPUTY MINISTER—N. F. Parkinson, M.Sc.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER AND SECRETARY—E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION—E. Flexman, D.S.O.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES—W. C. Arnold, M.D.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVE—C. G. Arthur, D.S.O.

*District Offices*—

"A" Unit, Province of Quebec—

Head Office, Ames-Holden Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office, 506 Merger Building, Quebec, P.Q. (Medical Clinic only).

"B" Unit, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island—

Head Office, Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

Branch Office, The Cottage, Lancaster Hospital, St. John, N.B.

"C" Unit, Eastern Ontario—

Head Office, 3rd Floor, Daly Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

"D" Unit, Central and Western Ontario—

Head Office, Christie Street, Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office, Sanford Building, 43 Catherine Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Branch Office, Brener Building, 184 Horton Street, London, Ont.

Branch Office, Exchange Building, Windsor, Ont.

"G" Unit, Manitoba—

Head Office, Commercial Building, 169-175 St. Boniface Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Office, Customs Excise Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont.

"H" Unit, Saskatchewan—

Head Office, Veteran Block, Regina, Sask.

Branch Office, Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

"I" Unit, Alberta—

Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Branch Office, Strathcona Post Office, South Side, Edmonton, Alta.

"J" Unit, British Columbia—

Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

*Overseas Office*—Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

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## INTRODUCTORY LETTER

### TO REPORT OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

The Hon. J. H. King, M.D., M.P.,
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the attached report of the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the fiscal year 1925-26.

I am again able to report that a careful supervision of administrative details has resulted in a further material reduction of these costs.

In so far as the volume of the department's work is concerned, as forecast in previous reports, there is little or no reduction shown in this regard, and indications are that the present activities are likely, of necessity, to remain fairly constant for some time to come.

The Medical Service continues to deal with all cases coming under its control, but, owing to an amendment to the principal Order in Council under which the department operates, passed in pursuance of a recommendation contained in the final report of the Royal Commission on Pensions and Re-establishment, decision as to whether a man's disability is attributable to service, thus entitling him to treatment by the department, now rests with the Board of Pension Commissioners.

There is a reduction of 432 in the number of patients on strength, the figure as at March 31, 1926, being 3,097. Of this number 1,616 were receiving treatment in the eight departmental hospitals and the balance in other institutions in Canada and elsewhere. They represented 1,374 medical and surgical cases, 648 tuberculosis cases, and 1,075 mental cases. While the total number on strength showed the reduction indicated, the number of admissions as compared with those of the previous year show a reduction only of 268, and the number of discharges a reduction of 104. It is gratifying to note that there is also a slightly reduced mortality, the number of deaths being thirty-seven less. The services of the medical staff of the department are still in great demand for out-patient, or clinical, treatments, the number dealt with during the fiscal year being 134,248, or an average of 2,581 per week. Owing to the increased period allowed by the Board of Pension Commissioners before pension re-examination is called for, there was a reduction in this regard from 40,429 to 39,064, or 1,365.

The artificial arms, legs, and other appliances issued by the department to those who have suffered amputation or require special prosthesis continue to give satisfaction to their wearers. It is considered most gratifying that the department has been able to train returned soldiers, most of whom had no previous knowledge of such work, in the manufacture of these appliances and that the quality and wearability is of so high an order. It will be seen that there has been a still further reduction in the cost of manufacture, particularly of arms and legs. This is not due to an increased output, but partly to lessened cost in the raw materials used and partly to the greater efficiency of the staff. Reference is made to the experiments carried out by the department with duralumin metal legs. It is expected that in the not very distant future all the ex-soldiers who have suffered an amputation of the leg will be supplied with these limbs.

The department continues to grant vocational training where absolutely necessary and to carry on with the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service of Canada the placement of disabled ex-service men wherever possible. The number of placements through the Employment Service was 9,902. In addition to this service, four Rehabilitation Committees have been in operation, namely, in Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Details of the excellent work done by these committees is set forth in the report.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible entirely to discontinue the issue of relief, but I am pleased to state that the situation during the year under review was less acute than during the previous year. The relief issued amounted to $337,401.73, which was a reduction of $68,926.17.

The public demand for the products of the Vetcraft Workshops, where men unfit for employment in the general labour market are employed, continues to grow and, although the workshops are operated at a loss and are likely always to be so, it is considered that the results are worth while. Two hundred and eighty-seven men were employed in this way on March 31, 1926. Six workshops are operated directly by the department, and four by the Canadian Red Cross Society, the department bearing the major portion of the operating loss.

With regard to the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, it is gratifying to note that there has been a marked improvement in the mortality experienced. The first full year of operation showed a death rate of 22.84 per thousand lives insured, whereas in 1925-26 this figure had fallen to 8.21 per thousand lives. For various reasons a larger number of policies than usual have been surrendered for cash, but notwithstanding this, and lapses from various causes, there were 26,898 policies in force on March 31, 1926, representing an insurance of $59,447,419.66.

The value of the provision made for the payment by the department of compensation in respect of pensioners of twenty per cent and upwards, when injured while engaged in industry, is becoming more recognized as employers are realizing the privileged position in which these employees are placed. Consequently, the expenditure on this branch of the department's work is increasing, and is likely further to increase so long as the present arrangement remains in force.

There has been a further reduction in the staff of the department and, consequently, in the salary expenditure. The reduction during the fiscal year was 291, from 2,448 to 2,157. Of the male staff 95.5 per cent are ex-members of the forces.

Again, it is necessary to report an increase in the pension expenditure, the increase being $1,458,985.87, or about $25,000 more than that recorded last year. Notwithstanding this larger expenditure, the actual as well as the percentage cost of administration has been reduced, the former by slightly more than $333,000. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, the cost of administration amounted to 4.863 per cent, for 1925 to 3.816 per cent, while the figure for the fiscal year under review is 3.086 per cent. In all these cases the expenditure of the Board of Pension Commissioners under its special appropriation is included. The following is an epitomized statement of the manner in which the funds furnished by Parliament are dealt with by the department:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Direct payments to men and dependents in cash, consisting of pensions, pay and allowances, relief etc. | $45,678,807 91 |
| Payments for services to men and dependents, including hospital treatment, orthopædic appliances, transportation of patients and pensioners, funeral expenses and Sheltered Employment under the control of the department, and Employers' Liability Compensation | 4,839,702 28 |
| Payments to outside organizations not under the direct control of the department, such as Last Post Fund, and Canadian Red Cross for Sheltered Employment, etc. | 263,323 71 |
| Capital expenditures | 8,675 29 |
| Recoverable expenditures and casual revenue | 1,599,814 68 |
| Total payments apart from administration | 52,390,323 87 |
| Administration, including salaries, telephones, telegrams, transportation and travelling expenses, stationery, rent, light, heat, etc. | 1,613,134 71 |
| Total expenditures | 54,003,458 58 |
| Insurance premiums collected | 1,546,164 80 |
| | $55,549,623 38 |

Due to further economies which are being instituted, it is hoped that the administrative costs will be reduced below three per cent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. F. PARKINSON,

*Deputy Minister.*

OTTAWA, December 1, 1926.

## REPORT OF THE TREATMENT BRANCH, MEDICAL DIVISION

At March 31, 1926, there were eight institutions under the control of the department. Treatment was also being given to ex-soldier patients in a large number of civilian and provincial hospitals, also in Government and other institutions in the United States and Great Britain.

The total number of in-patients and out-patients was 3,126, of whom 3,097 were direct departmental charges, receiving treatment. In addition there were 5 civilian patients, 21 indigent pensioners for whom the department provided maintenance under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 1653 and 3 transients furnished with quarters and maintenance while undergoing examination. The following tables show the general distribution and classification:—

DISTRIBUTION

| — | In-patients | Out-patients | Total | Civilian patients | Indigent pensioners | Quarters and rations | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada— | | | | | | | |
| Dept. Institutions | 1,575 | 12 | 1,587 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 1,616 |
| Other Institutions | 369 | ..... | 369 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 369 |
| Mental Institutions | 354 | 2 | 356 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 356 |
| T.B. Sanatoria | 465 | 4 | 469 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 469 |
| Clinics O.P. 1 | ..... | 23 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| Total | 2,763 | 41 | 2,804 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 2,833 |
| Great Britain | 94 | 8 | 102 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102 |
| United States | 182 | 9 | 191 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 191 |
| Grand Total | 3,039 | 58 | 3,097 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 3,126 |

CLASSIFICATION

| — | Canada | Great Britain | United States | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General (Medical and Surgical) | 1,240 | 56 | 78 | 1,374 |
| Tuberculosis (Sanatorium cases) | 548 | 14 | 86 | 648 |
| Mental | 1,016 | 32 | 27 | 1,075 |
| Total | 2,804 | 102 | 191 | 3,097 |

PATIENTS ON STRENGTH IN DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

| Unit | Institution | Treatment | | | | P.C. 1653 | Q. & R. | Total strength |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-patients | Out-patients | Total | Civilians | | | |
| A. | Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue | 376 | 1 | 377 | 4 | 6 | ..... | 387 |
| B. | Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax | 117 | 1 | 118 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 120 |
| D. | Christie St. Hospital, Toronto | 344 | 3 | 347 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 353 |
| F. | Westminster Hospital, London | 431 | 2 | 433 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 433 |
| G. | Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg | 55 | ..... | 55 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 59 |
| I. | Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary | 52 | ..... | 52 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 54 |
| J. | Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver | 138 | 4 | 142 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 146 |
| K. | Lancaster Hospital, Saint John | 62 | 1 | 63 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 64 |
| | Total | 1,575 | 12 | 1,587 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 1,616 |

## PATIENTS ON STRENGTH IN CANADA IN OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

| Unit | Institution | In-Patients |
|---|---|---|
| "A" | General Hospital, Montreal, P.Q. | 4 |
| | Mount Royal Hospital, Montreal, P.Q. | 4 |
| | Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, P.Q. | 4 |
| | St. Lukes Hosoital, Quebec | 1 |
| "B" | City of Sydney Hospital, Sydney, N.S. | 2 |
| "C" | St. Vincent de Paul, Brockville, Ont. | 1 |
| | General Hospital, Kingston, Ont. | 9 |
| | Hotel Dieu, Kingston, Ont. | 11 |
| | Civic Hospital, Ottawa | 53 |
| "D" | St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton | 7 |
| | General Hospital, Niagara Falls | 1 |
| "F" | General Hospital, Guelph, Ont. | 1 |
| | Victoria Hospital, London, Ont. | 37 |
| | Grace Hospital, Windsor, Ont. | 1 |
| | Hotel Dieu, Windsor, Ont. | 4 |
| "G" | General Hospital, Brandon, Man. | 6 |
| | General Hospital, Port Arthur | 2 |
| | St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur | 2 |
| | General Hospital, Winnipeg | 57 |
| | King Edward Hospital, Winnipeg | 1 |
| | St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg | 61 |
| | St. Roch's Hospital, Winnipeg | 7 |
| "H" | Providence Hospital, Moose Jaw | 1 |
| | Holy Family, Prince Albert | 2 |
| | Victoria Hospital, Prince Albert | 1 |
| | General Hospital, Regina | 3 |
| | Grey Nuns, Regina | 10 |
| | City Hospital, Saskatoon | 8 |
| | St. Paul's Hospital, Saskatoon | 5 |
| "I" | Prov. Hospital, Daysland | 3 |
| | University Hospital, Edmonton | 38 |
| | Brett Sanatorium, Banff | 6 |
| "J" | Kings Daughters, Duncan | 1 |
| | Royal Inland, Kamloops | 1 |
| | General Hospital Kootenay Lake | 2 |
| | General Hospital, Princeton, B.C. | 1 |
| | Summerland Hospital, Summerland | 1 |
| | General Hospital, Trail, B.C. | 1 |
| | General Hospital, Vancouver | 1 |
| | Royal Jubilee, Victoria | 7 |
| | St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria | 1 |
| | Total | 369 |

## OUT-PATIENTS, CLASS I

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDING CLINICS

| Unit | Clinic | Number | Unit | Clinic | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "A" | Montreal | 2 | "I" | Calgary | 1 |
| "C" | Ottawa | 7 | "I" | Edmonton | 3 |
| "F" | London | 2 | "J" | Vancouver | 1 |
| "G" | Kenora | 1 | "J" | Victoria | 1 |
| "G" | Winnipeg | 3 | "K" | Campbellton | 1 |
| "H" | Saskatoon | 1 | | | |
| | | | | Total | 23 |

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL EX-SOLDIER PATIENT STRENGTH

Total on strength, March 31, 1925 ..... 3,529
Total on strength, March 31, 1926 ..... 3,097

| Months | Admissions | Discharges | Deaths | Strength |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925— | | | | |
| April | 726 | 935 | 37 | 3,283 |
| May | 573 | 673 | 21 | 3,162 |
| June | 543 | 639 | 18 | 3,048 |
| July | 681 | 727 | 30 | 2,972 |
| August | 510 | 524 | 28 | 2,930 |
| September | 631 | 711 | 26 | 2,824 |
| October | 527 | 456 | 23 | 2,872 |
| November | 677 | 498 | 27 | 3,024 |
| December | 650 | 546 | 34 | 3,094 |
| 1926— | | | | |
| January | 776 | 700 | 29 | 3,141 |
| February | 694 | 634 | 29 | 3,172 |
| March | 722 | 777 | 20 | 3,097 |
| Totals | 7,710 | 7,820 | 322 | ..... |

Included in the foregoing statement are the following ex-members of the Imperial forces:—

| — | Canada | United States | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taken on strength during fiscal year | 492 | 193 | 685 |
| Struck off strength during fiscal year | 506 | 213 | 719 |

COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients as at the end of 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and the fiscal years ending March 31, 1925 and 1926:—

| All Institutions—Year | In-patients | Out-patients | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| December 31, 1921 | 5,053 | 287 | 5,340 |
| December 31, 1922 | 4,014 | 293 | 4,307 |
| December 31, 1923 | 3,619 | 125 | 3,744 |
| December 31, 1924 | 3,347 | 80 | 3,426 |
| March 31, 1925 | 3,452 | 77 | 3,527 |
| March 31, 1926 | 3,039 | 58 | 3,097 |

The following figures give the approximate number of admissions to hospital by the Military Hospitals Commission and the department to March 31, 1926:—

| | |
|---|---|
| July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916, by the Military Hospitals Commission, approximately | 22,742 |
| January 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918 | 28,258 |
| April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919, by D.S.C.R. | 36,625 |
| January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920 | 23,591 |
| January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921 | 13,890 |
| January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922 | 10,015 |
| January 1, 1923 to December 31, 1923 | 8,516 |
| January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924 | 2,461 |
| April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925 | 7,978 |
| April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926 | 7,710 |
| Total | 161,786 |

CLINICAL TREATMENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| May 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919 | 126,057 |
| January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920 | 447,142 |
| January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921 | 300,895 |
| January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922 | 216,991 |
| January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923 | 167,291 |
| January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924 | 42,156 |
| April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925 | 142,047 |
| April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926 | 134,248 |
| Total | 1,576,827 |

PENSION MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

| Unit | C.E.F. | Imperials | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 2,720 | 201 | 20 | 2,941 |
| B | 2,236 | 42 | 11 | 2,289 |
| C | 2,310 | 56 | ..... | 2,366 |
| D | 6,764 | 782 | 37 | 7,583 |
| F | 2,361 | 308 | 4 | 2,673 |
| G | 3,852 | 350 | 40 | 4,242 |
| H | 2,087 | 212 | 16 | 2,315 |
| I | 2,663 | 237 | 17 | 2,917 |
| J | 3,986 | 421 | 31 | 4,438 |
| K | 1,051 | 20 | 7 | 1,078 |
| M | 1,540 | ..... | ..... | 1,540 |
| U | 2,782 | 1,885 | 15 | 4,682 |
| Total | 34,352 | 4,514 | 198 | 39,064 |

SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada | 32,842 |
| British Isles | 1,540 |
| United States | 4,682 |
| | 39,064 |

## FOREIGN RELATIONS SECTION

The Foreign Relations Section of the Medical Division attends to the following services:—

1. Arranges for pension examinations for all ex-members of the C.E.F. resident outside Canada.

2. Arranges for treatment of ex-members of the C.E.F. resident in foreign countries other than those covered by the British office of the department.

3. Arranges for treatment and examinations for ex-members of the Australian, New Zealand and South African ex-soldiers in Canada and the United States.

4. Arranges for treatment and examinations for ex-members of the Newfoundland forces in Canada, and for United States, French, Belgian and other ex-soldiers of the Allied armies in Canada.

Reciprocal arrangements have been made by the respective Governments and the department, and these arrangements are being carried out with satisfaction to all concerned.

Owing to the large number of ex-members of the Canadian forces resident in the United States, the United States Veterans' Bureau has performed a great deal of work in connection with the examination and treatment of these cases, and the department wishes to express its deep appreciation of the efficient service which the Bureau has rendered in each case.

There were on the strength of the department on March 31, 1926, 191 patients receiving treatment in the United States, classified as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| General (medical and surgical) | 78 |
| Tuberculosis sanatorium cases | 86 |
| Mental | 27 |

STATEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED FORCES TREATED IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926

| Force | On Strength, 1-4-25 | Admissions | Discharges | Deaths | On Strength, 31-3-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australian | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Belgian | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| French | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Newfoundland | 2 | 8 | 9 | ..... | 1 |
| New Zealand | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| South African | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 |
| United States | 12 | 31 | 32 | 2 | 9 |
| Total | 18 | 47 | 49 | 2 | 14 |

TABLE OF MEDICAL REPORTS RECEIVED

| — | | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ex-Canadians | United Kingdom | 1,840 | 1,827 | 1,703 | 1,540 |
| | Foreign | 83 | 121 | 91 | 74 |
| | United States | 3,666 | 2,767 | 3,109 | 2,708 |
| | | 5,589 | 4,715 | 4,903 | 4,322 |
| Ex-Imperials | United States | 3,518 | 2,820 | 2,561 | 1,885 |
| | | 9,107 | 7,535 | 7,464 | 6,207 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ex-Australians | Canada | 23 | |
| | United States | 12 | |
| | | | 35 |
| Ex-New Zealanders | Canada | 4 | |
| | United States | 3 | |
| | | | 7 |
| Ex-Newfoundlanders | Canada | | 58 |
| Ex-United States | Canada | | 111 |
| | | | 6,418 |

## TUBERCULOSIS

The work of the department in so far as tuberculosis is concerned is sufficiently indicated in the tables which follow.

From these it will be seen that there is a very considerable decrease in the average number of patients receiving treatment and in the total number of admissions during the year including those admitted for "treatment only." The average number on strength each month during the past year was 666, which is a decrease of 17.5 per cent over the preceding year.

Except for pavilions for tuberculosis attached to general or mental hospitals, no sanatorium is now operated by the department. Provincial and municipal institutions are able to care for all ex-soldier patients requiring treatment and table No. 6 is appended showing the number of S.C.R. patients in each of these institutions on March 31, 1926.

As the numbers requiring sanatorium treatment decrease and particularly the numbers of those being admitted for their first period of sanatorium treatment and training, the necessity for frequent home visitation becomes correspondingly less. Many ex-patients have long since proven their ability to carry on without assistance or supervision and for these, special supervision by departmental visitors is no longer necessary or desired. Experienced nurses are available whenever required to visit the individual designated by the clinic or the unit medical director because of some special indication, but no attempt is now made to visit every ex-patient at regular quarterly or half-yearly intervals.

No appreciable effect on admissions or duration of treatment has been noted following amended pension legislation of 1925, nor is it anticipated that any change in procedure or in recommendations for treatment will follow as a result of this legislation. The new subsection added to the Pension Act is as follows:—

Pensions for disability resulting from pulmonary tuberculosis, when during the treatment of a member of the forces the presence of tubercle bacilli has been discovered in the sputum or it has been proved that the disease is moderately advanced and clinically active, shall be awarded and continued as follows:—

(*a*) In the case of a member of the forces who served in a theatre of actual war and whose disease was attributable to or was incurred or was aggravated during military service, and in the case of a member of the forces who did not serve in a theatre of actual war whose disease was incurred during military service during the war, a pension of one hundred per cent shall be awarded as from date of completion of such treatment and shall be continued without reduction for a period of two years, unless further treatment is required;

(*b*) In the case of a member of the forces who did not serve in a theatre of actual war whose disease was aggravated during military service during the war, a pension of ninety per cent shall be awarded as from the date of completion of such treatment and shall be continued without reduction for a period of two years, unless further treatment is required:

Provided that after the expiry of two years no pension awarded in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis shall be reduced by more than twenty per cent at any one time, nor shall such reductions be made at intervals of less than six months. Provided also that the provisions of paragraph (*b*) of this subsection shall not apply if the disease manifested itself within a period of three months after enlistment.

TABLE 1.—Number of Tuberculous Ex-Service Patients Admitted, Died, Discharged and Remaining on Strength during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1926.

| Month | Admissions | Transfers on | Deaths | Discharges | Transfers off | Strength |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On strength, March 31, 1925 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 829 |
| 1925— | | | | | | |
| April | 125 | ..... | 20 | 137 | 9 | 788 |
| May | 77 | 1 | 8 | 127 | ..... | 731 |
| June | 77 | 5 | 7 | 134 | ..... | 672 |
| July | 99 | ..... | 21 | 122 | ..... | 628 |
| August | 81 | ..... | 10 | 67 | ..... | 632 |
| September | 100 | ..... | 13 | 100 | ..... | 619 |
| October | 81 | ..... | 9 | 56 | ..... | 635 |
| November | 102 | ..... | 10 | 80 | ..... | 647 |
| December | 99 | ..... | 13 | 75 | ..... | 658 |
| 1926— | | | | | | |
| January | 114 | ..... | 10 | 97 | ..... | 665 |
| February | 90 | ..... | 14 | 68 | ..... | 673 |
| March | 90 | ..... | 9 | 106 | ..... | 648 |
| Total | 1,135 | 6 | 144 | 1,169 | 9 | ..... |

Average on strength at end of each month—666.

TABLE 2—EX-SERVICE MEN TAKEN ON STRENGTH FOR TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, ANALYSED AS PRIMARY ADMISSIONS AND RE-ADMISSIONS

| Month | As Primary Admissions | As Re-Admissions | Total Admissions |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925— | | | |
| April | 27 | 89 | 116 |
| May | 27 | 51 | 78 |
| June | 32 | 50 | 82 |
| July | 34 | 65 | 99 |
| August | 18 | 63 | 81 |
| September | 18 | 82 | 100 |
| October | 13 | 68 | 81 |
| November | 36 | 66 | 102 |
| December | 21 | 78 | 99 |
| 1926— | | | |
| January | 28 | 86 | 114 |
| February | 26 | 64 | 90 |
| March | 12 | 78 | 90 |
| Total | 292 | 840 | *1,132 |
| Percentage | 25·80 | 74·20 | 100 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Admissions as per table 1 | 1,135 |
| Transfers on as per table 1 | 6 |
| | 1,141 |
| Transfers off as per table 1 | 9 |
| Total admissions | 1,132 |

TABLE 3—NUMBER OF TUBERCULOUS EX-SERVICE PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, DIED, AND REMAINING ON STRENGTH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

*Treatment only*

| Month | Admissions | Discharges | Deaths | Transfers to other treatment of P. and A. | Strength |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strength, March 31, 1925 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 |
| 1925— | | | | | |
| April | 24 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 55 |
| May | 12 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 47 |
| June | 20 | 6 | ..... | 12 | 49 |
| July | 19 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 43 |
| August | 15 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 50 |
| September | 21 | 18 | 4 | 14 | 35 |
| October | 17 | 7 | ..... | 10 | 35 |
| November | 14 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 32 |
| December | 22 | 10 | ..... | 9 | 35 |
| 1926— | | | | | |
| January | 14 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 29 |
| February | 10 | 8 | 1 | ..... | 30 |
| March | 20 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 29 |
| Total | 208 | 112 | 21 | 99 | |

TABLE 4—EX-SERVICE MEN ON STRENGTH FOR TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS ON MARCH 31, 1926, ANALYSED ACCORDING TO YEARS IN WHICH ADMITTED OR RE-ADMITTED

| Year in which taken on Strength | As Primary Admissions | As Re-Admissions | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 (After April 1) | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| 1919 | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| 1920 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 1921 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| 1922 | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| 1923 | 20 | 28 | 48 |
| 1924 | 40 | 65 | 105 |
| 1925 | 88 | 207 | 295 |
| 1926 | 29 | 111 | 140 |
| Total on strength, March 31, 1926 | 217 | 431 | 648 |
| Percentage | 33·49 | 66·51 | 100 |

TABLE 5—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL STRENGTH OF T.B. SANATORIA AS AT MARCH 31, 1926

| Unit | Institution | In-Patients | Out-Patients | Total Strength |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "A" | Lake Edward Sanatorium, Lake Edward, P.Q. | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| "B" | Nova Scotia Sanatorium, Kentville, N.S. | 51 | ..... | 51 |
| "C" | Mowat Sanatorium, Kingston, Ont. | 78 | ..... | 78 |
| "D" | Calydor Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont. | 15 | ..... | 15 |
| "D" | Muskoka Cottage Hospital, Gravenhurst, Ont. | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| "D" | Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton, Ont. | 35 | ..... | 35 |
| "F" | Freeport Sanatorium, Kitchener, Ont. | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| "F" | Byron Sanatorium, London, Ont. | 104 | 2 | 106 |
| "G" | Manitoba Provincial Sanatorium, Ninette, Man. | 27 | ..... | 27 |
| "G" | King Edward Sanatorium, Winnipeg, Man. | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| "H" | Saskatchewan Sanatorium, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. | 37 | ..... | 37 |
| "H" | Saskatoon Sanatorium, Saskatoon, Sask. | 16 | ..... | 16 |
| "I" | Central Alberta Sanatorium, Robertson, Alta. | 17 | ..... | 17 |
| "J" | British Columbia Sanatorium, Tranquille, B.C. | 34 | ..... | 34 |
| "K" | Jordan Memorial Sanatorium, River Glade, N.B. | 21 | ..... | 21 |
| "K" | Saint John, County Hospital, East St. John | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| | Total | 465 | 4 | 469 |

TABLE 6.—COMPUTED NUMBER OF EX-SERVICE MEN TAKEN ON STRENGTH FOR TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 31, 1926, AND OF THOSE STILL ALIVE ON THAT DATE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To March 31, 1926. | | |
| 1. Individual patients taken on strength for treatment for tuberculosis to March 31, 1926 | | 11,345 |
| 2. Tuberculosis patients struck off the strength by death to March 31, 1926 | 2,039 | |
| 3. Tuberculosis patients who died as pensioners not on strength to March 31, 1926 | 560 | |
| 4. Total patients taken on strength for treatment for tuberculosis who died as pensioners or as patients to March 31, 1926 | | 2,599 |
| 5. Total individual patients taken on strength for treatment for tuberculosis and who were presumably still alive on March 31, 1926 | | 8,746 |

## NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SERVICE

The work of the Neuropsychiatric Branch of the department has continued, throughout the fiscal year, to occupy a leading position, at least in so far as admissions and total hospital strength is concerned.

The number of neuropsychiatric patients in hospitals and institutions on March 31, 1926 reached a total of 1,336 which was largely due to the number of mental cases under treatment on that date, 1,075. This latter figure has shown but little variation from year to year during the past five years.

It is obvious that this number of patients could not all be accommodated in the two departmental hospitals, Westminster and Ste. Annes. Ever since the department came into existence, and even previous to this date, ex-service mental cases have been hospitalized in provincial institutions. Previous annual reports have not included figures showing activities of provincial mental hospitals in connection with departmental patients, but, as considerable importance is attached to this part of the work tables have now been appended covering the present fiscal year. Throughout the year the department has continued to have patients under its jurisdiction in practically all the provincial mental institutions in the country. These patients have been regularly visited by representatives of the department and a very friendly co-operation has been maintained throughout both services, provincial and federal.

It will be noted in this report that tables have been included, as is customary, summarizing the activities in the two departmental hospitals Westminster and Ste. Annes. There has been added a table covering the movement of neurological patients, according to units. In this table certain figures for two units, "D" and "G" stand out very prominently, the total admissions and discharges of these two being greater than that for all the remaining units. This is accounted for by the fact that at Toronto and Winnipeg the department continues to operate active neurological centres.

DIAGNOSES, ALL CASES IN RESIDENCE MONTHLY FROM APRIL 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926, WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL

| — | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary mental defect.. | 29 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 25 | 24 |
| Epilepsy..... | 31 | 28 | 27 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| Cerebro-spinal syphilis.. | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 21 |
| Dementia praecox..... | 290 | 291 | 294 | 292 | 294 | 291 | 289 | 297 | 299 | 296 | 299 | 298 |
| Neurosis..... | 40 | 33 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 29 | 33 |
| Alcoholism..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug habit..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Surgical..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others..... | 30 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 35 |
| Totals..... | 444 | 436 | 436 | 434 | 438 | 431 | 419 | 427 | 427 | 427 | 426 | 433 |

DIAGNOSES, ALL CASES IN RESIDENCE MONTHLY FROM APRIL 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926, STE. ANNE'S HOSPITAL

| — | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary mental defect.. | 13 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Epilepsy..... | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Cerebro-spinal syphilis.. | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Dementia praecox..... | 218 | 217 | 219 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 219 | 220 | 219 | 220 | 220 | 219 |
| Neurosis..... | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Alcoholism..... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Drug habit..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Surgical..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others..... | 50 | 56 | 49 | 47 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 44 | 46 | 55 | 51 | 48 |
| Totals..... | 305 | 312 | 304 | 306 | 299 | 300 | 294 | 304 | 302 | 311 | 307 | 304 |

DISCHARGES DEPARTMENTAL NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, APRIL 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926

| — | Westminster | | | | Ste. Anne's | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Recovered improved | Unimproved | Died | Total | Recovered improved | Unimproved | Died | Total |
| April | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| May | 15 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| June | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| July | 9 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 25 |
| August | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 11 |
| September | 6 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| October | 6 | 11 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| November | 7 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| December | 7 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| January | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| February | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 10 |
| March | 6 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Totals | | 41 | 9 | 128 | 63 | 56 | 6 | 12 |

ADMISSIONS DEPARTMENTAL NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, APRIL 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926 5

| | Westminster | Ste. Anne's |
|---|---|---|
| Voluntary | 112 | 133 |
| Commitment | 6 | 1 |
| Totals | 118 | 134 |
| | Voluntary 95% | Voluntary 99% |

PERCENTAGE OF ALL IN-PATIENTS OCCUPIED APRIL 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926

| — | Westminster | Ste. Anne's |
|---|---|---|
| April | 78 | 67 |
| May | 81 | 66 |
| June | 73 | 67 |
| July | 88 | 64 |
| August | 88 | 66 |
| September | 79 | 64 |
| October | 78 | 67 |
| November | 73 | 58 |
| December | 73 | 59 |
| January | 77 | 59 |
| February | 77 | 73 |
| March | 77 | 88 |
| Average | 78 | 66 |

TOTAL STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENTAL PATIENTS IN PROVINCIAL MENTAL INSTITUTIONS AS AT MARCH 31, 1926

| Unit | Institutions | In-patients | Out-patients | Total strength |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "A" | Ste. Jean de Dieu Hospital, Longue Pointe, P.Q. | 11 | ..... | 11 |
| "B" | Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth, N.S. | 35 | ..... | 35 |
| "B" | Falconwood Hospital, Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| "C" | Ontario Hospital, Brockville, Ont. | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| "C" | Ontario Hospital, Kingston, Ont. | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| "D" | Ontario Hospital, Mimico, Ont. | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| "D' | Ontario Hospital, Toronto, Ont. | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| "D" | Ontario Hospital, Whitby, Ont. | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| "F" | Ontario Hospital, Guelph, Ont. | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| "F" | Ontario Hospital London, Ont. | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| "G" | Provincial Mental Hospital, Selkirk, Man. | 64 | ..... | 64 |
| "G" | Winnipeg Psychopathic Hospital, Winnipeg | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| "H" | Provincial Mental Hospital, Battleford, Sask. | 51 | 1 | 52 |
| "H" | Provincial Mental Hospital, Weyburn, Sask. | 22 | ..... | 22 |
| "I" | Provincial Mental Hospital, Oliver, Alta. | 36 | ..... | 36 |
| "I" | Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, Alta. | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| "J" | Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale, B.C. | 73 | 1 | 74 |
| "J" | Colquitz Mental Hospital, Saanich, B.C. | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| "K" | Provincial Mental Hospital, West Saint John, N.B. | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Total | 354 | 2 | 356 |

## MOVEMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ON STRENGTH OF PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS

April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926

| Provincial Hospital | Admissions | Discharges | Deaths | Remaining |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. John, N.B. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Dartmouth, N.S. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 35 |
| Falconwood, P.E.I. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| St. Jean de Dieu, Montreal, P.Q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Brockville, Ont. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Ontario Hospital, Kingston | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| London, Ont. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ontario Hospital, Guelph | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Mimico, Ont. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Whitby, Ont. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Selkirk, Man. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 64 |
| Psychopathic Ward, Winnipeg, G.H. | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Brandon, Man. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Battleford, Sask. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 52 |
| Weyburn, Sask. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 22 |
| Ponoka, Alta. | 4 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| Oliver, Alta. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 36 |
| Essondale, B.C. | 9 | 6 | 3 | 68 |
| Saanich, B.C. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Totals | 45 | 25 | 8 | 356 |

## SUMMARY OF MOVEMENT OF NEUROLOGICAL PATIENTS ACCORDING TO UNITS

April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926

| Unit | Institutions other than Provincial Hospitals, Westminster and St. Anne's | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Admissions | Discharges | Deaths | Remaining 31-3-26 |
| "A" | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| "B" | 48 | 59 | 3 | 6 |
| "C" | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| "D" | 203 | 179 | 3 | 42 |
| "F" | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| "G" | 156 | 168 | 4 | 45 |
| "H" | 17 | 18 | 0 | 2 |
| "I" | 2 | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| "J" | 58 | 60 | 1 | 14 |
| "M" | 32 | 37 | 0 | 10 |
| "U" | 36 | 48 | 4 | 8 |
| Totals | 554 | 575 | 15 | 143 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Treatment strength other than Provincial Hospitals, Westminster and St. Anne's, 31-3-26 | 143 |
| Treatment strength Provincial Hospitals, 31-3-26 | 356 |
| Treatment strength Westminster Hospital, 31-3-26 | 433 |
| Treatment strength Ste. Anne's Hospital, 31-3-26 | 304 |
| Treatment strength, Mental Cases "M" and "U", 31-3-26 | 59 |
| Neuro-psychiatric strength, Grand total | 1,295 |

## REPORT OF MEDICAL STORES SECTION

The department has continued the policy of centralized purchasing and distribution of medical and surgical supplies, operating one Central Depot at Toronto, on which institutions requisition all supplies of a consumable and expendable nature.

As heretofore, the Medical Stores Section at Head Office, under the control of the Director Medical Services, superintends the purchase, requisition, distribution and consumption of such medical, surgical, and X-ray supplies, and also the manufacture of stocked preparations at stores.

The following is a summarized statement of operations for the year ending March 31, 1926:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total value of stock on hand on March 31, 1925 | $17,956 21 |
| Total value of goods received in stores during the period | 66,735 75 |
| Total value of issues from stores during the period | 67,194 79 |
| Total value of stock on hand in stores as at March 31, 1926 | 17,497 17 |

## DENTAL DIVISION

### DENTAL SERVICES

The number of dental clinics operated by the department as at March 31, 1926, was 12, the same as at the close of the preceding fiscal year. The total staff employed by the Dental Division has, however, been further reduced by 6 employees, and now stands at 23.

The following is a brief statement of the dental services provided from April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926:—

### DEPARTMENTAL CLINICS

| | Canadians | Imperials | Other forces | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Completed | 1,870 | 51 | 7 | 1,928 |
| Operations | 31,334 | 843 | 101 | 32,278 |

### DENTAL REPRESENTATIVES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Completed | 316 | 26 | 342 |
| Operations | 2,625 | 157 | 2,782 |

### UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Completed | 98 | 46 | 1 | 145 |
| Operations | 1,187 | 472 | 6 | 1,665 |

### POST-DISCHARGE TREATMENT COMPLETED UNDER PROVISIONS OF ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 963

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | 5 | United States | 4 | Total | 9 |

### SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Total cases completed, all forces, all countries | 2,424 |
| Total operations, all forces, all countries | 36,725 |

## ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

No change of any importance has taken place during the year in the organization but a further reduction has been effected in the administration costs of the department.

The British Ministry of Pensions have decided to open an office in Ottawa and arrangements have been made to transfer the work formerly done by the Imperial Pension Division of the department to that office on April 1, 1926.

As shown by the statement below, the staff of the Administration Branch has been reduced during the fiscal year by 125, the general staff of the Administration Branch by 101 and the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Division by 24. The reason for the division of staff as shown below is that the salaries of the staff employed in the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Division are absorbed in the cost of manufacture and are not shown as a general administrative cost.

ADMINISTRATION BRANCH STAFF, MARCH 31, 1926

| — | Staff | Salaries |
|---|---|---|
| Administration Branch, March 31, 1925 | 893 | $1,116,116 |
| Reduction during the year | 101 | * 13,510 |
| Administration Branch, March 31, 1926 | 792 | 1,102,606 |
| Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Division, March 31, 1925 | 111 | $199,198 |
| Reduction during the year | 24 | 39,037 |
| Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Division, March 31, 1926 | 87 | 160,161 |
| Total reduction Administration Branch for the fiscal year 1925-26 | 125 | 52,547 |

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

It has been found necessary to continue to provide training to a limited number during the fiscal year, chiefly because of an increase in war disability which prevented the men from carrying on either in their pre-war occupation or the occupation for which they had been previously trained. Practically all training at this time is given with firms sufficiently interested in the trainee to guarantee him an appointment on completion of the necessary training period, which in most cases does not require more than a few months.

Advantage has been taken of the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 2944, which enables the department to obtain permanent appointments in the Civil Service for disabled soldiers by giving them a short period of training in the position which they are to occupy. This provision has proved of great value in placing disabled men in the Civil Service. While the number placed in this way is not large it is chiefly because suitable vacancies have been scarce. The Civil Service Commission co-operate in every way possible to make the provisions of this order in council a success.

During the twelve months 111 former members of the forces were accepted for training, and, on March 31, 55 of this number were still on the strength. Included in the total figure were 19 men whose training was provided in Federal Government departments under the provisions of P.C. 2944. Of this number 2 were still on strength at March 31, 1926.

* This figure represents an actual reduction of about $104,000 as the provisional bonus which was previously separate from salary has now been absorbed.

FORMER MEMBERS TRAINED UNDER P.C. 2944 AND ABSORBED BY DEPARTMENTS

| — | January 1, to 1921, March 31, 1925 | Fiscal year ending March 31, 1926 | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Air Board | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Auditor General's | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Customs and Excise | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Health | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Immigration and Colonization | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Interior | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Post Office | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Public Works | 40 | 2 | 42 |
| Trade and Commerce | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Total | 106 | 17 | 123 |

## VOCATIONAL LOANS

During the year 16 applications were approved entailing an expenditure of $5,672.31. Additional loans amounting in all to $158.68 were issued to men to whom loans had previously been made. The total amount of money loaned was $5,830.99. Of the total amount loaned to date only ten per cent is now outstanding.

VOCATIONAL LOANS ACCOUNT

| — | To March 31, 1925 | Fiscal Year 1925-26 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Cash refunds | 413,460 85 | 39,858 72 | 453,319 57 |
| Transfers to Government departments | 104,024 78 | 583 06 | 104,607 84 |
| Transfers to D.S.C.R. | 2,107 81 | ..... | 2,107 81 |
| Balance outstanding, 31-3-26 | ..... | ..... | *61,030 15 |
| Total amount loaned | ..... | ..... | 621,065 37 |

*For distribution according to Provinces see Accounting Statement No. 5, p. 51.

## BLINDED SOLDIERS

After-care of blinded ex-members of the forces has been principally dealt with through arrangements made with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The institute, with its services organized in various parts of Canada, operates through its representatives or establishes such other contact as may be necessary in individual cases. The forms of service rendered have been outlined in previous annual reports.

Club rooms are permanently maintained at Pearson Hall for the use of blinded soldiers only; also lodging accommodation for transient blinded soldiers. In September, 1925, a meeting of the members of the Sir Arthur Pearson Club of Blinded Soldiers and Sailors was held at Pearson Hall, followed by social gathering and reunion, which was attended by all blinded soldiers within reasonable distance.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of a general reunion of Blinded Soldiers in September, 1926. The attendance of those resident in all

parts of Canada will be facilitated by special transportation arrangements and lodging accommodation in Toronto. It is felt that such a general gathering is more than justified because of the benefits derived from close companionship, interchange of comment on topics of mutual interest, better understanding between men and After-care Service Departments, and the broadened viewpoint which tends to minimize morbid introspective thought on the part of those who are thus predisposed. The department pays for the transportation of their escorts and special rates are generously granted by the railways.

Blinded soldiers are, with scarcely an exception, now settled down in their own homes or with relatives or friends and are following trades or occupations for which they were trained. In a certain number of cases the original occupation has been given up owing to ill health or changed circumstances, while in others opportunities have led to change.

During the year under review the death of three blinded soldiers has been reported. This brings the number of blinded soldier deaths up to thirteen.

Of the 153 Canadian blinded soldiers, 118 are resident in Canada, 32 in the British Isles, 1 in Belgium, and 2 in the United States. On March 31, 1926, the number of Canadians who were in receipt of pension for blindness or loss of one or both eyes was 1,228.

## EMPLOYMENT

Under the arrangement made by the department through the Department of Labour with the Employment Service of Canada special consideration is given to the placing of disabled men in employment. The linking up of the Employment Service formerly carried on by the department with that of the Employment Service of Canada has worked out very satisfactorily.

STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926

| Applicants | Placements | Cancellations | Pending Placement on 31-3-26 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17,973 | 9,902 | 5,795 | 2,276 |

## EMPLOYMENT IN FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE

For the purpose of assisting disabled ex-service men to obtain employment in the Federal Civil Service of Canada liaison has been maintained between this department and the Civil Service Commission and every assistance possible rendered to the applicants to comply with the Civil Service regulations.

## REHABILITATION COMMITTEES

In addition to the work of the Employment Service, special committees have been organized in Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

### EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE REHABILITATION COMMITTEE, TORONTO

*Registration.*—During the past two years 1,576 partly disabled ex-service men have applied to the committee for assistance as they had been out of employment and had found it impossible to locate permanent work. An analysis of their registrations, however, shows that 996 out of 1,000 cases had been employed on at least one job—exclusive of temporary work and a few had been employed at least fifteen times prior to registering with us but had failed to hold their jobs.

It is quite evident, therefore, that special consideration must be given to eliminate factors which tend to work these men out of employment as well as exercising care in the selection and placement of these men. The fact that 63.3 per cent of the men whom we have placed in permanent jobs during the past two years are still working indicates that these men will respond to scientific methods of placement. An analysis of our registration files is given in the following statement:—

| | March 31, 1926 | |
|---|---|---|
| Original registrations | 1,538 | |
| Re-registrations | 208 | |
| | | 1,746 |
| Committee's placements | 492 | |
| Working, own account | 118 | |
| Cannot be located by registered mail, telephone or call | 74 | |
| Left city | 62 | |
| Left Canada | 35 | |
| Will not answer communications | 11 | |
| Serious Problem Cases (see note) | 14 | |
| Deceased | 8 | |
| No disability | 8 | 822 |
| Balance of registrations—In active file | | 924 |

NOTE.—Serious Problem Cases—those for whom it will be very difficult to locate suitable employment while in their present physical or mental condition.

This statement shows a balance of 924 registrations in our active files, but this number would have undoubtedly increased had more publicity been given to the work of this committee.

*Disabilities.*—Public sympathy goes out to the partly disabled ex-service man whose disability is obvious, but less consideration or assistance is extended towards the man whose disability is somewhat obscure. Consequently we find that the larger proportion of the remaining cases on our files belong to the latter group and we also experience greater difficulty in successfully rehabilitating men of this group.

*Placements.*—During the past two years the committee has made 544 placements, of which 452 were permanent and 92 were of a temporary nature. Successful rehabilitation requires permanent employment, consequently the committee has made no effort to place men in casual or temporary work. In cases where temporary work would lead to permanent employment and where we desire to check a man's ability or inclination to work, however, we made exceptions to this policy.

*Expenditure.*—In the following statement of expenditure we have shown a comparison of the expenditures for the year ending March 31, 1925, with the year ending March 31, 1926.

| — | June 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925 | April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Bonus | 427 60 | 70 95 |
| Salaries | 26,236 58 | 26,326 73 |
| Transportation and travelling expense (including car tickets) | 992 95 | 899 50 |
| Light and heat | 299 89 | 488 63 |
| Stationery and office supplies | 434 50 | 104 76 |
| Printing | 291 77 | 148 24 |
| Telephone, telegrams, postage | 248 95 | 317 52 |
| Miscellaneous (including advertising, Superintendent's luncheons, etc.) | 347 23 | 195 72 |
| | 29,279 47 | 28,552 05 |
| Total expenditure to date | 57,831 52 | |

*Summary of Results.*—The gross expenditure for the past two years' operation including the cost of organization, administration and bonus, was $62,581.87, making the cost per gross placement $115.

The total bonus paid amounts to $498.55 or $24.93 per man receiving bonus, or 91 cents per man placed. It is rather remarkable that only 20 men required a special breaking-in allowance—or bonus—to fit them to the job.

### REHABILITATION COMMITTEE, MONTREAL

By Order in Council, P.C. 1525, dated September 5, 1925, approval was given to certain proposals made by the Montreal Rehabilitation Committee wherein that committee undertook specially to aid disabled ex-members of the forces to find permanent employment. The members of the staff of the department who had up to that time been employed on this work were transferred to the control of the committee. A secretary who had had special experience in employment work was appointed to direct the operation. The salaries of the secretary and the staff and the expenses of the committee are paid by the Department.

The committee is comprised of a group of prominent professional and business men in the city of Montreal under the chairmanship of General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. The administrative sub-committee consists of the following gentlemen: Mr. George Hodge, Mr. Joseph Laporte, Mr. J. J. M. Pagman, Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Grant, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Starke, Mr. H. M. Jaquays, Mr. A. D. Anderson (Chairman), Lieut.-Colonel Wilfred Bovey, O.B.E., Major E. Flexman, D.S.O., Mr. E. H. Scammell.

The members of the committee have taken a deep personal interest in its success and are supplementing the work done by the salaried officials and increased placements have resulted.

CLASSIFICATION OF PLACEMENTS OF MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

| — | Temporary | Semi-Permanent | Permanent |
|---|---|---|---|
| September, 1925 | 64 | 11 | 18 |
| October | 86 | 47 | 25 |
| November | 132 | 25 | 29 |
| December | 155 | 23 | 13 |
| January, 1926 | 124 | 16 | 25 |
| February | 138 | 11 | 40 |
| March | 178 | 35 | 39 |
| Total | 877 | 168 | 189 |

The number recorded as still unemployed on the books of the committee at March 31, 1926, was 564.

### CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, EDMONTON

The committee report as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pamphlets issued | 1,178 |
| Personal letters | 773 |
| Visits to employing public | 1,184 |

| | Married | Single |
|---|---|---|
| Positions obtained | 132 | 6 |
| Strength at commencement | 132 | 6 |
| Strength at termination | Nil | Nil |

A complete clearance of unemployed disabled ex-service men has been attained, this having reference to the men on strength at the commencement of seasonal activities by this committee. At least twenty other position also have been obtained for men who dropped in as casuals, most of whom were sent in for consideration by the committee by charitable organizations and service clubs of the city. In this connection it is noticed that the services of this committee have been used quite freely by the public at large, and to it reference is freely made when the affairs of disabled ex-service men are being spoken of. Direct and immediate contact with the employing public has been maintained both by telephone and personal visits and it is common conversation that as an employment bureau the headquarters of this committee have served well and faithfully the interests of the ex-service men.

The only expense borne by the department in connection with the operation of the Rehabilitation Committee, Edmonton, was the payment of the salary of the secretary for five months at $150 per month. Total $750.

## CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, VANCOUVER

The committee report that press notices in the papers gave great publicity to the objects of the committee and as a consequence the office was crowded with applicants seeking employment. Most of these applicants had to be handled individually and the particulars of their cases noted, with sufficient data regarding employment previous to the war and employment since the war. This information was written out by the applicant and filed for future reference. This plan has worked out very satisfactorily, and in the event of a call for employment carries all the information necessary and is useful in making a report of the man to a prospective employer.

A pamphlet was printed, outlining the aims and objective of the committee in a brief and concise way, with the names of the committee and organizations who were behind the movement. Several copies of this pamphlet were sent to all the members of the committee, together with a covering letter, showing what work had been done and how the office is functioning, the results that have already been accomplished, that several men have been placed in employment more or less by the efforts put forth and the publicity which has been given to the Citizens' Committee movement.

Men coming into the office undergo a close examination as to their ability to handle certain specific occupations. In that way many a lead is taken advantage of and a letter of introduction given to heads of firms, managers or foremen. A link is thus established between the man and the employer which unaided the man might not have been able to make.

Approximately fifty-two men have been placed. Twenty-five of these may be considered as permanent, and the balance are casual placements, the jobs lasting for a few days and sometimes longer periods.

The only expense borne by the department in connection with the operation of the Citizens' Committee, Vancouver, was the salary of the secretary from January 22 to March 31 at $150 per month. Total $348.39.

## SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

The department continues to operate Vetcraft Workshops where Canadian pensioners who are unfit for employment in the general labour market are eligible for admission, subject to certain conditions. The hours of work are more or less determined by the physical condition of the worker who is given proper care and tuition and encouraged to feel his responsibilities. The ultimate endeavour is to have him regain his self-confidence and work ability and to fit him for regular employment outside.

Vetcraft Shops are in operation at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Victoria. The latter

four are operated by the Canadian Red Cross Society under the direction of Workshop Committees on the basis of a uniform agreement which has been entered into with the department. This provides that 85 per cent of all approved capital expenditures shall be borne by the department and 75 per cent of the operating loss up to a maximum of $30 per man per month. On April 1, 1925, the department took over the operation of the St. John Workshop and on November 21, 1925, it became necessary to take over the Halifax one also. Negotiations are at present under way and the department is making an inventory preparatory to taking over the operation of the Winnipeg shop from the Red Cross Society.

The Toronto and Hamilton Workshops specialize in the manufacture of porcelain top and plain kitchen tables, washboards, wooden kitchen ware, and a very complete line of wooden toys and juvenile furniture. They have built up a very large connection and the Halifax and Winnipeg shops are now operating along the same lines. At St. John the shop has been equipped for the manufacture of box shooks and every effort is being directed at present towards the development of export business to the British and foreign markets.

The shops operated by the Red Cross concentrate more along the lines of special orders and repair work.

All the poppies and wreaths which are distributed and sold on Armistice Day each year are manufactured in Vetcraft Workshops and give considerable work to men who otherwise would be practically unemployed. The yearly requirements are approximately 1,250,000 small poppies, 150,000 large poppies and 2,500 wreaths of various types.

The number of men on strength as at March 31, 1926 was 287, distributed as follows:—

| *Red Cross Workshops* | | *D.S.C.R. Workshops* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 28 | Halifax | 14 |
| Winnipeg | 28 | Kingston | 10 |
| Vancouver | 33 | Toronto | 96 |
| Victoria | 32 | Hamilton | 31 |
| | | London | 8 |
| | | Saint John | 7 |

## RELIEF

The number of men to whom relief was granted during the winter season of 1925-26 was 3,121.

The actual expenditure on relief during the fiscal year was $337,401.73, which is a decrease of approximately seventy-five thousand dollars over that of the previous year.

Relief is not granted in cash but by the issue of orders to grocers, coal dealers, landlords, etc., whose accounts are duly paid when submitted. The amount paid out by the department, owing to a number of accounts having been carried forward from the previous fiscal year, amounted to $341,944.21, being slightly in excess of the orders granted during the year.

Relief granted in the various units was as follows:

| — | Unit | Amount of Relief |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. |
| Quebec | "A" | 55,309 46 |
| Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island | "B" | 50,100 35 |
| Eastern Ontario | "C" | 30,815 21 |
| Central Ontario | "D" | 108,574 75 |
| Western Ontario | "F" | 10,442 99 |
| Manitoba | "G" | 53,539 64 |
| Saskatchewan | "H" | 3,617 96 |
| Alberta | "I" | 6,797 47 |
| British Columbia | "J" | 16,881 66 |
| New Brunswick | "K" | 1,322 24 |
| Total | | 337,401 73 |

## RELIEF ISSUED BY WEEKS

| Week ending | Men | Amount | Week ending | Men | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ cts. | 1925 | | $ cts. |
| April 4 | 1,724 | 19,867 70 | Oct. 3 | 159 | 2,211 72 |
| 11 | 1,424 | 16,792 32 | 10 | 131 | 1,165 10 |
| 18 | 1,108 | 11,428 86 | 17 | 139 | 1,105 50 |
| 25 | 352 | 2,645 17 | 24 | 171 | 1,452 32 |
| May 2 | 443 | 4,750 77 | 31 | 207 | 1,814 95 |
| 9 | 98 | 881 66 | Nov. 7 | 275 | 2,927 17 |
| 16 | 115 | 821 01 | 14 | 378 | 3,407 52 |
| 23 | 141 | 1,373 76 | 21 | 494 | 4,715 30 |
| 30 | 351 | 7,103 73 | 28 | 495 | 4,407 98 |
| June 6 | 83 | 785 73 | Dec. 5 | 229 | 2,644 69 |
| 13 | 83 | 641 68 | 12 | 316 | 3,232 06 |
| 20 | 135 | 1,405 18 | 19 | 437 | 4,327 22 |
| 27 | 346 | 6,882 81 | 26 | 412 | 3,653 29 |
| July 4 | 82 | 674 61 | 31 | 334 | 2,702 25 |
| 11 | 97 | 776 63 | 1926 | | |
| 18 | 119 | 1,066 82 | Jan. 9 | 581 | 5,763 90 |
| 25 | 145 | 1,442 79 | 16 | 620 | 5,379 96 |
| Aug. 1 | 321 | 6,317 78 | 23 | 965 | 8,700 42 |
| 8 | 100 | 906 09 | 30 | 1,492 | 14,078 71 |
| 15 | 93 | 790 03 | Feb. 6 | 1,693 | 19,011 76 |
| 22 | 99 | 656 03 | 13 | 2,124 | 20,831 90 |
| 29 | 120 | 945 94 | 20 | 2,075 | 19,364 25 |
| Sept. 5 | 319 | 6,236 96 | 27 | 1,810 | 16,575 91 |
| 12 | 93 | 799 98 | Mar. 6 | 2,042 | 23,133 04 |
| 19 | 100 | 730 48 | 13 | 2,224 | 23,462 68 |
| 26 | 105 | 796 03 | 20 | 2,070 | 18,987 73 |
| | | | 27 | 1,775 | 15,135 18 |
| | | | 31 | 878 | 9,688 67 |
| | | | | 32,722 | 337,401 73 |

## RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE DIVISION

This division has been occupied during the year with the collection of premiums, the adjustment of existing policies and the settlement of death claims. During the year 221 death claims were received for an amount of $558,600. The number of policies surrendered for cash was very much larger this fiscal year than in the past, the number being 700 as compared with 246 during the fiscal year 1924-25. There have been fewer lapses in the past fiscal year than during the fiscal year 1924-25, the number of lapses being 859 as compared with 1,018 for 1924-25.

The balance of the fund has increased by $1,014,914.16, so that at the end of the fiscal year 1925-26 the balance on hand is $4,231,207.22. The income from premiums, therefore, has continued to be considerably in excess of the amount required to meet payment of all claims.

### DEATH CLAIMS

There has been a very noticeable improvement in the mortality experience each year since the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act came into force.

The first complete year of operation under the Act was the fiscal year 1921-22. In this year there were a total of 201 deaths, which is equivalent to 22.84 per thousand lives insured. In 1922-23 the mortality experience was 16.43 per thousand lives; in 1923-24 it was 10.04; in 1924-25 it fell to 9.85 and in 1925-26 to 8.21 per thousand lives.

In comparing the mortality experience it should be kept in mind that since September, 1923, no further policies have been issued, and, therefore, all policyholders have increased in age, thus making the improvement in mortality experience better than the actual figures show.

## STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1925–MARCH 31, 1926

### Policies

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1925 | 362 | $ 1,099,500 00 |
| Surrendered for cash, 1925–26 | 700 | 1,760,500 00 |
| Total surrendered for cash | 1,062 | $ 2,860,000 00 |
| Reduced paid-up insurance to March 31, 1925 | 21 | 10,206 00 |
| Reduced paid-up insurance, 1925-26 | 20 | 7,553 50 |
| Reduced paid-up insurance in force | 41 | 17,759 50 |
| On extended term insurance to March 31, 1925 | 832 | 2,010,500 00 |
| On extended term insurance, 1925-26 | 840 | 1,796,500 00 |
| Total policies on extended term insurance | 1,672 | $ 3,807,000 00 |
| Disability claims admitted to March 31, 1925 | 10 | 21,600 00 |
| Disability claims admitted, 1925-26 | 15 | 39,835 16 |
| Terminated or reduced, 1925-26 | 5 | 11,675 00 |
| Disability claims in force | 20 | 49,760 16 |

### Death Claims

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Policy value of death claims to March 31, 1925 | 1,058 | $ 3,226,800 00 |
| Policy value of death claims, 1925-26 | 221 | 558,600 00 |
| Total policy value | 1,279 | $ 3,785,400 00 |
| Settled by cash payment or annuity to March 31, 1925 | 759 | $ 2,391,350 00 |
| Settled by cash payment or annuity, 1925-26 | 174 | 473,050 00 |
| Total settled | 933 | $ 2,864,400 00 |
| Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10, R.S.I. to March 31, 1925 | 239 | 108,877 08 |
| Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10, R.S.I., 1925-26 | 51 | 30,412 41 |
| Total | 290 | $ 139,289 49 |
| Claims pending settlement, March 31, 1925-26 | 56 | 133,500 00 |

### Lapses and Reinstatements

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lapses to March 31, 1925 | 14,333 | 32,311,000 00 |
| Lapses, 1925-26 | 4,419 | 10,120,000 00 |
| Total | 18,752 | 42,431,000 00 |
| Reinstatements to March 31, 1925 | 9,095 | 20,510,500 00 |
| Reinstatements, 1925-26 | 3,560 | 8,210,000 00 |
| Total | 12,655 | $28,720,500 00 |
| Net lapses | 6,097 | $13,710,500 00 |

### Income and Expenditure

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance of fund, March 31, 1925 | $ 3,216,293 06 | |
| Income including interest, 1925-26 | 1,680,357 40 | |
| Expenditures, 1925-26 | | 665,443 24 |
| Balance, March 31, 1926 | | 4,231,207 22 |
| | $ 4,896,650 46 | $ 4,896,650 46 |
| Policies in force March 31, 1926 | 26,898 | $59,447,419 66 |

## ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION

The function of the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Division, viz., to manufacture or otherwise provide prosthesis required by disabled men for service disabilities, experienced very little change during the past year, although important developments were under way. In addition to dealing with Canadian beneficiaries the department also is empowered to supply ex-members of the British forces resident in Canada and ex-members of other Allied forces, as well as other Government departments and the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The experiments and trials which were carried out by the department with Duralumin metal legs and the reports and advice received from Great Britain and the other Dominions all pointed to the desirability of the adoption of this new type of prosthesis. After very careful consideration the department entered into a contract with the J. E. Hanger Company, Limited, of London, England, whereby they agreed to supply a stipulated number of the component parts required to manufacture such limbs and to supervise the installation of the equipment required and instruct our limb fitters in this new class of work. This agreement embodied very favourable terms, as the department may duplicate and manufacture all or any of the limb parts originally supplied when experience permits of such action.

At the same time as attention was being given to the new type of artificial leg the policy of trying out any new appliance or adaption which might prove of benefit led to the trial of a light metal artificial hand which had been invented by Dr. D. M. Anderson of Toronto. Ten of these were purchased and fitted to selected cases and it has been decided that further tests and trials should be carried out. The rawhide arm which was developed in the department's workshops still meets with very great favour on account of its lightness and is almost entirely used in preference to any type of mechanical arm.

Each depot manufactures the orthopædic boots required for beneficiaries within the unit area. Complete lasts and measurement charts are held for each case with the result that when a man requires a renewal it is only necessary for him to apply for same and they are made without his personal attendance for fitting. This is not only a vast saving in expense, but also in lost time to the applicant and further ensures an exact duplication of his issues no matter where he resides. Each man is expected to keep his boots in good repair and is instructed to forward them to the depot when such is required and repairs are made free of all charges.

A great number of minor appliances, e.g., abdominal belts, elastic stockings and knee-caps, back braces, gloves for artificial hands, stump socks, arm hooks, etc., are issued throughout all depots, some of which are manufactured and others purchased.

Artificial eyes are issued by the department and the policy is for each beneficiary to have two artificial eyes in his possession, one being for a spare. An exact duplicate is kept at the unit office and another at Toronto, where the departmental optometrist manufactures all models. It was impossible to bring all eye cases in to Toronto for special fitting, with the result that many were wearing eyes which were not only badly fitting, but also poorly matched to the natural eye. A special travelling case was prepared which was equipped not only with the necessary apparatus, but also a large selection of partly completed bulbs. The optometrist visited the Ottawa and maritime units and personally examined and fitted all the eye cases and arrangements are now being completed for a visit to all the western units. This is an exceptional and unique service, as when completed each man will have had personal attention and fitting and will be equipped with a made-to-order eye of which a duplicate will be held at his local Office and a model of same at Toronto for future duplication.

The supply of glasses is arranged by purchase through the local offices of the department, except in Toronto, where they are manufactured by the department.

A very important feature of the work is the standardization of limb parts. While a man is actually fitted and supplied with a limb to his individual requirements at his local depot there is the great advantage that standard parts can be supplied at all times from any of the other depots should he move his place of residence. The appliance by this method is easily and properly kept in repair and replace parts may even be mailed and fitted by the beneficiary.

The department had reason to believe that a great number of orthopædic cases, who possibly had received an original appliance, were not aware that they were entitled to its renewal or repair through the department without expense to themselves. With a view to reaching them a conspicious card was enclosed with each pension cheque and this clearly defined the action to be taken by those whose service disability necessitated the wearing of an orthopædic appliance. The response to this demonstrated that quite a number of eligible appliance cases had received no prosthesis whatever, or some merely initial issues only and these have received attention by the department.

The operations of the various depots throughout the year have been very satisfactory and the excellent co-operation which has been afforded has resulted in an appreciable saving in the cost of appliances manufactured.

The average costs for the past five years are as follows:—

| — | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Artificial legs | 81·73 | 76·34 | 78·28 | 70·99 | 64·90 |
| Artificial arms | 97·53 | 56·27 | 54·37 | 76·96 | 63·75 |
| Peg legs | 27·55 | 35·15 | 32·48 | 32·87 | 32·66 |
| Orthopædic boots | 20·48 | 20·80 | 20·59 | 17·81 | 16·09 |
| Minor orthopædic appliances | 13·39 | 8·83 | 7·83 | 8·24 | 7·84 |
| Spectacles | ..... | ..... | 5·05 | 4·78 | 4·86 |
| Artificial eyes | ..... | ..... | 4·59 | 4·56 | 4·66 |

NOTE.—The increase in the cost of the artificial arms in 1924 was due to the introduction of a new type of arm made of rawhide which was much lighter than the arm previously issued.

## CANADIAN AMPUTATION CASES

| *Amputation of Leg—* | Below and through the knee | Above knee | Dis-articulation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single amputation | 764 | 1,442 | 20 | 2,226 |
| *Amputation of Arm—* | Below and through the elbow | Above elbow | Dis-articulation | |
| Single amputation | 256 | 558 | 43 | 857 |
| *Multiple Amputation—* | | | | |
| Two legs and two arms | | | 1 | |
| Two legs and one arm | | | 2 | |
| One leg and one arm | | | 11 | |
| 2 arms | | | 3 | |
| 2 legs | | | 75 | |
| | | | 92 | 92 |
| Total amputation cases | | | | 3,175 |

NUMBER OF VARIOUS APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION TO AND INCLUDING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926

| — | Delivered prior to April 30, 1925 | | | | Delivered from April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926 | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dominion of Canada | Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada | London, England | United States of America | Dominion of Canada | Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada | London, England | United States of America | |
| Legs (all types) | 7,825 | 87 | 393 | 166 | 426 | 24 | 121 | 41 | 9,083 |
| Arms (all types) | 2,547 | 113 | 49 | 10 | 87 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 2,838 |
| Orthopædic boots | 38,624½ | 41 | 601 | 242 | 5,228½ | 40 | 214 | 99 | 45,090 |
| Peg legs | 1,438 | 56 | 8 | 1 | 34 | 11 | 2 | ..... | 1,550 |
| Optical supplies | 22,190 | 76 | 167 | 170 | 1,814 | 73 | 100 | 85 | 24,675 |
| Minor orthopædic appliances | 98,746½ | 765 | 2,825½ | 849 | 20,678 | 120 | 937 | 526 | 125,447 |
| Repairs to legs | 37,865 | 111 | 978 | 199 | 6,044 | 36 | 284 | 120 | 45,637 |
| Repairs to arms | 3,521 | 60 | 45 | 12 | 389 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 4,050 |
| Repairs to boots | 42,673 | 5 | 296 | 174 | 6,300 | 7 | 150 | 81 | 49,686 |
| Repairs to all other appliances | 10,200 | 4 | 251 | 26 | 1,338 | 5 | 32 | ..... | 11,856 |
| Totals | 265,630 | 1,318 | 5,613½ | 1,849 | 42,338½ | 346 | 1,858 | 959 | 319,912 |

## PAY AND PERSONAL SERVICES

The functions of this division are to authorize pay and allowances for all patients and their dependents in receipt of treatment and to give decisions concerning dependency submitted by claimants; to authorize the payment of travelling claims made by pensioners for medical examinations held for pension purposes of all ex-Canadians and members of the British, Australian, New Zealand, South African and British West Indian forces resident in the United States; to authorize payment of all claims submitted by the United States Veterans' Bureau for treatment of pensioners, other than maintenance and medical fees; to carry on the investigation work concerning widows and children, orphans and dependent parents, and, when necessary, investigations concerning the dependents of disability pensioners; also to carry out investigations at the request of the Australian and New Zealand Governments; to supervise the Chaplain Services throughout Canada; to pass upon all lump sum payments of War Service Gratuity; to carry on the clerical work necessary in connection with the admission of all cases to the Vetcraft shops and Red Cross workshops throughout Canada.

### CHAPLAIN SERVICES

The number of Chaplains employed is seventeen and the annual salary is $10,500. Religious services are held in the hospitals, and through visits to the homes of the patients, the immediate members of the family are kept in touch with. The Canadian Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Rotarians, Kiwanians and other service organizations have been very active in providing recreation, entertainments, and outings for the patients and convalescents from time to time. This work has been very much appreciated by the men.

### PAYMENTS OF WAR SERVICE GRATUITY

The total number of War Service Gratuity payments between April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926, was 74, amounting to—principal, $10,493.01, and interest, $2,289.38.

In eight cases lump sum payments were made to the amount of—principal, $1,299.90, and interest, $427.42.

Payments to the Director of Records were made in nine cases, the principal amounting to $2,940, and interest, $921.31.

The number of ordinary payments completed was ten, amounting to—principal, $560, and interest, $940.65.

The number of monthly payments was thirty-three, amounting to $2,280, and the number of payments made to the Receiver General was fourteen, amounting to $3,413.11.

### INVESTIGATION SECTION

Investigations are required chiefly to determine dependency of applicants for dependents pension or treatment pay and allowances and to ensure that orphan children and other administration cases on whose behalf pension is being paid are properly taken care of.

General investigations are carried out in Canada as requested by the Canadian Office of the British Ministry of Pensions.

When investigations are required in the United States of America, the reports are obtained from the American Red Cross. This organization has at all times most willingly co-operated to furnish the information desired. This section reciprocates and obtains reports for the American Red Cross in cases of ex-American pensioners and their families situated in Canada.

In a like manner our overseas representative secures similar reports required concerning pensioners in Great Britain and Western Europe.

### STATEMENT OF PENSION ADMINISTRATION CASES

| Administrator | Pensions awarded to | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Disability pensioners | Widows and children | Orphan children | Patients | Total |
| Units of D.S.C.R. | 189 | 92 | 65 | 15 | 361 |
| Head Office, D.S.C.R. | 25 | 39 | 15 | ..... | 79 |
| Soldiers' Aid Commission | ..... | 33 | 25 | 1 | 59 |
| Department of Indian Affairs | 6 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 37 |
| Guardians in United States | 25 | 28 | 60 | ..... | 113 |
| Other guardians | 229 | 284 | 466 | 86 | 1,065 |
| Total | 474 | 493 | 639 | 108 | 1,714 |

### FOREIGN RELATIONS SECTION

Members of the Allied Forces in Canada are taken care of by the department and Canadians outside of Canada are cared for through the Foreign Relations Section. Reciprocal arrangements have been entered into between the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the respective Governments of the United States of America, South Africa, France and Belgium. Owing to the numbers involved, however, the ex-Imperials in Canada come under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Pensions Division and the Canadians in England are looked after by the overseas office of the Department in London.

## IMPERIAL PENSIONS DIVISION

A decrease of 174 in the number of pensioners on strength at the end of the fiscal year is shown in the following table:—

| — | Number as at 1-4-25 | Number taken on during year | Number struck off during year | Number as at 31-3-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Officers and dependents of officers and Royal Irish Constabulary | 2,661 | 370 | 427 | 2,604 |
| 2. Disability pensioners at British rates residing in Canada and the United States | 6,375 | 1,101 | 1,226 | 6,250 |
| 3. Disability pensioners at Canadian rates residing in Canada and the United States | 1,264 | 50 | 69 | 1,245 |
| 4. Widows and dependents at British rates residing in Canada and the United States | 4,661 | 592 | 426 | 4,827 |
| 5. Widows and dependents at Canadian rates residing in Canada and the United States | 339 | 3 | 15 | 327 |
| 6. Naval and military service pensions and all others not specified | 3,009 | 215 | 342 | 2,882 |
| Totals | 18,309 | 2,331 | 2,505 | 18,135 |

The following statement covers the activities of the Awards Section, including the groups dealing with medical treatment of ex-members of the Imperial forces and the various classes of appeal.

### AWARDS MADE, APRIL 1, 1925, to MARCH 31, 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian new awards | 24 |
| Canadian renewal awards | 992 |
| Canadian final payments | 4 |
| Amended awards | 262 |
| Imperial renewal awards | 2,993 |
| Imperial interim awards | 224 |
| "No Payment" awards (Art. 9, former wars, etc.) | 489 |
| Officers interim awards | 62 |
| Comparative rates for election | 24 |
| | 5,074 |
| Final awards recommended | 245 |

### ENTITLEMENT APPEALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Appeals prepared for entitlement appeals Tribunal, London, England | 243 |

### ASSESSMENT APPEALS AGAINST FINAL AWARDS UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE WAR PENSIONS ACT, 1921

| | Canada | U.S.A. |
|---|---|---|
| Appeals listed | 157 | 74 |
| Appeals prepared and forwarded to Federal Appeal Board, Ottawa, and United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington | 186 | 400 |

### TREATMENT

| | Canada | U.S.A. |
|---|---|---|
| Taken on strength during the fiscal year | 492 | 193 |
| Struck off strength during fiscal year | 506 | 213 |

GENERAL STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS MADE BY THE IMPERIAL PENSION DIVISION FROM APRIL 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926

| — | London Account £ s. d. | Ottawa Account $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Payments of retired pay, pension, etc., to officers and dependents of officers chargeable to the War Office, Air Ministry, Ministry of Pensions, Admiralty, Indian Office, Colonial Office, Royal Irish Constabulary, including miscellaneous payments of balances of service pay, etc., authorized by War Office Accounts | 243,413 8 6 | |
| 2. Treatment Allowances, etc., to officers | 1,421 6 0 | 12,832 47 |
| 3. Payments of pension, etc., to W.O's, N.C.O's, men and dependents chargeable to War Office, Ministry of Pensions, and Admiralty Accounts | 493,882 2 6 | 800,598 09 |
| 4. Payment of Chelsea pensions—chargeable to War Office | 65,741 16 3 | |
| 5. Payment of Naval pensions—chargeable to Admiralty | 29,792 9 9 | |
| 6. Payment of Marriage Allowance—chargeable to War Office and Air Ministry | 444 17 2 | |
| 7. Payment of Reserve Pay—chargeable to War Office | 131 7 0 | |
| 8. Payment of Decoration Awards in respect to members of C.E.F.—chargeable to War Office | 2,327 12 6 | |
| 9. Canadian Supplementary Pensions, Officers and Dependents—chargeable to Canadian Government | ..... | 44,942 98 |
| 10. Canadian Supplementary Pensions, W.O's, N.C.O's and men—chargeable to Canadian Govt | ..... | 20,394 37 |
| 11. Payment of difference between proceeds in currency of sterling pension and par rates of exchange to pensioners in respect of Canadian Supplementary Pensions—chargeable to Canadian Government | ..... | 1,071 31 |
| 12. Payments to Department in respect of treatment and maintenance, pay and allowances, subsistence and sundries, medical examinations, clothing and comforts and transportation chargeable to Ministry of Pensions, etc | ..... | 478,413 83 |
| 13. Miscellaneous charges to War office, Ministry of Pensions and Admiralty | ..... | 13,187 02 |
| 14. Sub-Accounts including express charges and postage | 75 4 2 | 808 03 |
| 15. Commission earned during period 1-4-25 to 31-3-26 | 30,957 2 4 | 31,018 22 |
| Total | £868,187 6 2 | 1,403,266 32 |

## OVERSEAS OFFICE

The department maintains an office in London to make available to Canadian pensioners living in Great Britain, Ireland and other European countries, the various services which are provided by law for men who served in the Canadian forces during the Great War.

Records of all pensioners living in Europe are maintained in the London office so that no delays occur in determining eligibility for treatment when it is applied for.

Treatment pay and allowances are paid by the London office and various other services are rendered pensioners which they would be unable to obtain if this office did not exist.

The total staff employed in the London office is 12.

## ENGINEERING DIVISION

The Engineering Division is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of hospitals, clinics and administration offices. Also for rentals, taxes and water rates, fuel supply, fire protection, mechanical transport, laundries and farm and garden operations.

### MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

The Department of Public Works upon request carries out major repairs on all hospitals and institutions. For this purpose an appropriation of $57,000 was made by Parliament. General repairs are handled by the Engineering Division of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The expenditure under this head during the fiscal year under review was $24,985.27.

### RENTALS

Premises rented through the Department of Public Works comprise practically all rented accommodation used by the department.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rentals in force, March 31, 1925 (P.W.D.) | $48,911 35 | |
| " " (S.C.R.) | 1,210 00 | |
| | | $50,121 35 |
| " March 31, 1926 (P.W.D.) | $49,511 35 | |
| " " (S.C.R.) | 1,596 00 | |
| | | $51,107 35 |
| Made up of hospital accommodation | 12,044 31 | |
| Clinics, offices, etc | 39,063 04 | |

### FUEL SUPPLY

| | |
|---|---|
| Quantity of heating fuel purchased, fiscal year ending March 31, 1926 | 18,343 tons |
| Bonuses paid | $ 1,268 15 |
| Penalties imposed | 5,721 43 |
| Net cost of fuel | 100,249 94 |
| Net cost per ton | 5 37 |
| Average cost per ton in bunkers | 5 47 |
| Average cost per ton in bunkers, fiscal year 1924-25 | 5 91 |

### FIRE PROTECTION

Fire protection appliances have been kept up to standard by careful inspection, and fire drills carried out periodically at each hospital.

The property loss through fire during the year was practically nil.

### MECHANICAL TRANSPORT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cars in operation March 31, 1925 | 10 | |
| Number of cars in operation March 31, 1926 | 10 | |
| Cost of maintenance including drivers' wages, fiscal year ending March 31, 1926 | | $15,055 94 |

### LAUNDRY OPERATIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of pieces laundered, twelve months ending March 31, 1926. | | |
| Departmental laundries | 756,372 | |
| Outside contracts | 690,173 | |
| | | 1,446,545 |
| Average cost per piece— | | |
| Departmental laundries | | .02·18c. |
| Outside contracts | | .02·72c. |
| Fiscal year 1924-25— | | |
| Departmental laundries | | .02·59c. |
| Fiscal year 1924-25— | | |
| Outside contracts | | .03·75c. |
| Cost of laundry operations during fiscal year ending March 31, 1926 | | $35,262 08 |

### FARM AND GARDEN OPERATIONS

Farm and garden operations have continued to show marked improvement at the two hospitals where they are carried on extensively, i.e., the Psychopathic Hospitals of Ste. Anne's and Westminster. No outside labour has been employed, as the patients are able with the supervision of the hospital staff to take care of all operations. In addition to the growing of root crops, chicken raising has been undertaken. Marked progress is also shown in the beautification schemes commenced three years ago at the larger institutions.

## RECORDS AND CENTRAL REGISTRY DIVISION

There has been no reduction in the steady volume of work passing through the Records and Central Registry Division. The record of activities maintained by this Division will be found under their appropriate headings in other

parts of this report as well as in the report of the Board of Pension Commissioners. From the following figures of the files and correspondence handled during the fical years ending March 31, 1924, 1925 and 1926, it will be interesting to note that in the past three years, there has been very little change in the large volume of work handled.

| — | — | Weekly Average | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 |
| *Files—* | | | | |
| Total number issued | 502,697 | | | |
| Total number recharged | 204,937 | | | |
| Total | 707,634 | 13,608 | 13,086 | 14,680 |
| *Correspondence—* | | | | |
| Incoming | 688,896 | | | |
| Outgoing | 1,161,276 | | | |
| Total | 1,850,172 | 35,580 | 32,398 | 34,245 |

It should be noted that the pension checks mailed direct by the Canadian Pensions Division are not included in the figure of outgoing correspondence.

The Records Division is responsible for maintaining the following individual records of former members of the forces coming under the care of the department. These records form the basis of all statistical reports relating thereto.

1. *Treatment.*—Ex-soldiers taken on the strength of the department for treatment according to Order in Council P.C. 580 as amended.

2. *Training.*—Ex-soldiers granted training, including those authorized for training under Order in Council P.C. 2944.

3. *Sheltered Employment.*—Men admitted to workshops operated by department and Red Cross.

4. *Indigent Pensioners.*—Men who are provided with institutional care by the department under Order in Council P.C. 1653.

5. *Soldiers Discharged from the Permanent or Non-Permanent Active Militia of Canada receiving Treatment by Department.*

6. *Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances.*—All orthopædic and surgical appliances and repairs issued by the department, including those appliances made on order for any department of the Federal Government or Workmen's Compensation Board.

7. *Pensions.*—

(*a*) C.E.F. pensions authorized by the Board of Pension Commissioners.

A Hollerith card is punched from these records and summarized showing the number of disability and dependent pensions, the nature and percentage of disability, the amount of liability, the number and class of beneficiaries and the reasons for all changes.

(*b*) Long Service pensions—Pension Act of 1901.
(*c*) 1885 and General pensions.
(*d*) Supplementary pensions under sections 46 and 47 of the Pension Act.
(*e*) P.C. 2187, injured or killed whilst flying in the public service.

8. *Federal Appeal Board.*—Appeals heard by the Federal Appeal Board.

STATISTICAL

In addition to the above, the following statistical reports are maintained:—

9. *Employment.*—

(*a*) Weekly statistical reports are received from the various Handicap Sections of the Employment Service of Canada.

(*b*) Reports are received from the Rehabilitation Committees from Montreal, weekly, and when active from Edmonton and Vancouver, also periodical reports from the Rehabilitation Committee, Toronto.

(*c*) A statistical report is received weekly from the special Employment Section at Head office of the number of disabled men placed in the Civil Service by the Civil Service Commission.

10. *Relief.*—Weekly statistical reports are received of the number of men assisted and amount of relief granted by each unit.

11. *Curative Training.*—Weekly reports are received of the number of those on strength of the department receiving curative training.

12. *Pension Medical Examinations.*—A report of the number of pension medical examinations is received from the units.

13. *Clinical Treatments.*—A report of the number of clinical treatments is received from each unit.

## PURCHASING AND STORES DIVISION

No change has been made in the method of purchasing during the past year, the total purchases for the year amounted to $854,043.80.

SUMMARY OF STORES AND EQUIPMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| *Equipment*— | |
| Balance on hand, March 31, 1925 | $ 1,473,200 26 |
| Purchased or issued from stores during year | 51,981 94 |
| | $ 1,525,182 20 |
| Worn out or transferred to disposal stores | 205,079 02 |
| Balance on hand, March 31, 1926 | $ 1,320,103 18 |
| *Stores*— | |
| Balance on hand, March 31, 1925 | $ 289,922 04 |
| Received into Stores during year | 469,975 04 |
| | $ 759,897 08 |
| Issued from stores during year | 488,365 95 |
| Balance on hand, March 31, 1926 | $ 271,531 13 |

DISPOSAL

The amount of surplus stores placed on disposal since April 1, 1925, and the total amount to March 31, 1926, is as undernoted:—

| — | 1925-26 | Total to 31-3-26 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Head Office | 8,953 70 | 157,495 12 |
| "A" Unit | 6,348 13 | 415,515 28 |
| "B" " | 1,684 65 | 271,584 89 |
| "C" " | 2,709 70 | 190,589 36 |
| "D" " | 10,251 76 | 798,306 95 |
| "F" " | 4,019 13 | 265,907 12 |
| "G" " | 540 94 | 195,662 52 |
| "H" " | 1,676 82 | 151,039 89 |
| "I" " | 1,329 86 | 215,310 75 |
| "J" " | 3,764 15 | 400,526 32 |
| "K" " | 2,344 74 | 104,039 93 |
| "M" " (London, England) | 9,801 42 | 21,722 54 |
| | 53,425 00 | 3,187,700 67 |

Transfers have been made to Government departments as follows:—

| — | Fiscal year 1925-26 | Total to Mar. 31, 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| To— | | |
| Agriculture | 82 05 | 38,669 04 |
| Air Board | ..... | 159,954 21 |
| Customs and Inland Revenue | ..... | 1,418 80 |
| Finance | ..... | 5,707 18 |
| Health | 185 00 | 9,530 40 |
| Immigration and Colonization | 80 00 | 32,009 23 |
| Indian Affairs | 1,931 36 | 328,564 33 |
| Interior | 146 95 | 115,597 06 |
| Justice | 1,853 24 | 504,884 84 |
| Labour | 50 00 | 1,065 65 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 154 50 | 1,704 63 |
| Mines | ..... | 131,847 95 |
| Naval Service | ..... | 18,465 64 |
| National Defence | 1,899 34 | 224,647 88 |
| Post Office | 80 00 | 324 50 |
| Printing and Stationery | 5,588 06 | 159,044 20 |
| Public Works | 5,057 14 | 136,179 69 |
| Railways and Canals | ..... | 85,722 02 |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police | 182 75 | 17,780 47 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,407 50 | 3,860 33 |
| Total | 18,697 89 | 1,976,978 05 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Surplus on hand, March 31, 1925 | $ 30,345 77 | |
| Surplus during year 1925-26 | 53,425 00 | |
| | | $ 83,770 77 |
| Transfers to other departments | $ 18,697 89 | |
| Cash sales | 3,547 59 | |
| Re-issues | 40,683 44 | |
| Balance on hand, March 31, 1926 | 20,841 85 | |
| | | $ 83,770 77 |

## ACCOUNTS DIVISION

The expenditure and revenue shown in the statements presented are in agreement with the Department of Finance and Auditor General reports.

All subsidiary ledgers and books of original entry are in balance and agree with the relative control accounts at Head office.

In connection with the financial reports of the activities of the Accounts Division, it may be of interest briefly to outline the activities of this branch of the work of the department.

The accounting system of the department is a double entry one which interlocks with the financial records of the Department of Finance and the Auditor General, the organization includes nine paying offices, one in each unit, and the Head office of the department, with a complete accounting staff in each.

All payments of salaries, pay and allowances, vendors' invoices, etc., are made by the unit concerned. Head office, in addition, makes all payments for "C" Unit, and all payments of returned soldiers' insurance and war service gratuity; and also issues payment of all pensions. Payments in New York funds are also made at Head office.

The cost accounting records maintained at the units in connection with the Vetcraft and Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances factories and hospital costs prepared at Head office, are co-ordinated with the general books of the department.

The accounting records are maintained by means of the Hollerith perforated card records and machines, electrically driven, which greatly reduces the amount of manual work required and makes readily available any and all financial information required. These machines also provide the means of rapidly obtaining all financial, medical, staff and pensions statistics required.

The Pension Section of the division maintains a ledger card record of each pension in force and also prepares all documentation required to give effect to the B.P.C. decisions.

All monthly pension cheques are printed on addressograph machines, also electrically driven, by means of a stencil plate made for each pensioner. At the same time lists of all cheques issued are prepared for mailing. The cheques are printed and signed in from three to four days, a very large saving in time consumed over any other method. The monthly average issue of cheques is 67,500.

Payments of Pensions are made to;—

1. Ex-members of the forces in the Great War;
2. Supplementation of British officers and nurses, French, Belgian and Italian pensioners, pre-war residents, to Canadian rates;
3. Long Service pensions to former member of the Active Militia;
4. Northwest Rebellion and General Pensions.

The following statistics will give an indication of the great amount of detail required to be dealt with in the administration of these pensions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Cheques issued | 810,953 |
| 2. Changes of addresses of pensioners | 39,823 |
| 3. Deductions from pensions of returned soldiers' insurance premiums | 116,239 |
| 4. Vouchers prepared to give effect to changes in individual pension rates | 43,163 |
| 5. Life Certificates forwarded to pensioners | 66,763 |
| 6. Life Certificates returned by pensioners | 56,473 |

The amount of detail work in connection with future payments of pensions will be indicated by the number of children who reach the age limit for pension, which in the case of boys is 16 and girls 17 years of age and also the number of additional pensions granted to wives and children of pensioners during the fiscal year necessitating the preparation of new documentation, etc. This will be gathered from the following statistics:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Child expiries, 1926 to 1943, total | 91,691 |
| Low—3,274 in 1942. | |
| High—7,054 in 1937. | |
| An average of 500 per month for this period. | |
| Number of wives added | 3,417 |
| Number of children added | 9,258 |

In addition to the pension work mentioned, a large volume of work is handled by the Mechanical-Addressograph Section in connection with the returned soldiers' insurance feature of the department's activities:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Policy holders' changes of address | 12,642 |
| 2. Premium receipts issued | 231,859 |
| 3. Policy lapse—Notices | 3,840 |
| 4. Policy reinstatement—Notices | 3,078 |

The financial results of the work of the department during the year are reflected in the statements presented herewith. These set out in detail the monetary aspects of the various activities under the direction of the department. The form in which the statements are presented is the same as in the two previous fiscal years, which will enable comparisons of expenditures to be made; these statements, with a short explanation of each, are as follows:—

1. *Income and Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1925-1926.*—On the left side is shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of trust funds as at the first of the year. On the right side is shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which render service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of trust funds at the close of the year.

The various authorities under which expenditures were made are quoted following the items to which they apply. Where no authority is given, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act applies. The various items of income and expenditure are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's reports. The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursement on Pensions Account for the period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1926, by fiscal years.*

3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment on Re-establishment Account for the period July, 1915, to March 31, 1926, by fiscal years.*

4. *Current Assets of the department as at March 31, 1926.*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross Workshops, etc.

Stores—value food, equipment, etc., held by department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal stores—surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government departments.

5. *Vocational Loans as at March 31, 1926.*—Outstanding loans distributed by provinces.

6. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1926.*—Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominion, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria, value departmental equipment on loan to civilian institutions in which departmental patients are treated.

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1925-26

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Appropriations—Pensions | $36,716,526 35 |
| " " Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment | 8,635,521 62 |
| " " Imperial Pensions | 4,887,992 13 |
| Total Revenue | 3,128,439 40 |
| Total Casual Revenue | 595,506 19 |
| Balance of Trust Funds at 31-3-25 | 3,650,779 34 |
| Deposits to Trust Funds—1925-26 | 2,111,066 70 |
| | $59,725,831 73 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Payments to Men and Dependents— | | |
| Canadian Pensions | $36,932,031 99 | |
| Imperial Pensions | 4,887,992 13 | |
| Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment | 3,858,783 79 | |
| | | $45,678,807 91 |
| Payments for Services to Men and Dependents | | 4,839,702 28 |
| Payments to Outside Organizations not under control of the Department | | 263,323 71 |
| Casual Revenue (as per contra account) | | 595,506 19 |
| Capital Expenditures | | 8,675 29 |
| Recoverable Expenditures | | 1,004,308 49 |
| Cost of Administration | | 1,613,134 71 |
| Total Expenditures | | $54,003,458 58 |
| Unexpended Appropriations—Pensions | | 12,898 41 |
| " " S.C.R. | | 869,680 76 |
| Balance of Trust Funds, 31-3-26 | | 4,839,793 98 |
| | | $59,725,831 73 |

No. 1

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO AUDITOR GENERAL AND MINISTRY OF PENSIONS, ENGLAND, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926

### APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Pensions—* | | | | |
| Vote | 92 | European War Pensions | $34,000,000 00 | |
| | 409 | European War Pensions | 1,000,000 00 | |
| Overdraft | | European War Pensions | 970,776 35 | |
| | | | | $35,970,776 35 |
| Statute | | Militia Pensions Act, 1901 | | 700,000 00 |
| Vote | 80 | North West Rebellion 1885, and General | | 40,000 00 |
| | 84 | Fenian Raid, 1866 | | 750 00 |
| | 93 | Civil Flying | | 5,000 00 |
| | | | | $36,716,526 35 |
| *Re-Establishment—* | | | | |
| Statute | | Salary—Minister of Department | $ | 10,000 00 |
| Vote | 281 | Capital | | 10,000 00 |
| | 282 | Care of Patients | | 2,350,000 00 |
| | 283 | Vocational | | 5,000 00 |
| | 284 | Salaries | | 3,100,000 00 |
| | 285 | Pay and Allowances— | | |
| | | Treatment | $ 1,750,000 00 | |
| | | Training | 60,000 00 | |
| | | | | 1,810,000 00 |
| | 286 | Vocational Loans | | 10,000 00 |
| | 287 | Interest on Trust Funds | | 20,000 00 |
| | 288 | Unemployment Relief | 200,000 00 | |
| | 470 | Unemployment Relief | 150,000 00 | |
| Overdraft | | Unemployment Relief | 22,545 02 | |
| | | | | 372,545 02 |
| | 289 | Operating | | 400,000 00 |
| | 290 | Employers' Liability Compensation | 30,000 00 | |
| G.G.W. | | Employers' Liability Compensation | 45,000 00 | |
| | | | | 75,000 00 |
| | 291 | Sheltered Employment | 235,000 00 | |
| | | Transportation of the Blind | 5,000 00 | |
| | | Burial of Destitute | 10,000 00 | |
| | | | | 250,000 00 |
| | 292 | Federal Appeal Board | | 150,000 00 |
| | 293 | Special Publicity | | 5,000 00 |
| | 36 | Civil Government | | 21,500 00 |

### DISBURSEMENTS

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Pensions—* | | |
| *European War* (Pension Act, 1919) | | |
| Pensions | $32,919,358 49 | |
| Retroactive adjustments | 1,848,800 34 | |
| First payments, B.P.C. | 883,472 08 | |
| Federal Appeal Board awards | 176,940 94 | |
| Gratuities—Section 29 | 164,778 94 | |
| Final payments—Section 29 | 69,621 55 | |
| New Zealand Pensions (recoverable) | 10,528 13 | |
| Supplementary—Imperial—Sec. 46 | 77,799 57 | |
| Supplementary—French—Sec. 46 | 27,133 16 | |
| Supplementary—Italian—Sec. 46 | 1,253 23 | |
| Burial Grants—Section 21 | 19,493 97 | |
| | | $36,199,180 40 |
| Militia Pensions Act, 1901 | | 697,919 84 |
| North West Rebellion, 1885, and General Pension Act, 1919, Section 7 | | 34,028 84 |
| Fenian Raid, 1866, Pension Act, 1919, Section 7 | | 662 91 |
| Civil Flying, P.C. 2187, 1922 | | 240 00 |
| | | $36,932,031 99 |
| *Imperial Pensions* (Ministry of Pensions, England)— | | |
| Retired Pay, Pension, etc., to Officers and Dependents of Officers, chargeable to the War Office, Air Ministry, Ministry of Pensions, Admiralty, India Office, Colonial Office, Royal Irish Constabulary, etc. | | $ 1,180,555 14 |
| Treatment Allowances at Imperial rates to Officers | | 19,725 78 |
| Pensions to W.O's, N.C.O's, men and dependents chargeable to War Office, Ministry of Pensions, and Admiralty | | 3,195,926 42 |
| Chelsea Pensions, chargeable to War Office | | 318,847 78 |
| Naval Pensions, chargeable to Admiralty | | 144,493 57 |
| Marriage Allowance—chargeable to War Office | | 2,157 57 |
| Reserve Pay—chargeable to War Office | | 637 05 |
| Decoration Awards in respect to members of the C.E.F.—chargeable to War Office | | 11,289 00 |
| Miscellaneous charges to War Office, Ministry of Pensions and Admiralty | | 13,187 02 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities | | 476 60 | |
| Statute Salaries—Members Federal Appeal Board | | 31,000 00 | |
| Vote 469 T.B. Housing Scheme, Kamloops | | 15,000 00 | |
| | | | $ 8,635,521 62 |
| *Imperial Pensions* (as per contra)— | | | 4,887,992 13 |
| *Funds—Balances at March 31, 1925—* | | | |
| Returned Soldiers' Insurance | $ 3,216,293 06 | | |
| War Service Gratuity | | 191,526 99 | |
| Pensions under Administration | | 242,959 29 | |
| | | | $ 3,650,779 34 |
| REVENUE— | | | |
| Vote 281 Capital | | $ 103 50 | |
| 282 Care of Patients | | 498,812 68 | |
| 284 Salaries | | 145,194 54 | |
| 285 Pay and Allowances— | | | |
| Treatment | $ 1,044,402 95 | | |
| Training | 1,188 46 | | |
| | | 1,045,591 41 | |
| 286 Vocational Loans | | 1,078 58 | |
| 287 Interest on Funds | | 511 05 | |
| 288 Unemployment Relief | | 4,568 96 | |
| 289 Operating | | 1,016,210 37 | |
| 290 Employers' Liability Compensation | | 34 21 | |
| 291 Sheltered Employment | 164,867 98 | | |
| Transportation of Blind | 1,097 04 | | |
| Burial Expenses of Destitute | 3 10 | | |
| | | 165,968 12 | |
| 292 Federal Appeal Board | | 21,961 93 | |
| 92 European War Pensions | | 228,404 05 | |
| | | | $ 3,128,439 40 |
| CASUAL REVENUE— | | | |
| Re-Establishment | | 446,587 40 | |
| Pensions | | 148,918 79 | |
| | | | 595,506 19 |
| FUNDS— | | | |
| Returned Soldiers' Insurance Premiums | $ 1,546,164 80 | | |
| Returned Soldiers' Insurance Interest | 140,875 24 | | |
| | | 1,687,040 04 | |
| War Service Gratuity | | 11,010 71 | |
| Pensions under Administration | | 413,015 95 | |
| | | | 2,111,066 70 |
| Carried forward | | | $59,725,831 73 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-Accounts, including express and postage | | 1,172 80 | |
| | | | $ 4,887,992 13 |
| *Pay and Allowances*—P.C. 580, 1922— | | | |
| Treatment—Clauses 4 and 9 | $ 2,319,057 77 | | |
| Allowances, P.C. 2328 | 1,524 55 | | |
| Allowances Patients—Clause 20 | 24,708 54 | | |
| Allowances Pensioners—Clause 20 | 74,976 03 | | |
| Training—Clause 11 | 46,645 98 | | |
| Allowances Students—Clause 20 | 26 00 | | |
| | | $ 2,466,938 87 | |
| Unemployment Relief—P.C. 43, 1921 | | 341,944 21 | |
| Sheltered Employment—Parliamentary Committee, 1921—Wages to Operatives, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Shops | | 101,951 64 | |
| Vocational Loans, P.C. 580, Clause 15 | | 5,830 99 | |
| War Service Gratuity | | 12,782 39 | |
| Pensions under Administration | | 237,143 79 | |
| Interest on Funds, P.C. 580, Clause 8 | | 20,066 02 | |
| *Returned Soldiers' Insurance—Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, 1920—* | | | |
| Death Benefits—Section 3 | $ 189,715 47 | | |
| Annuities | 372,120 84 | | |
| Disability Benefits | 3,175 00 | | |
| Cash Surrender Value—Section 17 | 93,024 65 | | |
| Return of Premiums—Section 10 | 12,380 03 | | |
| Renewal Premiums refunded | 1,709 89 | | |
| | | 672,125 88 | |
| | | | $ 3,858,783 79 |
| RE-ESTABLISHMENT— | | | |
| *Payments for Services to Men and Dependents—* | | | |
| *Hospital Treatment—P.C. 580, 1922—* | | | |
| Departmental | | 2,515,345 40 | |
| Outside Institutions | | 1,640,739 25 | |
| Dental Treatment | | 61,821 70 | |
| *Orthopædic and Ophthalmic—P.C. 580, 1922—* | | | |
| Arms, parts and maintenance | $ 4,056 57 | | |
| Legs, parts and maintenance | 105,396 86 | | |
| Boots, shoes and repairs | 22,340 04 | | |
| Minor Orthopædic Appliances | 40,574 71 | | |
| Optical Supplies and Equipment and Supplies for the Blind | 18,076 82 | | |
| Wheel Chairs, etc | 8,183 48 | | |
| Freight and Express | 3,837 33 | | |
| | | 202,465 81 | |
| *Transportation—P.C. 580, 1922—* | | | |
| Patients—Clause 20 | $ 52,128 61 | | |
| Pensioners—Clause 20 | 68,706 93 | | |
| Escorts—Clause 20 | 7,319 89 | | |
| Travelling Medical Boards | 10,023 31 | | |
| | | $ 138,178 74 | |

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO AUDITOR GENERAL AND MINISTRY OF PENSIONS, ENGLAND, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926—*Continued*

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Con.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Brought forward | $ 59,725,831 73 |

DISBURSEMENTS—*Con.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RE-ESTABLISHMENT—*Con.* | | | |
| *Transportation*—Con. | | | |
| Funeral Expenses, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—P.C. 580, 1922 | | 25,775 22 | |
| *Sheltered Employment—Parliamentary Committee, 1921—* | | | |
| Halifax Vetcraft Shop | $ 16,102 68 | | |
| Kingston Vetcraft Shop | 1,208 76 | | |
| Toronto Vetcraft Shop | 117,612 97 | | |
| Hamilton Vetcraft Shop | 29,287 87 | | |
| London Vetcraft Shop | 1,416 97 | | |
| Saint John Vetcraft Shop | 8,005 58 | | |
| | | $ 173,634 83 | |
| Vocational Training Expense, P.C. 580, 1922 | | 4,004 53 | |
| Transportation of Blinded Former Soldiers—P.C. 1929, 1922 | | 2,705 41 | |
| *Employers' Liability Compensation P.C. 4432, 1921—* | | | |
| Quebec | $ 1,257 94 | | |
| Ontario | 36,794 17 | | |
| Manitoba | 14,360 94 | | |
| Saskatchewan | 318 95 | | |
| Alberta | 21,519 93 | | |
| British Columbia | 779 46 | | |
| | | 75,031 39 | |
| | | | $ 4,839,702 28 |
| *Payments to Outside Organizations not under Direct Control of Department—* | | | |
| Last Post Fund, Burial Expenses—P.C. 1057, 1923 | | $ 10,000 00 | |
| *Sheltered Employment—Parliamentary Committee, 1921—* | | | |
| Canadian Red Cross— | | | |
| Montreal | $ 7,662 30 | | |
| Winnipeg | 13,334 41 | | |
| Vancouver | 14,199 92 | | |
| Victoria | 8,398 86 | | |
| Canadian National Institute for the Blind | 4,688 24 | | |
| | | 48,283 73 | |
| *Rehabilitation—* | | | |
| Montreal, P.C. 1525, 1925 | $ 7,754 48 | | |
| Toronto, P.C. 798, 1924 | 26,316 90 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calgary | 750 00 | | |
| Vancouver | 348 39 | | |
| | | 35,169 77 | |
| *Federal Appeal Board—Pension Act, 1923, and S.C.R. Act, 1923—* | | | |
| Salaries—Members of Board | $ 31,000 00 | | |
| Salaries—Staff | 52,317 93 | | |
| General Expenses of Board | 42,315 84 | | |
| Salaries—Soldiers' Advisers | 32,533 33 | | |
| General Expenses—Soldiers' Advisers | 11,703 11 | | |
| | | $ 169,870 21 | |
| | | | $ 263,323 71 |
| Capital Expenditures | | | 8,675 29 |
| RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES— | | | |
| Cash Advances | | $ 369,015 94 | |
| Accounts Receivable | | 635,292 55 | |
| | | | 1,004,308 49 |
| CASUAL REVENUE (as per contra)— | | | |
| Re-establishment | | $ 446,587 40 | |
| Pensions | | 148,918 79 | |
| | | | 595,506 19 |
| Total Payments apart from Administration | | | $ 52,390,323 87 |
| COST OF ADMINISTRATION— | | | |
| *General Administration—* | | | |
| *Salaries—* | | | |
| Minister and Permanent Staff | $ 28,780 00 | | |
| Executive and General Division | 191,639 75 | | |
| Administration | 550,196 10 | | |
| Accounts and Audit | 375,386 45 | | |
| Sheltered Employment | 1,840 00 | | |
| | | $ 1,147,842 30 | |
| *General—* | | | |
| Telegrams, Telephones and Postage, etc | $ 27,513 89 | | |
| Transportation and Travelling | 16,665 60 | | |
| Transportation and Travelling—Investigators | 17,002 83 | | |
| Stationery and Office Supplies | 43,548 91 | | |
| Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Bonding | 2,833 75 | | |
| Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates | 831 03 | | |
| Janitors' Supplies | 4,785 94 | | |
| Maintenance and Repair to Buildings, Equipment and Furniture | 4,069 89 | | |
| Departmental Cars and Trucks | 4,785 97 | | |
| Taxi Hire and Gas Allowance | 848 27 | | |
| Freight and Express | 2,790 79 | | |
| Advertising and Publicity | 3,484 97 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 15,640 08 | | |
| | | 144,801 92 | |
| | | | $ 1,292,644 22 |
| Carried forward | | | $ 59,725,831 73 |

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO AUDITOR GENERAL AND MINISTRY OF PENSIONS, ENGLAND FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926—*Concluded*

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*

| | |
|---|---|
| Brought forward | $ 59,725,831 73 |

DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RE-ESTABLISHMENT—*Con.* | | | |
| *Medical Administration—* | | | |
| *Salaries—* | | | |
| Medical Services | $ 267,007 09 | | |
| Dental Services | 10,692 78 | | |
| | | 277,699 87 | |
| *General—* | | | |
| Telegrams, Telephone, Postage, etc. | $ 8,956 42 | | |
| Transportation and Travelling | 7,989 47 | | |
| Transportation and Travelling—Investigators | 9,889 43 | | |
| Stationery and Office Supplies | 11,061 70 | | |
| Light, Heat, Power, Water Rates and Janitors' Supplies | 191 75 | | |
| Maintenance and Repair to Buildings, Equipment and Furniture | 214 93 | | |
| Automobile Expense | 3,385 16 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,101 76 | | |
| | | 42,790 62 | |
| | | | 320,490 49 |
| Total Administrative Expense | | | $ 1,613,134 71 |
| Total Expenditure | | | $54,003,458 58 |

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PENSIONS— | | |
| Statute Militia Pensions Act, 1901 | $ 2,080 16 | |
| Vote 80 North West Rebellion, 1885, and General | 5,971 16 | |
| 84 Fenian Raid, 1866 | 87 09 | |
| 93 Civil Flying | 4,760 00 | |
| | | $ 12,898 41 |
| RE-ESTABLISHMENT— | | |
| Vote 281 Capital | $ 1,428 21 | |
| 282 Care of Patients | 191 24 | |
| 283 Vocational | 995 47 | |
| 284 Salaries | 175,714 71 | |
| 285 Pay and Allowances— | | |
| Treatment | 374,136 06 | |
| Training | 14,516 48 | |
| 286 Vocational Loans | 5,247 59 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 287 Interest on Trust Funds.... | 445 03 | | |
| 289 Operating..... | 169,519 15 | | |
| 290 Employers' Liability Compensation..... | 2 82 | | |
| 291 Sheltered Employment.... | 74,157 78 | | |
| Transportation of the Blind | 3,391 63 | | |
| Burial of Destitute..... | 3 10 | | |
| 292 Federal Appeal Board..... | 30,696 46 | | |
| 293 Special Publicity..... | 1,515 03 | | |
| 36 Civil Government..... | 2,720 00 | | |
| 469 T.B. Housing Scheme, Kamloops..... | 15,000 00 | | |
| | | $ 869,680 76 | |
| FUNDS AS AT MARCH 31, 1926— | | | |
| Returned Soldiers' Insurance..... | $ 4,231,207 22 | | |
| War Service Gratuity..... | 189,755 31 | | |
| Pensions under Administration..... | 418,831 45 | | |
| | | $ 4,839,793 98 | |
| Total Unexpended..... | | | $ 5,722,373 15 |
| Grand Total Appropriations, Revenue and Funds..... | | $59,725,831 73 | Grand Total Disbursements and Unexpended Balances..... $59,725,831 73 |

No. 2

NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS, APRIL 1, 1916 TO MARCH 31, 1926

| Details | Total | April, 1916 to March, 1920 | Fiscal Year 1920–21 | Fiscal Year 1921–22 | Fiscal Year 1922–23 | Fiscal Year 1923–24 | Fiscal Year 1924–25 | Fiscal Year 1925–26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| European War | 253,207,566 04 | 49,509,899 61 | 36,325,142 25 | 33,743,707 54 | 31,911,867 40 | 32,264,130 35 | 33,630,189 78 | 35,822,629 11 |
| Northwest Rebellion | 285,834 98 | 78,289 43 | 23,747 41 | 34,121 83 | 41,575 39 | 39,343 22 | 34,796 36 | 33,961 34 |
| Fenian Raid | 8,083 54 | 4,443 00 | 514 25 | 731 63 | 632 50 | 633 00 | 466 25 | 662 91 |
| Militia Long Service | 4,030,075 04 | 546,616 10 | 406,907 45 | 484,946 30 | 559,577 20 | 639,562 83 | 695,249 27 | 697,215 79 |
| Civil Flying | 2,389 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,005 17 | 144 05 | 240 00 |
| Pensions Administration | 5,886,981 90 | 4,376,481 53 | 1,520,301 56 | *9,801 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Cost of Pensions | 263,420,930 72 | 54,515,729 67 | 38,276,612 92 | 34,253,706 11 | 32,513,652 59 | 32,945,674 57 | 34,360,845 71 | 36,554,709 15 |

NOTE.—From April 1, 1921, the administration expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioners are included with Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. expenditures.
* Refund of previous years' expenditures (credit).

No. 3

NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY, 1915 TO MARCH 31, 1926

| — | Total | July, 1916 to March, 1920 | Fiscal Year 1920–21 | Fiscal Year 1921–22 | Fiscal Year 1922–23 | Fiscal Year 1923–24 | Fiscal Year 1924–25 | Fiscal Year 1925–26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| General Administration | 18,160,210 64 | 5,953,867 83 | 3,049,349 50 | 2,751,253 06 | 2,078,874 56 | 1,722,068 75 | 1,382,235 91 | 1,222,561 03 |
| Imperial Pension Office | 501,218 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 131,059 49 | 125,953 07 | 122,677 24 | 121,529 06 |
| Care of Patients and Medical Examination of Pensioners | 52,895,876 97 | 12,927,588 74 | 9,334,170 40 | 7,621,152 53 | 7,067,863 59 | 5,941,399 54 | 5,166,024 53 | 4,837,677 64 |
| Orthopædic, Ophthalmic and Surgical Appliances | 3,172,615 03 | 1,038,832 40 | 513,373 95 | 444,929 80 | 328,750 69 | 322,673 62 | 285,433 62 | 238,620 95 |
| Vocational Training and and Loans Expense | 11,845,270 30 | 7,955,896 74 | 3,529,169 57 | 281,843 60 | 64,192 05 | 6,104 97 | 4,278 93 | 3,784 44 |
| Unemployment Relief | 4,718,062 82 | ..... | 842,403 02 | 1,764,019 85 | 1,024,414 95 | 311,132 53 | 427,145 71 | 348,946 76 |
| Information and Employment | 1,248,265 11 | 752,728 02 | 219,713 81 | 186,854 45 | 83,214 53 | 5,754 30 | ..... | ..... |
| Sheltered Employment | 1,145,602 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125,345 54 | 292,129 09 | 325,456 06 | 402,671 98 |
| Pay and Allowances— | | | | | | | | |
| Treatment | 22,487,895 37 | 6,514,195 21 | 4,266,258 24 | 3,736,674 03 | 2,817,495 85 | 2,036,368 73 | 1,916,106 09 | 1,200,797 22 |
| Training | 31,412,517 81 | 18,683,967 85 | 10,751,645 53 | 1,403,928 55 | 374,245 21 | 109,355 85 | 59,504 59 | 29,861 13 |
| Federal Appeal Board | 395,461 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85,862 40 | 164,354 70 | 145,244 50 |
| War and Provisional Bonus | 3,828,986 28 | 1,329,654 17 | 1,061,932 27 | 625,309 26 | 334,803 12 | 301,463 04 | 175,851 42 | ..... |
| Other Miscellaneous | 1,488,688 71 | ..... | 342,736 63 | 293,747 23 | 188,341 58 | 231,964 61 | 229,666 57 | 202,232 09 |
| Gross Operating Expense | 153,300,672 17 | 55,156,739 96 | 33,910,752 92 | 19,109,712 36 | 14,618,601 16 | 11,492,203 60 | 10,258,735 37 | 8,753,926 80 |
| Operating Revenue | 7,191,643 62 | ..... | 250,181 25 | 1,494,774 78 | 1,318,066 30 | 1,403,307 54 | 1,542,812 16 | 1,182,501 59 |
| Net Operating Expense | 146,109 028 55 | 55,156,739 96 | 33,660,571 67 | 17,614,937 58 | 13,300,534 86 | 10,088,896 06 | 8,715,923 21 | 7,571,425 21 |

No. 4

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY PROVINCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1926

| Unit | Province | Total | Cash Advances | Stores | Disposal Stores |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| H.O. | Ottawa | 7,818 62 | 6,173 52 | 125 03 | 1,520 07 |
| "A" | Quebec | 70,489 72 | ..... | 69,011 68 | 1,478 04 |
| "B" | Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island | 12,877 93 | ..... | 10,102 82 | 2,775 11 |
| "C" | Eastern Ontario | 3,494 07 | ..... | 2,163 75 | 1,330 32 |
| "D" | Central Ontario | 127,854 58 | ..... | 117,905 29 | 9,949 29 |
| "F" | Western Ontario | 25,027 07 | ..... | 24,851 94 | 175 13 |
| "G" | Manitoba | 18,500 54 | 10,000 00 | 8,206 56 | 293 98 |
| "H" | Saskatchewan | 9,630 27 | 2,020 00 | 6,160 12 | 1,450 15 |
| "I" | Alberta | 15,998 90 | ..... | 15,874 59 | 124 31 |
| "J" | British Columbia | 12,696 88 | ..... | 11,059 67 | 1,637 21 |
| "K" | New Brunswick | 6,177 92 | ..... | 6,069 68 | 108 24 |
| | Totals | 310,566 50 | 18,193 52 | 271,531 13 | 20,841 85 |

No. 5

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL LOANS BY PROVINCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1926

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Quebec | 3,202 35 |
| Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island | 3,006 99 |
| Eastern Ontario | 4,205 90 |
| Central and Western Ontario | 21,253 42 |
| Manitoba | 7,096 82 |
| Saskatchewan | 4,287 31 |
| Alberta | 8,601 14 |
| British Columbia | 6,610 52 |
| New Brunswick | 2,765 70 |
| Total | 61,030 15 |

No. 6

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1926

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | 27,610 56 |
| Imperial Ministry of Labour | 103,765 92 |
| British Dominions, United States and other Allied Governments | 23,649 55 |
| Canadian Government Departments | 451,755 39 |
| Provincial Governments, including equipment to Outside Hospitals and Sanatoria | 505,637 68 |
| Other Miscellaneous Accounts | 5,113 51 |
| Total | 1,117,532 61 |

No. 7

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION, FISCAL YEAR 1925-26

| Service | Total Expenditure |
|---|---|
| | $ cts. |
| 1. General Administrative and Medical Staff | 6,199 18 |
| 2. Investigations, Administrative | 4,887 64 |
| 3. Medical Officers, Nurses and Personnel | 4,167 07 |
| 4. Investigations, Medical | 3,340 85 |
| 5. Men called in for treatment or orthopædic repairs | 37,138 36 |
| 6. Escorts to treatment cases | 3,784 72 |
| 7. Transportation deceased patients and escorts | 362 64 |
| 8. Travelling Medical Boards | 2,643 60 |
| 9. Pensioners examination | 54,254 92 |
| 10. Vetcraft Staff travelling | 430 10 |
| 11. Blind ex-members of the Forces. (Part recoverable, see Revenue vote No. 302) | 2,597 64 |
| 12. Men taking Vocational Training | 133 87 |
| 13. Transportation in lieu of unemployment relief | 442 70 |
| 14. Staff O. and S.A. Branch | 432 88 |
| 15. Soldiers' Advisors, Federal Appeal Board | 796 60 |
| 16. Members, Federal Appeal Board | 6,936 27 |
| 17. Last Post Fund | 44 43 |
| 18. Ex-Imperial Appellants travelling, Federal Appeal Board | 515 44 |
| | 129,108 91 |
| 19. Freight and express | 12,928 00 |
| Total net expenditure | 142,036 91 |
| 20. Accounts receivable | 10,981 67 |
| Total gross expenditure | 153,018 58 |

DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Passenger— | |
| Canadian National Railways | 90,491 71 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 39,401 63 |
| Sundry Railways | 10,197 24 |
| Total | 140,090 58 |
| Freight and Express— | |
| Canadian National Railways | 5,389 51 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 910 74 |
| Canadian National Express | 5,357 37 |
| Dominion Express | 1,080 55 |
| Sundry Railways and Express Companies | 189 83 |
| Total | 12,928 00 |

No. 8

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT AND PENSIONS APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1919-20 TO 1926-27

| — | 1919-20 | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT— | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Government | 96,200 00 | 70,700 00 | 71,660 00 | 40,820 00 | 39,200 00 | 28,820 00 | 21,500 00 | 21,560 00 |
| Capital | 1,600,128 71 | 1,500,000 00 | 235,000 00 | 75,000 00 | 30,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 |
| Equipment, stores and printing | 2,334,999 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Care of patients | 3,505,405 00 | 5,600,000 00 | 5,250,000 00 | 4,000,000 00 | 3,500,000 00 | 2,600,000 00 | 2,350,000 00 | 2,350,000 00 |
| Vocational expense | 2,200,000 00 | 3,000,000 00 | 325,000 00 | 85,000 00 | 50,000 00 | 20,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| Salaries | 9,340,623 00 | 8,375,000 00 | 6,125,000 00 | 5,425,000 00 | 4,425,000 00 | 3,553,000 00 | 3,100,000 00 | 2,850,000 00 |
| Treatment pay and allowances | 8,500,000 00 | 5,525,000 00 | 3,750,000 00 | 3,500,000 00 | 3,000,000 00 | 2,000,000 00 | 1,750,000 00 | 1,450,000 00 |
| Training pay and allowances | 12,250,691 81 | 13,990,600 00 | 2,000,000 00 | 400,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 100,000 00 | 60,000 00 | 40,000 00 |
| Operating | 1,600,000 15 | 2,300,000 00 | 1,500,000 00 | 700,000 00 | 600,000 00 | 450,000 00 | 400,000 00 | 300,000 00 |
| Unemployment relief | 80,452 65 | 1,100,000 00 | 2,100,000 00 | 1,050,000 00 | 500,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 350,000 00 | 250,000 00 |
| Vocational loans | ..... | 2,000,000 00 | 150,000 00 | 75,000 00 | 35,000 00 | 20,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| Interest on funds | ..... | 32,464 33 | 10,000 00 | 18,500 00 | 22,000 00 | 22,000 00 | 20,000 00 | 22,500 00 |
| Employers' liability compensation | ..... | ..... | 100,000 00 | 175,000 00 | 75,000 00 | 30,000 00 | 75,000 00 | 75,000 00 |
| Civil pay—G.T.R. employees | ..... | ..... | 60,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sheltered employment | ..... | ..... | ..... | 470,000 00 | 375,000 00 | 390,000 00 | 250,000 00 | 225,000 00 |
| Medical Appeal Board | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Federal Appeal Board | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 357,996 00 | 150,000 00 | 150,000 00 | 130,000 00 |
| Repatriation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Special publicity | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| Houses—Kamloops, B.C. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000 00 | ..... |
| Total | 41,508,500 96 | 43,493,764 33 | 21,676,660 00 | 16,014,320 00 | 13,304,196 00 | 9,578 820 00 | 8,571,500 00 | 7,735,060 00 |
| PENSIONS— | | | | | | | | |
| European War | 28,000,000 00 | 35,375,676 22 | 30,530,359 38 | 33,256,800 00 | 33,050,000 00 | 32,990,000 00 | 35,000,000 00 | 36,000,000 00 |
| Fenian Raid | 1,200 00 | 1,200 00 | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 750 00 | 750 00 | ..... |
| Northwest Rebellion | 44,000 00 | 44,000 00 | 30,000 00 | 42,700 00 | 40,000 00 | 45,000 00 | 40,000 00 | 35,000 00 |
| Militia Pensions, 1901 (Statute) | 115,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 400,000 00 | 500,000 00 | 600,000 00 | 650,000 00 | 700,000 00 | 700,000 00 |
| Civil Flying | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| Salaries and Contingencies | 2,229,251 75 | 1,200,000 00 | *625,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 30,389,451 75 | 36,820,876 22 | 31,586,359 38 | 33,800,500 00 | 33,701,000 00 | 33,690,750 00 | 35,745,750 00 | 36,740,000 00 |
| Grand Total | 71,801,752 71 | 80,243,940 55 | 53,191,359 38 | 49,774,000 00 | 46,965,996 00 | 43,240,750 00 | 44,317,250 00 | 44,453,500 00 |

*Commencing 1922-23, the Salaries and Expenses of the Pension Board Staff are included in Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Votes.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN RESPECT OF PENSIONERS OF TWENTY PER CENT AND UPWARDS

In December, 1921, Order in Council P.C. 4432, passed in pursuance of a recommendation made by a parliamentary committee in that year, authorized the department, on an accident occurring to a pensioner in receipt of a pension of twenty per cent or upwards, to reimburse the employer, or the Workmen's Compensation Board, the cost of any compensation paid, including the cost of medical service rendered necessary by the accident. The Order in Council also authorized the department to refund to employers any assessments paid in respect of such employees and to deduct the same from any compensation payable through the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province.

It was anticipated that the cost of this legislation would amount to a considerable sum of money, but the total paid to date is less than the original appropriation intended to cover less than one year. This has been due, largely, to the fact that Workmen's Compensation Boards have not taken full advantage of the provisions made and in three provinces, namely, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, there are no Workmen's Compensation Boards. The following statement, however, indicates that legislation is becoming more generally known and thus the claims are increasing.

The payments during the fiscal year now completed, though greatly in excess of those made in the previous fiscal year, do not represent all the claims received. The appropriation was exhausted and it was necessary to carry forward some $20,000 for future payment.

The principal reason for this legislation was to place the war-disabled man in a preferred position when seeking employment. That this result has been accomplished is evidenced by the very large number of men in this category who are now regularly employed.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS AND AMOUNTS PAID

| — | 1921-22 | | 1922-23 | | 1923-24 | | 1924-25 | | 1925-26 | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | — | No. | — | No. | — | No. | — | No. | — | No. | — |
| | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. |
| Quebec | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | .... | ..... | 1 | 9 09 | 12 | 1,336 17 | 12 | 683 87 | 7 | 1,257 94 | 32 | 3,287 07 |
| Ontario | .... | ..... | 9 | 12,830 71 | 170 | 12,585 94 | 159 | 21,370 43 | 164 | 36,794 17 | 502 | 83,581 25 |
| Manitoba | .... | ..... | 2 | 56 27 | 1 | 77 00 | 17 | 1,761 19 | 42 | 13,739 88 | 62 | 15,634 34 |
| Saskatchewan | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 711 65 | 1 | 2,986 20 | 5 | 318 95 | 7 | 4,016 80 |
| Alberta | 2 | 40 88 | 40 | 2,735 43 | 48 | 2,621 89 | 25 | 2,695 63 | 42 | 21,513 57 | 157 | 29,607 40 |
| British Columbia | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 248 29 | 1 | 248 29 |
| New Brunswick | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| | 2 | 40 88 | 52 | 15,631 50 | 232 | 17,332 65 | 214 | 29,497 32 | 261 | 73,872 80 | 761 | 136,375 15 |

EMPLOYERS ASSESSMENTS REIMBURSED

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 4 | 389 42 | 1 | 33 98 | .... | ..... | 5 | 423 40 |
| Ontario | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Manitoba | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 5 | 228 63 | 3 | 184 64 | 8 | 586 85 | 16 | 1,000 12 |
| Saskatchewan | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Alberta | .... | ..... | 1 | 44 00 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 6 36 | 2 | 50 36 |
| British Columbia | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 131 52 | 2 | 371 76 | 3 | 531 17 | 6 | 1,034 45 |
| New Brunswick | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| | .... | ..... | 1 | 44 00 | 10 | 749 57 | 6 | 590 38 | 12 | 1,124 38 | 29 | 2,508 33 |

## STAFF

The following statement shows the total staff of the department as at March 31, 1925, and March 31, 1926:—

| | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Head Office, Ottawa | 564 | 518 |
| "B" Unit, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island | 173 | 151 |
| "A" Unit, Quebec | 301 | 287 |
| "C" Unit, Eastern Ontario | 66 | 59 |
| "D" Unit, Central Ontario | 517 | 461 |
| "F" Unit, Western Ontario | 286 | 275 |
| "G" Unit, Manitoba | 105 | 95 |
| "H" Unit, Saskatchewan | 51 | 44 |
| "I" Unit, Alberta | 181 | 89 |
| "J" Unit, British Columbia | 192 | 166 |
| "M" Unit, Overseas Office | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 2,448 | 2,157 |

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION OF STAFF AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 AND MARCH 31, 1925, 1926

| — | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service in France | 2,959 | 2,557 | 2,105 | 1,759 | 1,495 | 1,458 | 1,327 | [1]61·5 |
| Service in England | 552 | 387 | 321 | 248 | 206 | 201 | 183 | [2] 8·5 |
| Service in Canada | 239 | 188 | 146 | 112 | 83 | 80 | 75 | [3] 3·5 |
| Rejected or Exempted | 61 | 43 | 31 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 0·9 |
| Over and under age | 238 | 180 | 128 | 96 | 64 | 60 | 41 | 1·9 |
| Civilians—Male | 95 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 0·3 |
| Civilians—Female | 1,635 | 1,505 | 1,066 | 829 | 638 | 615 | 505 | 23·4 |
| Total | 5,779 | 4,886 | 3,823 | 3,094 | 2,524 | 2,448 | 2,157 | 100·0 |

Of the male staff 95·5 p.c. are returned soldiers. [1] Includes 127 nursing sisters. [2] Includes 29 nursing sisters. [3] Includes 2 nursing sisters.

## DISABLEMENT FUND

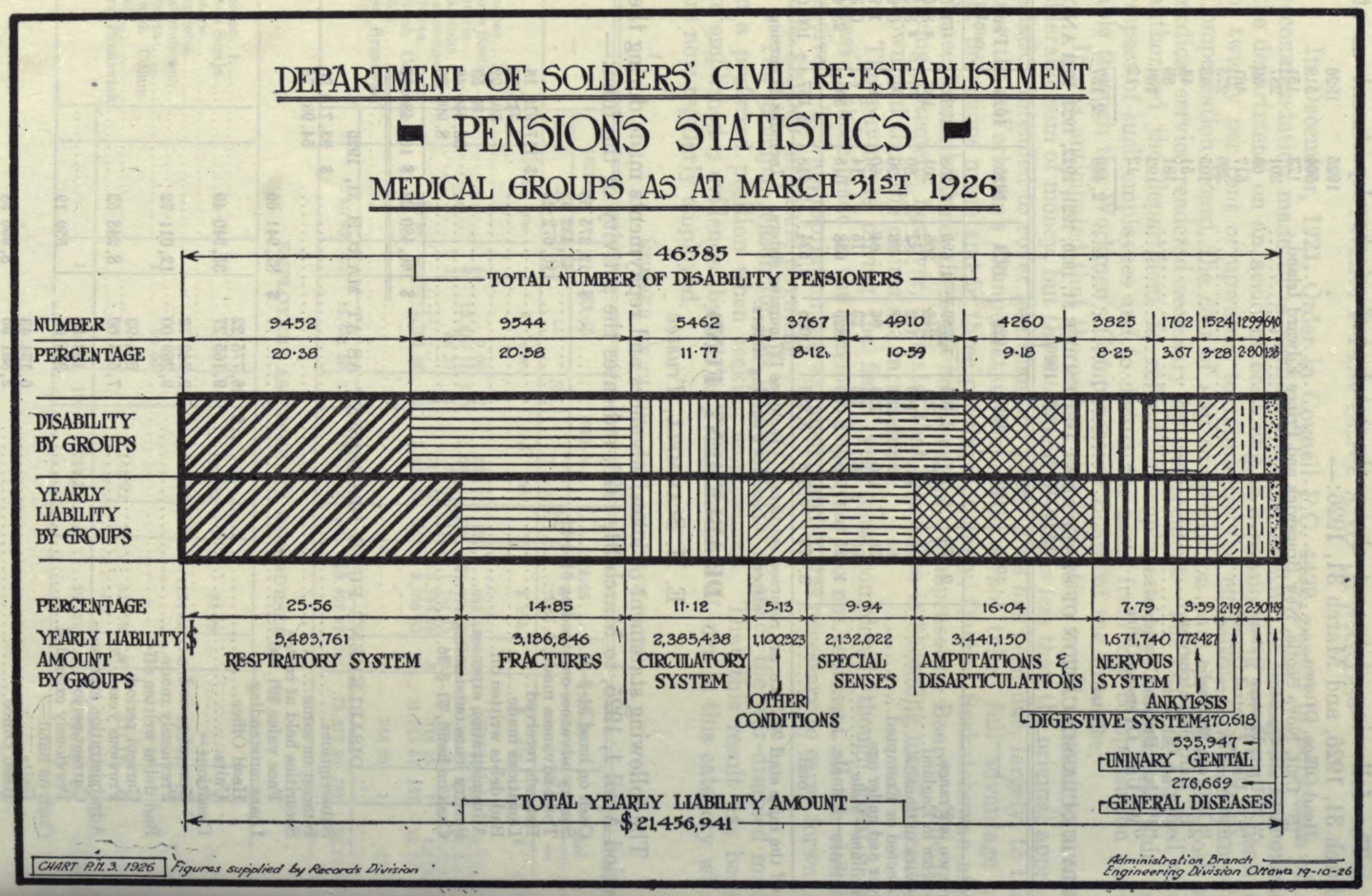
E. H. SCAMMELL, *Trustee*

The following statement of loans, advances and repayments made during the period April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926, indicates the activity of the fund:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand 31-3-25 | $ 12,375 55 | |
| Sundry advances outstanding 31-3-25 | 43,432 42 | |
| Total advances made, 4,382 | 110,672 25 | |
| Refunds received | | $ 117,912 18 |
| Donations made | | 2,742 72 |
| Bad debts written off | | 694 92 |
| Administration expenses | | 193 53 |
| Sundry loans outstanding | | 35,940 49 |
| Cash on hand, 31-3-26 | | 8,996 38 |
| | $ 166,480 22 | $ 166,480 22 |

DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1926

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscriptions | | | $ 93,710 20 |
| Interest on same | | | 54,987 76 |
| Securities held at cost— | | | |
| Face value $91,000 | | $ 82,941 66 | |
| Loans outstanding— | | | |
| Head Office | $ 26,775 22 | | |
| Units | 9,165 27 | 35,940 49 | |
| Donations— | | | |
| Current period | 2,742 72 | | |
| Previously made | 9,269 00 | 12,011 72 | |
| Bad debts written off— | | | |
| Current period | 694 92 | | |
| Previous years | 7,553 60 | 8,248 52 | |
| Administration expense— | | | |
| Current period | 193 53 | | |
| Previously expended | 365 66 | 559 19 | |
| Cash on hand— | | | |
| Units | 6,134 43 | | |
| Head Office | 2,861 95 | 8,996 38 | |
| | | $ 148,697 96 | $ 148,697 96 |


DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT
PENSIONS STATISTICS
MEDICAL GROUPS AS AT MARCH 31ST 1926
46385
TOTAL NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS
NUMBER
9452
9544
5462
3767
4910
4260
3825
1702
1524
1299
610
PERCENTAGE
20·38
20·58
11·77
8·12
10·59
9·18
8·25
3·67
3·28
2·80
1·31
DISABILITY BY GROUPS
YEARLY LIABILITY BY GROUPS
PERCENTAGE
25·56
14·85
11·12
5·13
9·94
16·04
7·79
3·59
2·19
2·50
1·15
YEARLY LIABILITY AMOUNT BY GROUPS
$
5,483,761
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
3,186,846
FRACTURES
2,385,438
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM
1,100,323
OTHER CONDITIONS
2,132,022
SPECIAL SENSES
3,441,150
AMPUTATIONS & DISARTICULATIONS
1,671,740
NERVOUS SYSTEM
772,427
ANKYLOSIS
470,618
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM
535,947
URINARY GENITAL
276,669
GENERAL DISEASES
TOTAL YEARLY LIABILITY AMOUNT
$21,456,941
CHART P.11.3. 1926
Figures supplied by Records Division
Administration Branch
Engineering Division Ottawa 19-10-26

DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit, herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Annual Report of the Department of Health, being for the year ended March 31, 1926.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

H. S. BELAND,
*Minister of Health.*

OTTAWA, April 10, 1926.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1926

OTTAWA, April 4, 1926.

Hon. H. S. BÉLAND, M.D.,
Minister of Health,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Department of Health for the year ended March 31, 1926, under the following headings:

1. Quarantine Service (including Leper Stations).
2. Immigration Medical Service.
3. Marine Hospitals Service.
4. Venereal Disease Control.
5. Narcotic Division.
6. Proprietary or Patent Medicines.
7. Child Welfare.
8. Food and Drugs Division.
9. Laboratory of Hygiene.
10. Public Works Health Act.
11. Hospitalization and Sanitation.
12. Pollution of the Inland Waters of Canada.
13. Financial Statement.

J. A. AMYOT,
*Deputy Minister of Health.*

## QUARANTINE SERVICE

The following organized quarantine stations were maintained during the fiscal year:

*Province of Quebec.*—Grosse Isle in the river St. Lawrence (with Father Point as the inspecting base); with Quebec and Montreal Harbours as substations.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*—(*a*) Halifax, the Harbour and Lawlor's Island; (*b*) Sydney, North Sydney, the Harbour and Point Edward.

*Province of New Brunswick.*—St. John, the Harbour and Partridge Island.

*Province of British Columbia.*—Victoria, the Harbour and William Head; with Vancouver and the Harbour as a substation.

Each organized quarantine station and substation is in charge of a medical officer.

A substation is a port of final destination where vessels, when empty, can, with greater facility, be fumigated or disinfested, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the minister.

The following table shows the number of vessels and personnel inspected at the several stations:

| Station | Vessels inspected | Passengers | | | Crews | Cattlemen | Stowaways | Distressed seamen, etc. | Total persons inspected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First class | Cabin class | Third class | | | | | |
| *Province of Quebec—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Father Point | 1,049 | 2,927 | 29,303 | 51,530 | 79,697 | 929 | 105 | ..... | 164,491 |
| *Province of Nova Scotia—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 454 | 4,028 | 32,439 | 53,341 | 60,999 | 5 | 36 | 11 | 150,859 |
| North Sydney | 81 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2,504 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2,507 |
| *Province of New Brunswick—* | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John | 334 | 935 | 2,508 | 15,245 | 20,237 | 370 | 14 | 13 | 39,322 |
| *Province of British Columbia—* | | | | | | | | | |
| William Head | 819 | 5,252 | 2,885 | 13,353 | 62,196 | 1 | 22 | ..... | 83,709 |
| Totals | 2,737 | 13,142 | 67,135 | 133,471 | 225,633 | 1,305 | 178 | 24 | 440,888 |

Persons to the number of 84 were detained at quarantine stations. Of these, 24 were sick with quarantinable, suspected quarantinable, or minor infectious disease; the remaining 60 were either detained for medical observation as contacts of the respective diseases or were members of families accompanying the sick, from whom they could not well be separated.

In considering these figures it should be noted that, in line with the practice obtaining in other countries of the world, it is the policy of the department, so soon as adequate facilities can be afforded, to land all minor infectious cases, such as measles, chickenpox, scarlet fever, etc., direct at the port of arrival, for treatment in immigration or city hospitals, reserving the quarantine hospitals for the treatment of the major diseases—smallpox, plague, yellow fever, etc. Accordingly, all minor infectious cases found on vessels coming up the St. Lawrence river are now landed at Quebec and treated at the Savard Park immigration hospital. Also, at the port of Halifax, commencing January 31, 1926, minor infectious cases hitherto detained at the Lawlor's Island quarantine station, were treated in the immigration hospital at Rockhead. This practice will be continued during the winter season each year, when the number of vessels disembarking passengers at Halifax is at a maximum and ice conditions in the harbour at times render Lawlor's Island difficult of access. During the summer months, however, when the main flow of immigration is diverted to the St. Lawrence ports, it is felt that the comparatively small number of minor infectious cases likely to be landed at Halifax would not be sufficient to justify keeping the Rockhead hospital in operation. Such cases will, therefore, from May to November, continue as heretofore to be treated at the Lawlor's Island quarantine hospital.

The minor infectious cases treated at Savard Park and Rockhead are reported under the Immigration Medical Service Division.

The only major quarantinable disease occurring during the year were four cases of smallpox at William Head, two of whom died.

DISTRIBUTION IN HOSPITAL AND DETENTION BUILDINGS, BY STATIONS

| Station | Sick | Hospital days | Contacts and persons accompanying sick | Detention period in days | Total persons detained | Total days in hospital and detention quarters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Halifax, N.S. (Lawlor's Island)... | 12 | 136 | 24 | 210 | 36 | 346 |
| St. John N.B. (Partridge Island). | 6 | 28 | 14 | 63 | 20 | 91 |
| Victoria, B.C. (William Head).... | 6 | 103 | 22 | 227 | 28 | 330 |
| Totals..... | 24 | 267 | 60 | 500 | 84 | 767 |

DISTRIBUTION IN HOSPITAL AND DETENTION BUILDINGS, BY DISEASES

| Diagnosis | Sick | Hospital days | Contacts (detained for observation) and persons accompanying sick | Detention period in days | Total persons detained | Total days in hospital and detention quarters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chickenpox..... | 4 | 58 | 7 | 89 | 11 | 147 |
| *Coryza..... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 15 |
| *Gastro-enteritis..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 |
| Influenza..... | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 |
| *Intestinal obstruction..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Measles..... | 9 | 64 | 25 | 126 | 34 | 190 |
| Mumps..... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 12 |
| Scarlet fever..... | 1 | 37 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 87 |
| Smallpox..... | 4 | 79 | 21 | 211 | 25 | 290 |
| Tonsillitis..... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 12 |
| Totals..... | 24 | 267 | 60 | 500 | 84 | 767 |

*Cases marked were admitted to Quarantine for observation, subsequent diagnosis being as stated.

## Compulsory Fumigation of Ships

Under section 37 of the Quarantine Regulations, all vessels other than coastwise, arriving at quarantine stations in Canada must produce a certificate showing date of last fumigation. Where more than six months have elapsed since last fumigation (in the case of certain modern types of vessels this period has now been extended to twelve months) the vessel is ordered to be fumigated at the Canadian port of destination before being permitted to put to sea again.

Facilities for fumigating ships, either by the cyanide or sulphur method, are now available at the ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver, and Victoria. In every case this work is carried out under the supervision of a duly qualified medical officer of the department.

The following statement shows the number of vessels fumigated at the ports named:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Halifax | 34 |
| St. John | 17 |
| Quebec | 3 |
| Montreal | 93 |
| Vancouver | 191 |
| Victoria | 3 |
| Total | 341 |

## Laboratories

The policy was initiated during the fiscal year of placing the laboratories at the quarantine stations under the direction and supervision of Dr. Norman MacL. Harris, Chief of the Departmental Laboratory of Hygiene.

The following extracts are from reports received from the respective quarantine officers:—

*Grosse Isle, Quebec* (Medical Superintendent, Dr. G. E. Martineau):—

"There were 1,049 vessels granted quarantine clearance during the season, being an increase as compared with last season, of 105 boats. This marks a new record for the St. Lawrence river.

"Of these, 170, or 16 per cent, were passenger vessels, being a decrease of sixteen as compared with last year. These vessels were cleared at Father Point with the exception of twelve. Of these latter, eleven were cleared at Quebec, and one at Montreal. The reasons for not clearing at Father Point were as follows: One arrived before the inspection boat was on the Station; one did not stop at Father Point for either pilot or pratique; one passed through error of your officer; the remaining nine were able to take pilots but not the medical officer, on account of gales.

"Sickness of an infectious nature, or suspected of being such, was reported or discovered during inspection on sixty-three occasions.

"Only minor infectious diseases were found as follows: Measles, scarlet fever, Rothelm, mumps, varicella, whooping cough, enteric fever, diphtheria and febricula.

"Deaths were reported by fourteen vessels due to the following causes: Lost overboard; cause unknown; Bright's disease; accident; pneumonia; tuberculosis; and result of brawl among the crew.

"Births were reported four times.

"Four times vessels, numbering eleven, were detained by fog or gales, but your officers were able to clear these vessels when they got their pilots.

"No cases of major quarantinable diseases being found on board vessels, only two persons were admitted to the Grosse Isle hospital last season, viz., one child refusing vaccination, accompanied by mother, making a total of fourteen hospital days.

"As usual the members of the staff occupied most of their time in keeping the different buildings in good state of repair. Much painting and many minor repairs were so carried out both at Father Point and Grosse Isle; but, unfortunately, the medical superintendent's residence and office at Grosse Isle were destroyed by fire on November 19 last, the origin of fire being unknown."

*Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.* (Quarantine Officer, Dr. Judson V. Graham):—

"Among the 454 vessels inspected at this station, ten deaths and four births at sea were reported. The deaths were classified as follows:—

"Apoplexy, 1; pneumonia, 2; acute gastritis, 1; pulmonary infarction, 1; organic heart disease, 4; drowning, 1.

"The transfer of minor infectious cases to Rockhead immigration hospital was commenced on January 31, following advice from Dr. Gouthro (Immigration Medical Officer) that he was ready to receive them.

"Of the thirty-four vessels fumigated at this station during the year, twenty-seven were steamships, six were schooners, and one a motorship. Dead rats were recovered after fumigation on eighteen of the vessels to the number of 313. Three vessels fumigated sailed before proper search could be made for dead rats.

"No persons were vaccinated at Quarantine excepting members of the station staff."

*William Head, B.C.* (Quarantine Officer, Dr. C. P. Brown):—

"A comparison of the traffic with that of previous years might be of interest. Vessels inspected as shown by yearly reports: 1926, 819; 1925, 716; 1924, 427; 1923, 285. This is an increase of 2.87 times in four years. Inspections of the returns show that the increase now taking place is in the freighting traffic.

"Inspection on request at night has been in force throughout the year and is apparently giving satisfaction. There are very few boats that wait until sunrise.

"Vessels engaged exclusively in the coastwise trade as between ports in Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Eastern Canada, Eastern United States, Panama Canal, Western United States and British Columbia are exempted from quarantine inspection by both Canada and the United States. This has obtained with us since September 8, 1926. At this station we interpret the term 'exclusively coastwise' to mean the return of a vessel from its first round trip commencing at a British Columbia port, and to continue as such until it calls at other foreign port than those enumerated above. This ruling has released a large and growing traffic from quarantine inspection.

"The United States quarantine authorities, by arrangement with Ottawa, now recognize Canadian fumigation certificates, when viséd by United States Consuls.

"The classification of New Orleans, Los Angeles, and Oakland as infected with rat plague was withdrawn on September 4, 1925.

"A beginning has been made to organize definite anti-rat measures for the Harbour of Vancouver, as a protection against the introduction of plague, and to bring it into conformity with the international custom in such matters. This has been the subject of special reports throughout the year.

"Smallpox has been very widespread, but only in epidemic, virulent form in Los Angeles, Seattle, Shanghai, and Yokohama. One vessel brought four cases, two of whom died. It came from Shanghai via Muroran. Three other vessels had had smallpox on board during the voyage.

"Cholera was prevalent on the Asiatic coast. Manila, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka reported it, Manila the longest.

"During the year we were informed by the department that arrangements were being made to have a full-time medical officer in Vancouver. He will represent the department in the work for Vancouver harbour as outlined above. This will entail the cyanogen chloride fumigation of ships, examination of the rats found, and co-operation with the provincial and city authorities. Dr. H. P. Cox, formerly assistant medical officer at this station, was later appointed to this position.

"There have been no other changes in staff during the year.

"The Public Works Department, Architects Branch, constructed two new cottages at Bentinck Island and installed an electric lighting and pumping system during the year.

"The Engineers Branch of the Public Works Department carried out very extensive repairs to the small wharf, as well as some new breast piles at the large wharf.

"Only routine repairs to buildings here have been carried out, our staff doing the work, the Public Works Department supplying materials.

"All parts of the station have been kept ready for use at all times, except such portions as from time to time have been actually under process of repair. The *Madge* had to be sent into the Navy Yard once for emergency repairs."

VESSELS' DESTINATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Vancouver | 470=(57%) |
| Victoria | 255=(31%) |
| New Westminster | 41=( 5%) |
| Nanaimo | 18=( 2%) |
| Powell River | 6 |
| Comox, Wood Fibre | 4 each |
| Port Alice, Sidney, Nanoose Bay | 3 each |
| Swanson Bay, Barnett | 2 each |
| Port Alberni, Union Bay, Ocean Falls, Beaver Cove, Ladysmith, Port Moody, Charlotte City, Genoa Bay | 1 each |

VESSELS' NATIONALITY

| | |
|---|---|
| British | 312=(34%) |
| U.S.A. | 191=(24%) |
| Japanese | 180=(22%) |
| Norwegian | 41=( 5%) |
| French | 21=(2·5%) |
| Dutch | 18 |
| Danish | 16 |
| Sweedish | 14 |
| German | 11 |
| Italian | 7 |
| Belgian | 3 |
| Greek | 2 |
| Panamaian | 1 |
| Mexican | 1 |
| Nicaraguan | 1 |

WHERE FROM

| | |
|---|---|
| Orient | 289=(35%) |
| Canadian, Newfoundland and United States ports | 230=(28%) |
| Northern Europe and Mediterranean, including Italy and West | 206=(25%) |
| Australasia | 47=( 6%) |
| South and Central America | 44=( 5%) |
| Eastern Mediterranean and Africa (Port Said) | 3 |

TIME OF INSPECTION

Daytime.....533=(65%). Night-time.....285=(35%)

| | |
|---|---|
| Vessels bringing bills of health showing quarantinable disease existing at ports of departure | 499=(61% of total) |
| Vessels ordered fumigation | 54 |
| Vessels fumigated | 3 |
| Vessels quarantined | 1 |
| Vaccinations | 106 |

Smallpox shown on bills of health present in virulent form at Los Angeles, Seattle, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Rat plague shown at Los Angeles, New Orleans, Oakland, Honokaa (an Island remote from Honolulu)

Cholera shown at Shanghai, Manila, Yokohama, Kobe, Hagasaki, Osaka.

LABORATORY WORK

| | |
|---|---|
| Total specimens | 59 |
| Stained smears | 58 |
| Urine | 1 |
| Smears stained for Bac. Leprae | 58 |
| Positive | 20 |
| Negative | 38 |

Of these two were smears from curetting wall of sinus, both negative. One was from nodule juice, positive.

In nine cases smears were made by acupuncture of the ear lobe and by curetting the nasal septum. All were negative by the acupuncture method. Six were positive by nasal smear method. Three were negative by nasal smear method.

## LEPER STATIONS

Under the Leprosy Act (chapter 136, Revised Statutes, 1906) the Department of Health administers two leper stations in Canada, one at Tracadie, the other at Bentinck Island.

*Tracadie, N.B.*— This lazaretto is in charge of Dr. J. A. Langis, medical superintendent. At the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1926, there were ten inmates being cared for, six of whom, however, are arrested cases. The oldest patient is eighty, the youngest twenty-six years old. One death occurred during the year, and there was one new admission—a Chinese resident of Montreal; thus the number of inmates remains the same as in the previous year. These are classified below:—

| Patient | Age | Sex | Admitted | Nationality | Where from |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. | 61 | M | April, 1897 | Icelander | Winnipeg, Man. |
| J. S. | 57 | F | March, 1906 | French Acadian | Tracadie, N.B. |
| P. D. | 39 | M | May, 1909 | French Acadian | Lameque, N.B. |
| O. L. | 80 | M | October, 1910 | French Acadian | Neguac, N.B. |
| B. T. | 73 | F | October, 1914 | French Acadian | Portage River, N.B. |
| A. D. | 27 | F | July, 1918 | French Acadian | Lameque, N.B. |
| J. D. | 65 | M | April, 1919 | French Acadian | Lameque, N.B. |
| V. de L. | 26 | F | January, 1921 | Scotch and French descent | Toronto, Ont. |
| K. S. J. | 44 | M | October, 1922 | Chinese | Montreal, P.Q. |
| W. S. | 35 | M | September, 1925 | Chinese | Montreal, P.Q. |

It will be noted that of the ten inmates six are French-Acadians. These are natives of Gloucester county, N.B., where leprosy first made its appearance in Canada. It is interesting to note that the last leper case which occurred in this district was admitted to the lazaretto seven years ago, thus it may be assumed that leprosy having its origin among the Canadian people is to-day virtually extinct. Had it not been that two Chinese admitted to the lazaretto in recent years died prematurely, the number of foreign-born lepers at the Tracadie institution to-day would be equal to that of the native-born. At one time, in 1897, there were as many as twenty-seven lepers in the institution.

The principal medicinal treatment of the active cases consists of the intramuscular injection of the ethyl esters of chaulmoogra oil, which oil is obtained from the seed of an East Indian tree. Dr. Langis reports as satisfactory progress as can be expected, and pays tribute to the devoted service to the inmates rendered by the nursing sisters of the Order of St. Joseph.

*Bentinck Island, B.C.*—This leper station is in charge of Dr. C. P. Brown, medical superintendent of the quarantine station at William Head, B.C., to which Bentinck Island is adjacent. At the close of the fiscal year there were ten male patients being cared for, as compared with nine the previous year. These are classified as follows:—

| Patient | Age | Sex | Admitted | Nationality | Where from |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. H. | 40 | M | August 28, 1916 | Chinese | Vancouver, B.C. |
| C. K. W. | 41 | M | October 4, 1918 | Chinese | Vancouver, B.C. |
| L. A. | 29 | M | November 28, 1918 | Chinese | Victoria, B.C. |
| L. B. | 35 | M | December 23, 1920 | Chinese | Vancouver, B.C. |
| A. B. | 49 | M | November 18, 1921 | Russian Jew | Winnipeg, Man. |
| C. K. | 46 | M | March 31, 1922 | Chinese | Victoria, B.C. |
| L. J. | 30 | M | August 5, 1923 | Chinese | Vancouver, B.C. |
| E. D. | 32 | M | January 31, 1924 | Doukhobor | Veregin, Sask. |
| M. J. | 29 | M | May 21, 1924 | Chinese | Vancouver, B.C. |
| W. K. D. | 41 | M | October 28, 1925 | Chinese | Nanaimo, B.C. |

Dr. Brown reports that the new patient is progressing favourably. Of the old patients, the condition of one is retrogressing in spite of treatment; the condition of the others remains practically unchanged. Medicinal treatment consists of chaulmoogra oil capsules, with "Moogrol" injected intramuscularly.

The lepers are housed in cottages, each with his own room and outfit, and look after themselves as far as practicable. Two male caretakers and a trained female nurse are in immediate charge of the leper colony, under the supervision of the quarantine medical officer, who visits the island at weekly intervals or oftener if needed.

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Ocean passengers, immigrant and non-immigrant (tourists, etc.) to the number of 87,130 were medically inspected at ports of Canada on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts during the fiscal year. In addition, 2,069 persons en route to Canada by way of the ports of New York and Boston were medically inspected by officers of the United States Public Health Service.

The following tables show (*a*) the monthly arrivals by ports, and (*b*) a comparison with the figures of the previous fiscal year.

## IMMIGRANTS AND NON-IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT OCEAN PORTS

| 1925–26 | Quebec | | Halifax | | St. John | | Montreal | | Vancouver | | Victoria | | Sydney and North Sydney | | New York and Boston* | | Monthly totals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. |
| April | 2,732 | 122 | 3,364 | 160 | 2,603 | 96 | 2 | 1 | 115 | 394 | 25 | 121 | 40 | ..... | 77 | 48 | 8,958 | 942 |
| May | 9,751 | 1,109 | 1,343 | 51 | 14 | 49 | 30 | 5 | 235 | 526 | 86 | 172 | 52 | 22 | 104 | 68 | 11,615 | 2,002 |
| June | 5,681 | 944 | 621 | 56 | 24 | 63 | 20 | 12 | 109 | 282 | 34 | 132 | 33 | 22 | 129 | 110 | 6,651 | 1,621 |
| July | 4,611 | 1,057 | 1,644 | 57 | 4 | 41 | 23 | 25 | 178 | 213 | 19 | 60 | 7 | 38 | 122 | 92 | 6,608 | 1,583 |
| August | 5,831 | 1,246 | 1,176 | 66 | 5 | 63 | 17 | 12 | 66 | 117 | 40 | 49 | 68 | 23 | 107 | 178 | 7,310 | 1,754 |
| September | 3,994 | 805 | 426 | 14 | 2 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 210 | 86 | 21 | 18 | 50 | 39 | 180 | 61 | 4,890 | 1,043 |
| October | 5,324 | 570 | 592 | 70 | 14 | 14 | 35 | 29 | 78 | 75 | 12 | 27 | 74 | 12 | 85 | 60 | 6,214 | 857 |
| November | 3,094 | 435 | 426 | 38 | 295 | 32 | 10 | 6 | 56 | 60 | 18 | 10 | 76 | 15 | 135 | 51 | 4,110 | 647 |
| December | 9 | ..... | 1,073 | 73 | 1,691 | 127 | ..... | ..... | 72 | 63 | 18 | 15 | 38 | 19 | 76 | 29 | 2,977 | 326 |
| January | ..... | ..... | 660 | 71 | 655 | 68 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 43 | 26 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 81 | 47 | 1,477 | 238 |
| February | 1 | ..... | 1,839 | 102 | 1,367 | 103 | 1 | ..... | 48 | 73 | 23 | 16 | 1 | ..... | 71 | 35 | 3,351 | 329 |
| March | 2 | ..... | 7,410 | 97 | 5,593 | 99 | ..... | ..... | 135 | 143 | 48 | 28 | 18 | ..... | 67 | 56 | 13,273 | 423 |
| *Totals by ports—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 41,030 | ..... | 20,574 | ..... | 12,267 | ..... | 145 | ..... | 1,346 | ..... | 370 | ..... | 468 | ..... | 1,234 | ..... | 77,434 | ..... |
| Non-immigrants | ..... | 6,288 | ..... | 855 | ..... | 774 | ..... | 91 | ..... | 2,075 | ..... | 654 | ..... | 193 | ..... | 835 | ..... | 11,765 |

* At ports of New York and Boston, immigrants en route to Canada are medically inspected by officers of the United States Public Health Service.

## IMMIGRANTS AND NON-IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT OCEAN PORTS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—FISCAL YEARS 1924–25 AND 1925–26

| — | Quebec | | Halifax | | St. John | | Montreal | | Vancouver | | Victoria | | North Sydney and Sydney | | New York and Boston | | totals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. | Imm. | Non-Imm. |
| 1924–25 | 59,805 | 7,176 | 22,294 | 1,744 | 9,550 | 1,206 | 446 | 110 | 1,166 | 2,058 | 490 | 452 | 1,200 | 2,231 | 1,624 | 789 | 96,575 | 15,766 |
| 1925–26 | 41,030 | 6,288 | 20,574 | 855 | 12,267 | 774 | 145 | 91 | 1,346 | 2,075 | 370 | 654 | 468 | 193 | 1,234 | 835 | 77,434 | 11,765 |
| Increase | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,717 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 | 17 | ..... | 202 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... |
| Decrease | 18,775 | 888 | 1,720 | 889 | ..... | 432 | 301 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 120 | ..... | 732 | 2,038 | 390 | ..... | 19,141 | 4,001 |

The following table shows the number of persons medically certified at the respective ports as prohibited of entry to Canada under section 3 of the Immigration Act:—

| — | Insane, feeble-minded etc. Section 3 (a) | Tuberculosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease. Section 3 (b) | Physically defective liable to become a public charge. Section 3 (c) | Constitutional psychopathic inferiority. Section 3 (k) | Chronic alcoholism. Section 3 (l) | Minor physical defects affecting ability to earn a living. Section 3 (m) | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec | 11 | 9 | 380 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 448 |
| Halifax | 3 | 4 | 67 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 87 |
| St. John | 4 | 2 | 77 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 84 |
| Montreal | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| North Sydney | 2 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Vancouver | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Victoria | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 21 | 18 | 535 | 2 | 1 | 61 | 638 |

Tables below show, by ports, the specific mental and physical diseases or defects for which these persons were medically certified:—

IMMIGRATION ACT, SECTION 3 (*a*) AND (*k*)—PERSONS MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

| Disability | Quebec | Halifax | St. John | North Sydney | Vancouver | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section 3 (*a*)— | | | | | | |
| Imbecility | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Feeble-mindedness | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 9 |
| Epilepsy | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Insanity | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8 |
| Section 3 (*k*)— | | | | | | |
| Constitutional psychopathic inferiority | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 12 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 23 |

IMMIGRATION ACT, SECTION 3 (*b*)—PERSONS AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS, LOATHSOME OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

| Disease | Quebec | Halifax | St. John | Montreal | North Sydney | Victoria | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gonorrhœa | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Ringworm | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Syphilis | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Trachoma | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 |
| Tuberculosis | 2 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 |
| Totals | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 |

IMMIGRATION ACT, SECTION 3 (*c*) AND (*m*)—PERSONS PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE

| Defects | Quebec | Halifax | St. John | Montreal | North Sydney | Vancouver | Victoria | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Absence of members | 35 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | | 52 |
| Aneurysm | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Appendicitis | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Blindness, total or partial | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| Blood vessels, defects of | 33 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 38 |
| Bone, diseases of | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Bronchitis, chronic | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Chest, diseases of | 8 | | | | | | | 8 |
| Deafness, total or partial | 22 | 3 | 6 | | | | | 31 |
| Deaf and dumb | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 4 |
| Debility | 2 | 3 | | | | | *1 | 6 |
| Deformities | 64 | 16 | 17 | | 1 | | | 98 |
| Dermatitis | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Glandular conditions | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Goitre, exophthalmic | 4 | 1 | | | | | | 5 |
| Heart conditions | 46 | 4 | 7 | | 1 | 1 | | 59 |
| Hernia | 36 | 10 | 2 | 1 | | | | 49 |
| Hydrocele | 3 | | 2 | | | | | 5 |
| Joints, diseases of | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Loss of power of members | 39 | 10 | 5 | | | | | 54 |
| Malaria recurring | 4 | | | | | | | 4 |
| Nephritis | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Neurasthenia | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 |
| New Growths | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Paralysis, facial | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| Poor physique | 2 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | | 10 |
| Pregnancy, illegitimate | 3 | | | | 1 | | | 4 |
| Rheumatism | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 7 |
| Senility | | 12 | 3 | | | | | 15 |
| Speech, defects of | 11 | | 1 | | | | | 12 |
| Vision, defects of | 98 | 2 | 14 | | 1 | | | 115 |
| Totals | 426 | 80 | 78 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 596 |

* Died.

The following table has reference to ocean passengers (immigrant and non-immigrant) who, on arrival at the Canadian ports named, were detained for medical or surgical treatment until they were cured or fit to travel. The list includes those persons detained at the Savard Park Immigration Hospital, Quebec, and the Rockhead Immigration Hospital, Halifax, on account of minor infectious disease.

| Treated for | Quebec | Halifax | St. John | Montreal | Vancouver | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscesses | 6 | 8 | | | | 14 |
| Albuminuria | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Appendicitis | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Ascites | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Blepharitis | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | 10 |
| Cellulitis | | 4 | 1 | | | 5 |
| Cervical adenitis | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Chickenpox | 5 | 1 | | | | 6 |
| Childbirth | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 6 |
| Conjunctivitis | 12 | 2 | | | 1 | 15 |
| Constipation | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Contusion | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Coryza | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Debility | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Dermatitis | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Diphtheria | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Eczema | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Erysipelas | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Eye, diseases of | 3 | 6 | | | | 9 |
| Food rash | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Fractures | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 5 |
| Furunculosis | 5 | | | | | 5 |
| Gastritis | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Herpes | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Impetigo | 9 | | 1 | | | 10 |
| Indigestion | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Infected members | 4 | | 1 | | | 5 |
| Influenza | | 11 | 1 | | | 12 |
| Intestinal toxemia | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Laryngitis | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Malaria | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Measles | †23 | 5 | | 1 | | 29 |
| Mumps | 12 | 1 | | | | 13 |
| Neuralgia | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Osteomyelitis | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Otitis media | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Paratyphoid | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Peritonitis | *2 | | | †1 | | 3 |
| Pernicious vomiting | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Pharyngitis | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Phlegmon | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Pleurisy | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Pneumonia | | 10 | 4 | | 1 | 15 |
| Pyrexia | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Quinsy | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Rheumatism | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Ringworm | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Scabies | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Scalds | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | *3 | | | | | 3 |
| Seasickness | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Skin diseases | | 8 | | | | 8 |
| Sprain | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Sycosis simplex | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Thrush | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Tinea circinata | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Tonsillitis | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 7 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Ulcerations | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Wounds | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Totals | 141 | 75 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 241 |

† 1 died. * 2 died.

Of the immigrant and non-immigrant ocean passengers detained for a closer medical examination than could be afforded during line inspection, on account of suspected mental or physical conditions, the following were respectively either (*a*) released as not coming within the "prohibited classes" set out in section 3 of the Immigration Act or were (*b*) recorded as having minor defects only:—

(*a*) PERSONS DETAINED FOR MEDICAL OBSERVATION BUT SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED AS "NEGATIVE"

| Cause for which detained | Quebec | Halifax | St. John | Victoria |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Observation, abortion | 1 | 1 | | |
| " chest | 5 | | | |
| " chicken pox | 7 | | | |
| " eyes | | 9 | | 1 |
| " face | | 1 | | |
| " fracture of skull | 1 | | | |
| " general | 17 | 14 | 1 | |
| " measles | 22 | | | |
| " mental | 15 | 3 | 3 | |
| " mumps | 11 | | | |
| " nails | 2 | 5 | | |
| " scalp | 1 | | 2 | |
| " scarlet fever | 4 | | | |
| " skin | 2 | 2 | | |
| " throat | 2 | | | |
| Totals | 90 | 35 | 6 | 1 |

(*b*) CASES RECORDED FOR MINOR DEFECTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Quebec | 527 |
| Halifax | 105 |
| St. John | 71 |
| Total | 703 |

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE OVERSEAS

Of the 22,099 prospective emigrants to Canada who submitted medical certificates from roster doctors for review by the Canadian Immigration medical officers in London, or were examined personally by the latter officers, 1,929 were found to come within the prohibited classes set out in section 3 of the Immigration Act, due to physical or mental defects. The following tabulated statement enumerates the diseases or defects for which these people were "certified". Final decision as to their acceptance or rejection as emigrants to Canada rests with the Department of Immigration, the officers of the Department of Health merely acting as medical advisers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Medical certificates from roster doctors reviewed | 22,099 |
| Examinations personally conducted by immigration medical advisers | 1,481 |

LIST OF CERTIFICATIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION ACT

SECTION 3 (*a*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Epilepsy | 15 |
| Feebleminded | 104 |
| Idiocy | 2 |
| Insane | 1 |
| Imbecility | 7 |
| Hallucinations | 1 |
| Mania | 1 |
| Melancholia | 1 |
| Previously insane | 15 |
| Senile dementia | 1 |
| Total | 148 |

SECTION 3 (*b*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Eczema, chronic | 1 |
| Favus | 2 |
| Psoriasis | 2 |
| Ringworm | 12 |
| Sycosis barbae | 2 |
| Trachoma | 132 |
| Tuberculosis, adenitis | 16 |
| " iritis | 1 |
| " lupus | 7 |
| " pulmonary | 27 |
| " surgical | 14 |
| Venereal disease, gonorrhœa | 2 |
| " " syphilis | 7 |
| Total | 225 |

SECTION 3 (*k*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Constitutional psychopathic inferiority | 23 |

SECTION 3 (*l*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chronic alcoholism | 1 |

SECTION 3 (*c*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Absence of members | 29 |
| Amenorrhœa | 1 |
| Anaemia | 13 |
| Blindness | 4 |
| Blood vessels, defects of | 35 |
| Bone, diseases of | 15 |
| Chest conditions | 58 |
| Chorea | 1 |
| Deafness | 65 |
| Deaf and dumb | 14 |
| Debility | 56 |
| Deformities | 208 |
| Dercun's disease | 1 |
| Dermatitis | 38 |
| Diabetes | 1 |
| Disseminated sclerosis | 2 |
| Ear, diseases of | 25 |
| Enuresis | 10 |
| Epileptiform seizures | 1 |
| Fracture, skull, depressed | 1 |
| Goitre | 11 |
| Heart conditions | 243 |
| Hydrocele | 2 |
| Indigestion, chronic | 1 |
| Iritis | 1 |
| Joints, diseases of | 3 |
| Loss of power of members | 22 |
| Malaria | 1 |
| Nephritis | 15 |
| Neurasthenia | 41 |
| New growths | 3 |
| Obesity | 3 |
| Poor physique | 88 |
| Pregnancy | 8 |
| Prolapsus uteri | 2 |
| Pyuria | 1 |
| Rheumatism | 24 |
| Senility | 3 |
| Speech, defects of | 19 |
| Syphilis, tertiary | 1 |
| Vision, defects of | 157 |
| Total | 1,227 |

SECTION 3 (*m*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Mental | 15 |
| Physical | 290 |
| Total | 305 |

## MARINE HOSPITALS SERVICE

The Marine Hospitals Service is operated in conformity with the provisions of chapter 38, Canada Shipping Act (Sick and Distressed Mariners).

During the year the department operated two marine hospitals, namely at Sydney and Lunenburg in the province of Nova Scotia. At the larger ports contracts were made with the local hospitals for the treatment of sick sailors at fixed per diem rates. At ports of lesser importance the department operated emergency hospitals, and at smaller outports satisfactory arrangements were made for their care and treatment through the agency of the collectors of customs. The following is a list of the hospitals which were under contract with this department during the year 1925-26:—

### NOVA SCOTIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Amhesrt | Highland View Hospital |
| Antigonish | St. Martha's Hospital |
| Bridgewater | Dawson Memorial Hospital |
| Glace Bay | St. Joseph's Hospital |
| Halifax | Victoria General Hospital |
| | City Health Board (Contagious diseases) |
| | Tuberculosis Hospital |
| Kentville | Nova Scotia Sanatorium (Tuberculosis) |
| Middleton | Soldiers' Memorial Hospital |
| New Glasgow | Aberdeen Hospital |
| North Sydney | Hamilton Memorial Hospital |
| Pictou | Pictou Memorial Hospital |
| Springhill | Springhill Cottage Hospital |
| Windsor | Payzant Memorial Hospital |
| Yarmouth | Yarmouth Hospital |

### NEW BRUNSWICK

| | |
|---|---|
| Bathurst | James H. Dunn Hospital |
| Campbellton | Hotel-Dieu |
| Chatham | Hotel-Dieu |
| Moncton | Moncton Hospital |
| River Glade | Jordan Memorial Sanatorium (Tuberculosis) |
| St. John | General Public Hospital |
| | St. John County Hospital (Tuberculosis) |
| St. Stephen | Chipman Memorial Hospital |
| Tracadie | Hotel-Dieu |

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlottetown | Charlottetown Hospital |
| | Prince Edward Island Hospital |
| Summerside | Prince County Hospital |

### QUEBEC

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicoutimi | Hotel-Dieu |
| Lake Edward | Lake Edward Sanatorium (Tuberculosis) |
| Levis | Hotel-Dieu |
| Montreal | Montreal General |
| | Notre Dame |
| | Hotel-Dieu |
| | Royal Victoria |
| | St. Paul's (Contagious diseases) |
| | Alexandra (Contagious diseases) |
| | Grace Dart Home (Tuberculosis) |
| | Convalescent Home |
| Quebec | Hotel-Dieu |
| | Jeffery Hale's |
| | Civic Hospital (Contagious diseases) |
| | Laval Hospital (Tuberculosis) |
| Sorel | Hopital General |
| St. Jean | Hopital St. Jean |
| Three Rivers | Hopital St. Joseph |

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Anyox | Anyox General Hospital |
| Chemainus | General Hospital |
| Cumberland | General Hospital |
| Duncan | King's Daughters' Hospital |
| Ladysmith | General Hospital |
| Nanaimo | General Hospital |
| New Westminster | St. Mary's Hospital |
| Ocean Falls | Ocean Falls Hospital |

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*

| | |
|---|---|
| Port Alberni | West Coast General Hospital |
| Powell River | St. Luke's Hospital |
| Prince Rupert | General Hospital |
| Tranquille | Tranquille Sanatorium (Tuberculosis) |
| Vancouver | St. Paul's Hospital |
| Victoria | St. Joseph's Hospital |
| | Royal Jubilee Hospital |
| | City Isolation Hospital (Contagious diseases) |

Emergency hospitals were operated at the following ports:—

*Nova Scotia:*—Arichat, Canso, Digby, Liverpool, Lockport, Louisburg, Shelburne.
*Prince Edward Island:*—Souris.
*Quebec.*—Port Alfred.

Fortunately there has been no outbreak of major or minor contagious diseases during the year, but there has been a large increase in the shipping activities on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as instanced by the increase in the collection of sick mariners' dues, which is $6,383.85 over the previous year. As a consequence the number of sick and injured has increased proportionately.

The total number of sick and distressed mariners treated during the year 1925-26 was 3,782, as compared with 3,649 for the year 1924-25. This, however, does not represent the actual number of sick mariners attended to during the year. As such increase was not anticipated, no provision was made in the estimates, and, as a consequence, the amount of $140,000 voted by Parliament was insufficient to cover the entire expenditure. Accounts totalling in the neighbourhood of $32,000 had to be transferred and paid out of the Vote for the year 1926-27. Application has been made for an increase in the estimates to cover this amount.

Concerning the number of days of hospital treatment, the total was 36,292, as compared with 36,185 in the previous year. The same remarks pertain. This does not represent the total number of days since a large percentage of bills had to be transferred to the year 1926-27, as here above explained.

Detailed information as concerns the expenditure will be found in the financial statement.

A tabular statement of diseases and injuries treated during the year 1925-26 is appended.

STATEMENT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1925-26

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *General Diseases* | | 693 |
| | Measles | 4 |
| | Diphtheria | 3 |
| | Chicken-pox | 5 |
| | Mumps | 8 |
| | Scarlatina | 4 |
| | Erysipelas | 4 |
| | Typhoid fever | 22 |
| | Para-typhoid | 1 |
| | Tuberculosis | 39 |
| | Malaria | 20 |
| | Scabies | 12 |
| | Toemia | 1 |
| | Syphilis | 122 |
| | Gonorrhoea | 141 |
| | Alcoholism | 5 |
| | Diabetes | 4 |
| | Beri-Beri | 3 |
| | Rheumatism | 81 |
| | Scurvy | 1 |
| | Anaemia | 8 |
| | New growths—malignant | 3 |
| | " " —non-malignant | 17 |
| | Cyst | 14 |
| | General debility | 8 |
| | Neurasthenia | 18 |
| | Ptomaine | 6 |
| | Hemophilia | 3 |
| | Influenza | 135 |
| | Toxemia | 1 |

STATEMENT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES, ETC. *Continued*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Local Diseases* | | | 2,062 |
| Diseases of the Nervous System | | 99 | |
| 1. Of the nerves | | 19 | |
| Neuritis | 19 | | |
| 2. Of the Spinal Cord and Membranes | | 2 | |
| Degeneration of lateral column | 2 | | |
| 3. Of brain and membranes | | 1 | |
| Meningitis | 1 | | |
| 4. Functional and other nervous diseases, etc | | 77 | |
| Apoplexy | 1 | | |
| Paralysis | 5 | | |
| Hemiplegia | 1 | | |
| Epilepsy | 8 | | |
| Neuralgia | 27 | | |
| Hemorrhage | 2 | | |
| Headache | 5 | | |
| Hysteria | 3 | | |
| Myalgia | 18 | | |
| Dementia praecox | 3 | | |
| Insomnia | 2 | | |
| Meningo-encephalitis | 1 | | |
| Psychosis | 3 | | |
| Diseases of the eye | | 57 | |
| Conjuctivitis | 25 | | |
| Ulcer cornea | 8 | | |
| Iritis | 11 | | |
| Pan-ophthalmitis | 4 | | |
| Trachoma | 2 | | |
| Keratitis | 2 | | |
| Blepharitis | 1 | | |
| Ptergion | 1 | | |
| Cataract | 3 | | |
| Diseases of the ear | | 74 | |
| Cerumen | 20 | | |
| Otitis media | 34 | | |
| Mastoiditis | 6 | | |
| Deafness | 6 | | |
| Otalgia | 8 | | |
| Diseases of the nose | | 31 | |
| Rhinitis | 13 | | |
| Abscess | 1 | | |
| Epistaxis | 3 | | |
| Coryza | 11 | | |
| Ethmoiditis | 3 | | |
| Diseases of the Circulatory System | | 46 | |
| Heart disease (Valvular) | 13 | | |
| Tachycardia | 3 | | |
| Arterio-sclerosis | 2 | | |
| Thrombosis | 1 | | |
| Varicose veins | 9 | | |
| Endocarditis | 3 | | |
| Oedema | 3 | | |
| Myocarditis | 6 | | |
| Angina-pectoris | 4 | | |
| Cardialgia | 2 | | |
| Diseases of the Respiratory System | | 320 | |
| Bronchitis | 143 | | |
| Tonsillitis | 68 | | |
| Pneumonia | 26 | | |
| Broncho-pneumonia | 1 | | |
| Laryngitis | 14 | | |
| Congestion lungs | 14 | | |
| Pleurisy | 28 | | |
| Asthma | 15 | | |
| Oedema lungs | 2 | | |
| Hemorrhage lungs | 4 | | |
| Abscess lungs | 5 | | |
| Diseases of the Digestive System | | 639 | |
| Dental caries | 63 | | |
| Toothache | 53 | | |
| Cancrum oris | 1 | | |
| Alveolar abscess | 4 | | |
| Quinsy | 4 | | |
| Pharyngitis | 15 | | |
| Ulcerated stomach | 18 | | |
| Gastritis | 76 | | |
| Indigestion | 78 | | |
| Pyorrhoea | 3 | | |
| Cancer stomach | 1 | | |

STATEMENT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES, ETC.—*Continued*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diseases of the Digestive System—*Concluded* | | |
| Fistula | 6 | |
| Hemorrhoids | 22 | |
| Appendicitis | 85 | |
| Colitis | 20 | |
| Jaundice | 14 | |
| Diarrhoea | 7 | |
| Constipation | 20 | |
| Hepatitis | 1 | |
| Hernia | 65 | |
| Dysentery | 9 | |
| Enteritis | 10 | |
| Dyspepsia | 19 | |
| Hepatic colic | 3 | |
| Gastro-enteritis | 16 | |
| Intestinal obstruction | 6 | |
| Cholecystitis | 3 | |
| Ulcer duodenum | 10 | |
| Peritonitis | 2 | |
| Abdominal adhesions | 5 | |
| Diseases of the Lymphatic System | | 24 |
| Adenitis | 24 | |
| Diseases of the Urinary System | | 78 |
| Nephritis | 19 | |
| Bright's disease | 2 | |
| Renal colic | 7 | |
| Peri-nephritic abscess | 4 | |
| Cystitis | 16 | |
| Phosphaturia | 3 | |
| Prostatitis | 8 | |
| Retention | 2 | |
| Renal calculus | 7 | |
| Diuresis | 3 | |
| Uraemia | 4 | |
| Hematuria | 2 | |
| Pyelitis | 1 | |
| Diseases of the Generative System | | 125 |
| Urethritis | 37 | |
| Balanitis | 2 | |
| Stricture | 11 | |
| Paraphimosis | 6 | |
| Chancroids | 21 | |
| Varicocele | 7 | |
| Hydrocele | 5 | |
| Orchitis | 23 | |
| Phimosis | 1 | |
| Epididymitis | 12 | |
| Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion | | 146 |
| Osteitis | 2 | |
| Sciatica | 13 | |
| Lumbago | 43 | |
| Osteo-myelitis | 5 | |
| Bursitis | 13 | |
| Sinusitis | 4 | |
| Periosteitis | 5 | |
| Synovitis | 17 | |
| Arthritis | 37 | |
| Neurosis | 1 | |
| Myositis | 6 | |
| Diseases of the Connective Tissues | | 229 |
| Cellulitis | 154 | |
| Abscess | 75 | |
| Diseases of the Skin | | 194 |
| Carbuncle | 11 | |
| Boils | 69 | |
| Erythema | 3 | |
| Eczema | 23 | |
| Herpes Zoster | 8 | |
| Urticaria | 1 | |
| Dermatitis | 14 | |
| Ulcers | 30 | |
| Whitlow | 11 | |
| Impetigo | 2 | |
| Psoriasis | 10 | |
| Seborrhoea | 1 | |
| Acne | 2 | |
| Anthrax | 2 | |
| Tinea | 1 | |
| Sycosis | 3 | |
| Aloepaecia | 2 | |
| Ringworm | 1 | |

STATEMENT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES, ETC.—*Concluded*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Injuries* | | | 1,027 |
| General Injuries | | 81 | |
| Multiple injuries | 26 | | |
| Burns and scalds | 55 | | |
| Local Injuries | | 946 | |
| Injured face | 27 | | |
| Contusions | 67 | | |
| Injured eyes | 19 | | |
| Injured head | 26 | | |
| Injured throat | 2 | | |
| Injured wrist | 5 | | |
| Injured chest | 16 | | |
| Injured scalp | 7 | | |
| Injured fingers | 96 | | |
| Injured arm | 20 | | |
| Flat foot | 5 | | |
| Injured abdomen | 2 | | |
| Injured back | 20 | | |
| Injured side | 15 | | |
| Injured lip | 2 | | |
| Injured leg | 31 | | |
| Injured spine | 1 | | |
| Injured knee | 22 | | |
| Injured shoulder | 23 | | |
| Injured toes | 8 | | |
| Injured foot | 41 | | |
| Injured hand | 79 | | |
| Injured thigh | 15 | | |
| Injured ribs | 6 | | |
| Injured ankle | 11 | | |
| Injured elbow | 6 | | |
| Fractured skull | 15 | | |
| Fractured ribs | 39 | | |
| Fracture leg | 14 | | |
| Fracture clavicle | 3 | | |
| Fracture femur | 7 | | |
| Fracture tibia-fibula | 10 | | |
| Fracture tibia | 6 | | |
| Fracture fibula | 8 | | |
| Fracture spine | 5 | | |
| Fracture ulna | 8 | | |
| Fracture foot | 12 | | |
| Fracture os calcis | 5 | | |
| Fracture patella | 2 | | |
| Fracture elbow | 3 | | |
| Fracture maxillary | 3 | | |
| Fracture finger | 8 | | |
| Fracture radius | 6 | | |
| Fracture metacarpal | 7 | | |
| Fracture scapula | 2 | | |
| Dislocated hand | 1 | | |
| Dislocated shoulder | 5 | | |
| Dislocated femur | 1 | | |
| Sprained hand | 2 | | |
| Sprained hip | 3 | | |
| Sprained back | 5 | | |
| Sprained knee | 7 | | |
| Sprained ankle | 16 | | |
| Sprained shoulder | 4 | | |
| Sprained arm | 3 | | |
| Sprained wrist | 10 | | |
| Sprained foot | 1 | | |
| Strained foot | 6 | | |
| Strained abdomen | 5 | | |
| Dressings | 2 | | |
| Fatigue | 1 | | |
| Gun-shot wounds | 2 | | |
| Foreign body finger | 5 | | |
| Foreign body arm | 2 | | |
| Foreign body eye | 37 | | |
| Foreign body ears | 2 | | |
| X-ray examination | 21 | | |
| Malingerer | 2 | | |
| No diagnosis | 27 | | |
| Observation | 14 | | |
| Examination | 27 | | |
| General Diseases | | | 693 |
| Local Diseases | | | 2,062 |
| General Injuries | | | 81 |
| Local Injuries | | | 946 |
| Total | | | 3,782 |

## VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

The sum of $125,000 was granted by the Dominion Government for the work of venereal disease control during the fiscal year 1925-26. This grant was $25,000 less than that of the previous year. The reduction was made as it was felt that the provinces now required less financial assistance than in former years to conduct their clinics and laboratories and carry out their educational work. The grant was allocated as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Alberta | $ 7,711 18 |
| Ontario | 38,443 12 |
| Nova Scotia | 6,864 43 |
| Saskatchewan | 9,926 52 |
| Manitoba | 7,705 58 |
| New Brunswick | 5,082 78 |
| British Columbia | 6,874 20 |
| Quebec | 30,941 48 |
| National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases | 5,000 00 |
| Printing and stationery | 970 02 |
| Total | $ 119,519 31 |

During the year there were in operation in the various provinces fifty-six clinics for the free treatment of venereal diseases, together with laboratory facilities for diagnosis. There are, in addition, subsidiary clinics in hospitals and institutions where treatment is given. Treatment is also provided for patients in outlying districts through local physicians. Prisoners in jails and penitentiaries are examined at time of entrance and treated.

The cases under treatment for the calendar year 1925 were approximately as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Under treatment in clinics | 12,450 |
| Under treatment by physicians | 14,441 |
| Total | 26,891 |

The cost of each treatment including laboratory examination was twenty-seven cents.

There were 51,158 copies of pamphlets in English and 74,731 copies of pamplets in French, making a total of 125,889 copies of literature distributed during the year. The departmental publication "Abstracts of Current Venereal Disease Literature" was enlarged during the year to include general public health literature and is now known as "Abstracts of Current Public Health Literature." Copies of this publication are forwarded to physicians, nurses and to all those who are interested in public health. Comparison with the previous year shows that there has been a diminution in the number of copies of literature distributed. This is due to a diminishing demand on the part of the public for literature of this type, and is an indication of a lessening in interest on the part of the public in the subject. This is evidenced also in the field of public lectures. The demand for lectures on the subject of the venereal diseases is now almost negligible. The interest which was awakened following the war has subsided and the public is to-day apathetic if not inimical to venereal disease propaganda of an intensive type.

The clinic has proved its worth and is of extreme value in diminishing the late manifestations of syphilis, such as paresis, locomotor ataxia and involvement of the heart and blood vessels; thus diminishing the number of cases which would eventually find their way into asylums and hospitals as a public charge. The continued maintenance of the free clinic is essential.

Physicians are still apathetic as regards reporting their cases of venereal diseases, so that it is impossible to make any adequate estimate of the number of new infections each year. Under the circumstances it has been thought best not to attempt to draw any conclusions from statistics at hand as such conclusions, in view of the inadequacy of this premise, would of necessity prove misleading.

The campaign which now revolves to so large an extent about the clinic has, everything considered, been carried out successfully during the year. This department has given the usual co-operation through lectures, distribution of literature, collection of venereal disease data and statistics.

## NARCOTIC DIVISION

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, there has been a very marked improvement in the narcotic drug situation, over conditions existing during the previous year. This can be attributed to a continued aggressive policy adopted by the various police organizations throughout the Dominion, and also to the improvement brought about as a result of the International agreement reached at Geneva at the second Opium Conference in the spring of 1925, whereby all chemical manufacturers in Europe are licensed, and the export of all narcotics, such as morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc., restricted under export licenses granted conditional on written authority being first obtained by the exporter from their customers in Canada, for allowing such shipments to be sent forward.

One of the pressing needs in Canada is provincial legislation for the compulsory treatment of all existing drug habitues, and proper institutions or hospitals for the treatment of such cases. It is difficult to stamp out this traffic so long as there are large numbers of drug addicts at large in the various towns and cities throughout the country, because so long as the demand exists, the supply will be forthcoming. To date, three of the provinces, namely, Alberta, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia, have passed Provincial laws to provide for the compulsory treatment of drug addicts, but only in the case of Alberta has the law really been put into effect, and proper institutions provided for the treatment of such cases. Manitoba and Nova Scotia have simply passed the necessary legislation, without adopting the required regulations, or putting the law into effect. The matter of providing for the treatment of such cases is, of course, one altogether for the provincial authorities to deal with, the same as they care for their insane, feeble minded, tubercular cases, and V.D. patients, etc.

The volume of narcotics being smuggled into the country through the underground channels has been materially reduced as a result of international co-operation and a marked improvement has been the result. There is, however, still considerable supplies of smoking opium smuggled into the country, particularly through the Ports of Union Bay, Nanaimo, and Victoria, B.C., on the island of Vancouver, and at the port of Vancouver, B.C. There is also considerable amounts of morphine and cocaine smuggled into the country through the ports on the Pacific coast from the Orient. The bulk of the illicit supply, however, such as morphine, heroin and cocaine is smuggled into the Dominion through the Ports of St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., in the winter season, and Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., during the summer. Illicit shipments of narcotics also reach the Dominion from time to time through United States Ports; such shipments generally being billed as general merchandise or ordinary articles of commerce, falsely packed and labelled, etc.

TABLE 1.—Number of Convictions of offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, for the judicial year ended September 30, 1925.
(NOTE:—Figures are not available for the fiscal year.)

OFFENCES AGAINST OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

| Provinces | Nature of Offence | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Breach of Opium and Drug Act, not further defined | In Possession of | | | | Smoking Opium | Selling Narcotic Drugs | Dispensing Narcotic Drugs | Keeping Opium Den | Frequenting Opium Den |
| | | Opium | Cocaine | Morphine | Drugs not specified | | | | | |
| New Brunswick | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Quebec | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 133 | 1 | 25 | 1 | ... | 51 |
| Ontario | 27 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 69 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Manitoba | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saskatchewan | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alberta | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| British Columbia | 9 | 32 | 7 | 21 | 82 | 127 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 153 |
| Canada | 52 | 51 | 12 | 32 | 286 | 139 | 46 | 9 | 4 | 204 |

OFFENCES AGAINST OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30 1925

| Provinces | Total Convictions | | Sentence | | | Racial Origin | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Option of a fine | Committed without option | Deferred, etc. | British and American | Chinese | French | Italian | Russian | Swiss | Polish | Czecko-Slovakian |
| New Brunswick | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Quebec | 211 | 4 | 63 | 152 | ... | 64 | 55 | 91 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Ontario | 124 | 6 | 107 | 21 | 2 | 85 | 35 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Manitoba | 7 | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saskatchewan | 13 | ... | 7 | 6 | ... | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alberta | 18 | ... | 11 | 7 | ... | 4 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| British Columbia | 436 | 10 | 357 | 86 | 3 | 91 | 353 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Canada | 815 | 20 | 546 | 280 | 9 | 258 | 469 | 98 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

TABLE 2.—Total Number of Licenses issued during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| Import licenses | 298 |
| Export licenses | 43 |
| Wholesale druggists' | 108 |
| Retail druggists' | 30 |

TABLE 3—Amount of Narcotics imported into Canada under the licensing system which became effective during the year 1919, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1919 -1926 inclusive

| — | Cocaine | Morphine | Crude Opium |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ozs. | Ozs. | Pounds |
| 1919 | 12,333 | 30,087 | 34,262 |
| 1920 | 6,968 | 28,198 | 13,626 |
| 1921 | 3,310 | 12,124 | 2,953 |
| 1922 | 2,952 | 8,774 | 1,700 |
| 1923 | 3,330 | 10,998 | 1,373 |
| 1924 | 1,561 | 7,092 | 845 |
| 1925 | 1,589 | 7,424 | 655 |
| 1926 | 2,633 | 8,651 | 810 |

NOTE:—Morphine includes Diacetylmorphine (Heroin).

In addition to the amount of narcotics imported during the twelve months ended March 31, 1926, the following amounts of such drugs seized for infractions of the Customs Act and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act were disposed of by the Department of Health, and the Department of Customs and Excise, to licensed dealers:—

TABLE 4

| Drug | By Department of Customs and Excise | By Department of Health | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cocaine | ..... | 48 ozs. 360 gr. | 48 ozs. 360 grs. |
| Heroin (Diacetyl-morphine) | 116 ozs. | ..... | 116 ozs. |
| Gum Opium | 252 lbs. 7 ozs. | ..... | 252 lbs. 7 ozs. |

TABLE 5.—Summary of Narcotics Exported from Canada during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

| Kind of Drug | Destination | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Cocaine | Newfoundland | 1 oz. 257 grs. |
| " | British West Indies | 16 ozs. |
| Morphine | Newfoundland | 5 ozs. 459 grs. |
| " | British West Indies | 8 ozs. |
| Heroin | Newfoundland | 2 ozs. 31 grs. |
| Powdered opium | Newfoundland | 6 ozs. 445 grs. |

PREPARATIONS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS

| | |
|---|---|
| Tincture of opium (Newfoundland) | 48 ozs. containing 218 grs. Anhydrous Morphine |
| Asparoline (Newfoundland) | 72 ozs. containing 120 grs. Canabis Indica |
| Chlorodyne (Newfoundland) | 24 ozs. |
| Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Diacetylmorphine (Newfoundland) | 1,616 ozs. containing 205½ grs. Heroin |
| Hypno Bromic Compound (Newfoundland) | 640 ozs. containing 96 grs. Morph. and 384 grs. Can. Ind. |
| Tincture of Camphour Compound (Newfoundland) | 160 ozs. containing 32 grs. Morphine |
| Syrup of White Pine (Newfoundland) | 80 ozs. containing 13½ grs. Heroin |
| Ointment Galls and Opium (Newfoundland) | 16 ozs. containing 720 grs. Opium |
| Ichthy-Tannic Suppositories (No. 1291) (Newfoundland) | 1,291 grs. Opium |
| Dovers Powders (Newfoundland) | 3,300 tabs. containing 1,210 grs. Opium |
| Syrup Cocillana Compound (Buenos Aires, S.A.) | 24,000 ozs. containing 2,400 grs. Heroin |

TABLE 6.—Number of Aliens Deported from Canada, having been convicted of offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, as from June 28, 1922, (the date on which the amendment came into force) to January 1, 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| Chinese | 281 |
| United States Citizens | 71 |
| French | 3 |
| English | 2 |
| Greek | 2 |
| Italian | 5 |
| Irish | 1 |
| Phillipino | 1 |
| Japanese | 1 |
| Czecho-Slovak | 1 |
| Total | 368 |

TABLE 7—Amount of Narcotics seized by the Department of Customs and Excise during the calendar year ended December 31, 1925

| Place | Date | Nationality | Goods |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vancouver | Jan. 5, 1925 | Unknown | 50 jars opium<br>1 tin opium<br>7 ozs. gum opium |
| Montreal | Jan. 13, 1925 | Unknown | 96 lbs. gum opium |
| Montreal | Jan. 13, 1925 | Unknown | 104 lbs. gum opium |
| Montreal | July 23, 1925 | Unknown | 23 bricks gum opium |
| Vancouver | Jan. 29, 1925 | Chinaman | 100 tins opium |
| Vancouver | Feb. 10, 1925 | Chinaman | 50 tins opium |
| Vancouver | Feb. 23, 1925 | Unknown | 44 jars opium<br>3 tins opium<br>1½ lbs. gum opium |
| Vancouver | Mar. 10, 1925 | Chinaman | 50 tins opium |
| Vancouver | Mar. 26, 1925 | Chinaman | 18 tins opium |
| Vancouver | April 19, 1925 | Unknown | 300 tins opium |
| Vancouver | April 22, 1925 | Unknown | 96 tins opium |
| Vancouver | April 29, 1925 | Unknown | 405 tins opium |
| Vancouver | May 18, 1925 | Chinaman | 11 tins opium |
| Vancouver | June 4, 1925 | Unknown | 728 tins opium<br>15 lbs. gum opium<br>10 ozs. morphine |
| Victoria | June 15, 1925 | Chinaman | 60 tins opium |
| Vancouver | July 11, 1925 | Unknown | 140 tins opium |
| Vancouver | July 14, 1925 | Unknown | 113 tins opium |
| Vancouver | June 25, 1925 | Chinaman | 2 tins opium |
| Union Bay | Oct. 30, 1925 | Chinaman | 252 tins opium |
| Vancouver | Nov. 10, 1925 | Unknown | 33¼ ozs. morphine |
| Vancouver | Dec. 4, 1925 | Unknown | 1 tin opium<br>1½ lbs. opium<br>71 jars opium<br>18 ozs. gum opium |
| Vancouver | Dec. 9, 1925 | Unknown | 270 tins opium |

TABLE 8.—Summary of Narcotic Drugs Seized by Provincial and Municipal Police, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Opium—* | | | |
| Opium (smoking) | | 1 oz. | 63 grs. |
| 98 tins of opium containing (Approx.) | 16 lbs. | 2 ozs. | |
| *Decks of opium | 95 | | |
| " Yenshe (seconds) | 23 | | |
| Pills of opium | 35 | | |
| *Morphine—* | | | |
| Morphine | | 27 ozs. | 152 grs. |
| *Decks of morphine | 47 | | |
| Tablets of morphine | 50 | | |
| *Cocaine—* | | | |
| Cocaine | | 1 oz. | 360 grs. |
| *Decks of cocaine | 159 | | |
| *Heroin* (Diacetylmorphine)— | | | |
| *Decks of heroin | 15 | | |
| *Deck is a small package containing 3 to 5 grs. | | | |
| *Paraphernalia—* | | | |
| Opium lamps | 7 | | |
| Opium smoking pipes | 4 | | |
| Opium pipe bowls | 7 | | |
| Opium scales (Chinese) | 3 | | |
| Scrapers (pipe) | 4 | | |

TABLE 9.—Summary of Narcotic Drugs and Opium Smoking Paraphernalia seized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Opium—* | | | |
| Opium, smoking | 16 lbs. | 4 ozs. | 283 grs. |
| 15 tins containing (approximately) | 8 lbs. | 4 ozs. | |
| Opium seconds (Yenshe) | 7 lbs. | 12 ozs. | 458 grs. |
| *Decks of opium | 715 | | |
| " Yenshe | 55 | | |
| *Morphine—* | | | |
| Morphine | | 14 ozs. | 36 grs. |
| *Decks of morphine | 4 | | |
| Tablets of morphine | 678 | | |
| *Cocaine—* | | | |
| Cocaine | | 17 ozs. | 325 grs. |
| *Decks of cocaine | 60 | | |
| Tablets of cocaine | 152 | | |
| *Heroin* (Diacetylmorphine)— | | | |
| Heroin | | 35 ozs. | 382 grs. |
| *Decks of heroin | 11 | | |
| Tablets of heroin | 27 | | |
| *Alleged Drugs* (Miscellaneous) Including Morphine, Heroin and Cocaine— | | | |
| Thirty-six bottles containing | | 47 ozs. | 382 grs. |
| *Decks of drugs | 210 | | |
| *Deck is a small package containing 3 to 5 grs. | | | |
| *Paraphernalia—* | | | |
| Opium lamps | 161 | | |
| Opium smoking pipes | 192 | | |
| Opium pipe bowls | 31 | | |
| Opium scales (Chinese) | 30 | | |
| Scrapers (pipe) | 78 | | |

## PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINES

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, 682 medicinal preparations were presented for registration under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act and, of this number, 79 were rejected as non-registerable for the following reasons:—

24 were condemned by the Advisory Board as being insufficiently medicated to prevent their use as alcoholic beverages;
22 as not coming within the legal definition of a medicine subject to this Act;
11 on account of the manufacturers having failed to furnish required details of composition and proposed recommendations;
7 as medicines for physicians' use only;
4 as designed for illegal purposes;
2 as products which should be administered only under skilled supervision;
2 as containing opium;
2 as absolute frauds;
1 as a beverage;
1 as insanitary.

The labels, wrappers and literature used on preparations registered by 488 manufacturers were examined, with the result that these manufacturers were obliged to make 334 modifications.

One hundred and four newspaper advertisements were made the subject of special investigation and 52 were condemned.

Of 21 medicines reported for examination to the Dominion Chief Analyst, 9 were found satisfactory.

Thirty-five seizures were made involving 18,727 packages of medicines.

A further extension of one year was granted by Order in Council to enable manufacturers and dealers to dispose of old stocks on hand of proprietary or patent medicines for internal use bearing old registration numbers issued under the Act of 1908, and external proprietary or patent medicines which bear an external medicine stamp marked " Prior to Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, 1919."

A marked improvement was noticed in the newspaper advertisements and circulars used for registered medicines.

The misuse of registration numbers to facilitate the sale of alcoholic beverages under the guise of medicines has about ceased, doubtless due to the prompt action of the department in seizing illegal medicines and prosecuting the manufacturers. It might be mentioned, by way of example, that the last manufacturer who registered a preparation as a legitimate medicine and shipped the actual product into the North country available as an alcoholic beverage was forced to recall every package of his goods and pay costs amounting to almost $200, as expenses incurred by two officers in investigating a large territory.

The administrators of the alcoholic liquor laws in the various provinces were co-operated with where the sale of proprietary medicines as beverages was involved. At present the medicated wine situation may be said to be very satisfactory throughout Canada.

The practice of this division in refusing to accept for registration cancer remedies is almost daily being vindicated, inasmuch as medical societies and men engaged in scientific research on cancer are constantly condemning the use of any medicine for the treatment of cancer which is not given under skilled supervision.

## DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

As in previous years, co-operation has been maintained with other departments of the Dominion Government, with provincial authorities concerned in child welfare work, and with an increasing number of individuals and of voluntary societies in Canada and in Great Britain. Correspondence has been received from public health authorities and others in England and Wales, Scotland, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Africa, India, the Federated Malay States and other parts of the British Empire, as well as from the United States, Germany, and Russia, and our publications have been sent to these countries, on request. Some of " The Little Blue Books " have been reprinted in part by the Country Women's Associations of Australia, and a few of the Bush Centres in Australia are using " The Little Blue Books."

### Maternal Mortality Inquiry

Following the publication of the Report of the First Conference on Medical Services in Canada on or about April 15, 1925, and after sixty or more conferences with those specially interested had taken place, the necessary cards, letters and other forms were drafted and submitted a second time to the Dominion Council of Health for approval. These were then printed and despatched to the provincial registrars of births, marriages and deaths, who had also been consulted as to this inquiry, and the mortality returns have since been received monthly or oftener from each province, with the assistance of the provincial registrars and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year for which the inquiry is being carried on extends from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926. On the whole, the forms sent to physicians, clergymen and others who have signed the certificate of registration of death have been promptly returned and valuable information has been received. A preliminary report of the inquiry has been presented to the Dominion Council of Health and it is

intended as soon as the returns are complete, probably about September 1, to proceed with the final report.

Two other matters connected with this inquiry are the Hospital Map of Canada and the Home Service Nursing Corps.

### Hospital Map of Canada

The provincial authorities have, on request furnished a list of the name and location of each hospital in the province, together with the total number of beds in 1925, the number of beds available for maternity cases, and the total number of births in each hospital in 1924. These have been compiled and arranged and from the information so obtained, a Hospital Map of Canada has been prepared by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, which it is hoped will be published at an early date together with the list and statistics.

### Help for the Mother in the Home

Since the maternal mortality inquiry was begun it has become increasingly evident that help should be provided in some way for the over-burdened mother in the home and efforts to this end have been continued during the present year, with some success. The outline for the organization of a Home Service Nursing Corps which was prepared by request has met with some favour.

### Young Persons in Penitentiaries

Increased interest has been shown in this matter during the year. The Honourable Minister of Justice said in the House of Commons on March 31, 1926:—

"There is another thing to which I am giving a good deal of thought and that is the possibility of segregating the young convicts who are sentenced for the first time. Under present conditions they are mixed up with the hardened criminals, and that does not give them a chance. If we could find a way to build a special institution, or even two institutions for the purpose of receiving and keeping these young men, rather than put them with the hardened criminals, I think that would be a good reform to undertake".

### Immigrant Child Welfare

The Memorandum on the Care of Children not in their own homes with special reference to children coming from overseas, as approved by the provincial superintendents for child welfare work, was released to Canadian newspapers, journals and magazines on December 19, 1925, and received wide publicity. So many requests have been received for copies of this Memorandum that it is intended to republish it at an early date, as soon as complete information can be obtained as to the superintendent or director of this work in each province, his staff, and the legislation which they are appointed to carry out, also the name of each association which emigrates children to Canada, with its British and Canadian headquarters and the name of the superintendent or director.

### Publications

The demand for "The Little Blue Books" continues.

The number of copies distributed during the present year was 313,717, of which 160,849 were in English and 152,868 in French.

Included in the above are 72,346 copies of "The Canadian Mother's Book," of which 39,886 were in English and 32,460 in French.

The corresponding numbers for last year were 338,467 and 55,951.

Through the kindness of Commissioner Starnes of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, forty-five copies of "The Canadian Mother's Book" and "Supplement" have been distributed down the Mackenzie river at Chipewyan, Fitzgerald, Smith, Resolution, Rae, Providence, Norman, Good Hope, and Aklavik.

### The League of Nations and Voluntary Societies

On January 9, 1926, an official intimation, dated December 11, 1925, was received from the League of Nations Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People in regard to the appointment of assessors to represent voluntary societies in different countries on the Child Welfare Committee of the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People.

Two voluntary societies in Canada, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and the Social Service Council of Canada were invited to collaborate in the submission of names of persons as assessors.

Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., and others were nominated and Miss Whitton was later appointed as one of the assessors. This recognition of voluntary associations engaged in child welfare work will give encouragement and satisfaction to the many voluntary societies in Canada who work for child welfare.

NUMBER OF LITTLE BLUE BOOKS (ENGLISH) DESPATCHED IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 | 39,886 |
| No. 3 | 10,473 |
| No. 4 | 7,361 |
| No. 5 | 11,388 |
| No. 6 | 9,609 |
| No. 7 | 7,789 |
| No. 8 | 6,311 |
| No. 9 | 7,792 |
| No. 10 | 6,708 |
| No. 11 | 7,857 |
| No. 12 | 9,844 |
| No. 13 | 9,199 |
| No. 14 | 9,542 |
| No. 15 | 9,068 |
| No. 16 | 8,022 |
| Total | 160,849 |

NUMBER OF LITTLE BLUE BOOKS (FRENCH) DESPATCHED IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 | 32,460 |
| No. 3 | 13,834 |
| No. 4 | 6,739 |
| No. 5 | 8,892 |
| No. 6 | 7,834 |
| No. 7 | 7,524 |
| No. 8 | 6,764 |
| No. 9 | 7,089 |
| No. 10 | 8,114 |
| No. 11 | 8,615 |
| No. 12 | 10,367 |
| No. 13 | 8,024 |
| No. 14 | 9,654 |
| No. 15 | 11,355 |
| No. 16 | 5,603 |
| Total | 152,868 |

## FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

The year ended March 31, 1926, was one of advancement and progress in the analytical and inspectoral work of this division, which is charged with the administration of the Food and Drug Act, the Maple Products Act, and the Honey Act. In addition to these activities, laboratory services are performed in connection with the administration of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, and the Patent or Proprietary Medicine Act. Numerous analyses were also made for other departments of Government, including Agriculture, Marine and Fisheries, Customs and Excise, National Defence, Indian Affairs, and Labour. This co-operation effects an economy in the public services.

Twenty-six inspectors of food and drugs were on duty, and laboratories operated at Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. The analysts were handicapped to some extent by much-needed renovations and repairs to laboratory premises and equipment at Ottawa and Winnipeg. In spite of this, the interruptions were few and the number of samples analyzed shows a marked increase over those of previous years. The tables and comments which follow summarize briefly the outstanding features of the work.

FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

| Nature of Samples | Laboratories | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ottawa | Halifax | Montreal | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
| From— | | | | | |
| Inspectors of Food and Drugs | 2,152 | 1,294 | 1,322 | 1,823 | 1,707 |
| Department of Agriculture | 91 | 10 | 437 | 18 | 321 |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Narcotics) | 192 | ..... | 238 | 3 | 73 |
| Other Departments of Government | 39 | 22 | ..... | 51 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous | 8 | ..... | 351 | 6 | 2 |
| | 2,482 | 1,326 | 2,348 | 1,901 | 2,113 |
| Grand total—*10,170* | | | | | |
| Figures for previous year | 1,408 | 800 | 1,922 | 1,862 | 1,871 |
| Grand total— *7,863* | | | | | |

### *Foods*

*Apples* (Arsenical spray contamination)

On September 22, 1925, the Department of Health received information to the effect that authorities in England had taken action with respect to the sale of arsenic-contaminated apples said to have been imported from this continent. Immediate steps were taken to ascertain to what extent the apples of Nova Scotia were contaminated with arsenical residues of orchard sprays. This was necessary in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act because apples carrying large amounts of arsenic would be regarded as adulterated food since they would contain an added ingredient rendering them injurious to persons consuming them whether added with intent or otherwise. (Food and Drugs Act, 1920, section 3 *f*.)

The Senior Inspector of Food and Drugs in Halifax was instructed to collect samples of the different varieties of apples in warehouse and to submit them for analysis to the branch laboratories of this department located at Halifax. Twenty-five samples were collected from the Annapolis Valley and the analysis completed January 19, 1926.

It is noted that five of the samples showed absence of arsenic and in six others the amount was so small that it was impossible to estimate the quantity by significant figures. The largest amount was found on the Golden Russet,

apparently because the natural roughness of the skin in this variety interferes with the cleansing action of rain. Even the amount of arsenic found on these apples (0.3 parts $As_2O_3$ per million) is about one-sixteenth of the proportion said to have been complained of by the official inspection of Great Britain. Analyses made of different portions of the apple with a view to ascertaining to what extent the arsenic was accumulated or concentrated in and around the stems and blossom ends showed that the arsenic was fairly uniformly distributed on the exterior portions of the fruit and that the inner pulp or fleshy part of the apple was practically free of arsenic.

Inasmuch as the amounts of arsenic found are very small and would be in greater part removed by the ordinary process of washing and peeling, the use of these apples as food is not regarded as dangerous to health.

*Baking Powder*

Out of the sixty-four samples examined, all met the requirements of the standards with respect to arsenic and heavy metals. A few were misbranded either because they were short weight or because the packages did not bear any statement of net contents. In general the standard of 10 per cent as a minimum for available carbon dioxide, is well observed by the makers, although there is some complaint from deterioration in storage. It is rather surprising to find that one retailer had on his shelves baking powder packages which left the factory at least seventeen years ago. The sale of old, deteriorated stock is an imposition on the purchasing public and the inspectors are therefore obliged to order that such articles be destroyed.

*Bread*

Seven samples were examined for the Department of Labour to co-operate with them in a study of the composition of bread in relation to price. A so-called "bread improver" was found to consist of flour mixed with phosphate. Inspection of advertisements from the standpoint of the Food and Drugs Act led to the conclusion that the claim made that certain brands contain large amounts of butter, were exaggerated for the reason that the amount of fat actually present was very small, in fact almost negligible.

*Butter*

The Inspectors of Food and Drugs and the inspectors appointed under the Dairy Industries Act submitted in all 570 samples for analysis. Boron preservatives without declaration as required by the regulations were found in some shipments of butter imported from Australia. These were held until properly labelled. It is gratifying to learn that the adulteration with cocoanut oil so prevalent last year in the Montreal district, has been checked.

*Candies*

Seventy-eight samples were examined, chiefly for the presence of prohibited dyes and paraffin wax. Some of the cheaper candies were found to contain dyes which were not permitted by the regulations as amended 1924. This was due in part to lack of information on the part of the makers, but now that there is a better understanding regarding the standards, it is believed that the use of such colours has been abandoned as a general practice. There was one prosecution arising from the sale of caramels containing paraffin, but subsequent collections of carmels were found to be free of adulterants. This is due undoubtedly to the pressure brought to bear in this and previous years.

*Canned Vegetables, Tomatoes, Catsup, etc.*

Of the seventy-one samples examined, several were found to be misbranded One brand of *canned tomatoes* labelled as "Fancy" would be more correctly

described as "Standard." One large stock of *canned corn on the cob* contained a great many "flat sours," characterized by absence of any pressure arising from gas production but with turbidity and objectionable taste and odor of the liquid. This was withdrawn from sale. A shipment of *canned pineapple* was found to consist of macerated pineapple cores, and was held until properly labelled. Undeclared colouring matter was found in one brand of *tomato catsup*. One shipment of *tomato paste* was refused entry into Canada.

*Cheese*

One hundred and seventy-five samples were examined, mainly for fat content and preservatives. In one instance there was a complaint that the cheese had caused illness in a number of persons, but a chemical analysis supplemented by thorough bacteriological examination did not reveal the presence of any substance injurious to health. Evidently the condition complained of was not caused by the cheese, but arose from some other source. One sample of cream cheese was found to contain borax. Several samples of specially reprocessed Cheddar cheese sold under such names as Kraft cheese, Loaf cheese, etc., were found to be of satisfactory quality.

*Celery*

Sixty imported shipments of celery were sampled for analysis with a view to ascertaining to what extent there was contamination from residual copper and arsenic spray used by the growers. In the previous year several carloads were held in Customs until washed thoroughly to remove visible contamination. Apparently the shippers have paid better attention to this matter as this year it was not necessary to detain or refuse entry to any shipments.

*Cereals, Barley, Pot Barley, Graham Flour, Pancake Flour.*

No adulteration was detected in fifty-three samples examined. A complaint was received to the effect that talc was used in facing the barley sold under the names "pot barley" and "pearl barley." Investigation showed that the exterior layers of the polished grain consisted entirely of barley starch and no talc was present. Ten samples of Graham flour were found to have the composition corresponding to the entire grain and evidently could be described as whole wheat products. The so-called "pancake flours" were found to be properly labelled.

*Coffee*

Of two hundred and sixty samples examined, only four were reported as adulterated with chicory. In all of these cases the chicory was added by the vendor of bulk goods. All others were pure coffee.

Labelling of coffee compounds and mixtures is generally satisfactory, although in two instances the manufacturer was asked to give increased prominence to the words "compound" and "mixture" as required by section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act.

*Cocoa*

Several complaints were received as to the quality of ground cocoa offered for sale from bulk, the remarkably low price being sufficient to arouse suspicion. Of seventy-three samples examined, all were found to be entirely cocoa products without adulteration by the addition of added material. Some were found to be rather low in fat content, but a number of these were used in the manufacture of confectionery in which the flavour of the cacao bean is more important than the fat content. It is rather doubtful if a special standard for beverage cocoa is really necessary. One sample of package cocoa was

found to be misbranded as the name and address of the manufacturer was not printed on the label and there was no statement of net contents.

*Diabetic and Invalid Foods*

Thirty-four samples of products sold under labels indicating that they are specially suited to the needs of persons suffering from diabetes, have been examined specially for the content of glycogenic carbohydrate, while the packages of flours, etc., sold for this purpose were found to be true to label, the same cannot be said of many special products sold as diabetic breads, the great majority of which were found to contain, when examined by the diastase method, a proportion of glycogenic carbohydrate, not greatly different from that of ordinary bread. Labels and advertising have been corrected and the manufacturers warned. It is planned to continue this investigation and to institute prosecutions if such action is found necessary.

*Dried Fruits:* Dehydrated fruits, desiccated fruits (apples, pears, peaches, apricots)

Four hundred and ninety-three samples were submitted for analysis. Four large shipments were refused entry into Canada because the sulphite content exceeded the minimum specified in the regulations. Excessive amounts of sulphur dioxide may not only be injurious to the health of the consumer, but indicate that the fruit may not be sufficiently dried or that it may have been dangerously near to spoilage at some time during its preparation. The quality of the dried fruits passing through ports of entry shows a great improvement over that of previous years. One shipment of Canadian dried apples was found to be mouldy and wormy and, being unfit for food, was destroyed.

*Dyes* (Food Colours)

The Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act limit the artificial colours which may be used in foods to a comparatively few dyes which may be easily identified, not known to be toxic in the amounts employed and commercially obtainable in purified form. The dyes listed provide the primary colours (yellow, red and blue) in water-soluble and fat-soluble types. These are believed to be sufficient for practical purposes and a strict inspection was established to eliminate the use of unpermitted colours. Thirty-nine shipments were refused entry into Canada because of failure to meet the regulations. Importers have been advised to inform their principals abroad as to the standards established under the Act and during the last three months of the year very few shipments were found to be defective. It is planned to continue this work and to investigate the nature of the blends and mixtures supplied to confectioners and others.

*Gelatine and Jelly Powders*

One hundred samples of gelatine and jelly powders were examined. One brand of jelly powder was found to contain an unpermitted coal tar dye, but the use of this colouring matter has now been discontinued by the manufacturer. All samples of edible gelatine were found to be of satisfactory quality. A number of these samples were examined bacteriologically. As there is no evidence of the presence of any disease-producing microorganisms, it is not considered necessary to establish bacterial standards for edible gelatine.

*Honey*

Of forty-nine samples of honey examined, one contained a slight excess of sucrose. No other adulteration was found. It was necessary to advise the discontinuance of advertising proclaiming that honey is a natural food very rich in vitamines, when in fact it contains only a negligible amount of vitamine B, other vitamines being entirely absent.

*Ice Cream*

A standard for ice cream, effective on and after May 1, 1925, was established by Order in Council. In order to obtain definite information as to the observance of these standards, a special collection was made throughout Canada. It was found that of 171 samples analyzed, only twenty were found to have a fat content less than 10 per cent. Of these, fifteen were between 9 and 10 per cent. All others were of very satisfactory quality, indicating that the standard requiring 10 per cent of milk fat as a minimum is reasonable and can be complied with in commercial practice. Attention of manufacturers and dealers was called to the special requirements respecting labelling as specified in the regulations.

It is planned to apply a special inspection to this important food during the coming year.

*Jams and Jellies*

Seventy samples were examined during the year. One prosecution was instituted because of the sale of what purported to be an "apple jelly and strawberry jam." In this instance the proportion of strawberry jam was practically negligible. In general it may be said that the jams supplied to bakers for use in confectionery and pastry were found to be very inferior in quality. In one case an entire shipment was ordered returned to the factory for proper labelling. Samples of fresh fruits of various kinds and varieties were collected from different fruit-growing districts in Ontario and examined from the standpoint of pectin content and water-insoluble solids. Valuable information was obtained and it is hoped that this work will be resumed as soon as conditions permit.

*Milk Products* (Evaporated, condensed, powdered)

Sixty-nine samples of these milk products showed no adulteration whatever. One instance of defective labelling and advertising which was deceptive to the consumer was found and corrected.

*Nuts* (Almonds, Brazil, chestnuts, filberts, pecans, pignolias, walnuts)

The two hundred and forty-nine samples submitted for analysis represented questionable shipments entered at Customs. It was found in previous years that the inspection of nuts in retail stores was an endless task and quite impossible to undertake. At ports of entry there is opportunity to meet these goods in carload lots and inspection in this way is of real value. Last year several carloads were refused entry, but this year there was only one shipment which was ordered destroyed because of excessive insect infestation.

*Nutmegs*

The results obtained in the examination of seventy-nine samples of nutmegs show a great improvement over the quality shown in previous years. Following the ruling that the Food and Drugs Act does not allow the grinding of nutmegs defective in quality because of excessive moulds and worms, an active inspection was made of the grinding nutmegs passing through ports of entry. Some shipments were so heavily infested with insects that destruction was ordered; others were returned to the country of origin. An investigation of the moulds present in ground nutmegs is being carried on in order that we may obtain definite information as to whether or not the ground spice has been processed to conceal inferiority.

*Olive Oil*

One hundred and thirty-five samples were examined and of these two were found to consist of cottonseed oil and one was maize oil. Apart from these three cases no adulteration was found. There has been considerable difficulty

in securing proper labelling of import shipments of olive oil put up in tins and bottles. As it is a very difficult matter to judge the capacity of these containers by a mere visual inspection, it is important that the statement of net contents be placed conspicuously upon each package. Many of the European countries ship olive oil into the United States and mark their containers in terms of the American gallon, quart and pint. As the Imperial measure is the Canadian legal standard for measurement of volume, such shipments forwarded to Canada have been held in Customs until properly labelled. The American gallons, quarts and pints are equivalent to only five-sixths of the corresponding units in Imperial measure. Inspectors have found it necessary to refuse entry to shipments marked in American measure. Trade Commissioners abroad have been informed of this feature of the legislation and it is hoped that the detentions will be fewer in future.

*Oranges*

Five hundred and ninety samples examined represent the inspection of import shipments of citrus fruits. Heavy frosting was responsible for considerable damage to the orange crop in California. If this fruit is damaged by cold at certain stages in its development, the injury to the cell structure does not impair the outward appearance of the fruit as it ripens, but there is very likely to be a deficiency in juice. Several shipments were destroyed and one in which the damage was not so heavy was held until the fruit could be re-sorted.

*Pickles*

Forty-five samples of sweet and sour pickles were examined for preservatives and added colour. One sample was found to contain saccharine but no coal tar dyes were found. In one instance the preservative was not properly declared, salicylic acid being used instead of sodium benzoate. Stocks of one brand were held for correction of labelling with respect to net contents.

*Raisins*

Ninety-seven samples were examined specially from the standpoint of processing with mineral oil. It is claimed by some of the packing houses in California that a coating of paraffin oil protects the dried fruit against crystallization, extreme drying and infestation by insects. Although the oil may not be injurious to health, and the use of it in raisins cannot be called adulteration in the sense of the term as defined in the Food and Drugs Act, it is still desirable that other means be adopted, if possible, to accomplish these various purposes. No exception can be taken to the practice of coating the raisin with a small amount of oil extracted from the seed of the raisin itself, or indeed with any other edible oil, providing that such addition does not injuriously affect the food qualities of the fruit.

*Soft Drinks*

The regulations made by Order in Council April 8, 1924, prohibited the use of saccharine in beverages and in all other foods except those specially prepared for the exclusive use of persons suffering from disease, such preparation being preferably under skilled direction. Prior to that time a great many of the beverages contained saccharine which functioned partly as a substitute for sugar and partly as a preservative. Because of the change in regulations, it was necessary for certain manufacturers to make drastic alterations in their formulæ but there is now general compliance with the order. In the four hundred and fifty-seven samples examined, saccharine was not present, although there was some misbranding. A beverage purporting to be a fruit juice should contain no ingredient other than the actual juice of the fruit. A fruit drink described as "true or genuine" should not contain any ingredients other than

water or sugar or both, in addition to the juice of the fruit from which the beverage is named. It is maintained that mixtures of organic acids and sugar dissolved in water, artificially flavoured and coloured, should not be sold as genuine fruit drinks or as fruit juices. Beverages sold in bottles are in general properly labelled, although there has been no satisfactory disposal of the problem of controlling the labelling of such beverages sold from bulk. In beverages, as in many other lines, correct labelling provides the best protection to the purchasing public.

*Sausage and Hamburg Steak*

The Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act prohibit the use of colouring matter in or upon meat products and the use of preservative other than salt and spices in sausage is not allowed. Apparently the use of deceptive colouring matter has been generally discontinued, although in some districts there has been considerable difficulty in eliminating the use of preservatives, particularly sulphites. Two hundred and fourteen samples of sausage and hamburg steak were examined and thirty prosecutions instituted. It is thought that these will have the desired effect and it is hoped that the next collection will show a decided improvement.

*Spices*

*Cassia and Cinnamon:* Thirty-seven samples were found to be genuine.

*Cloves:* Of seventy-three samples, one was found adulterated with allspice. As a number of samples were comparatively high in fibre and ash, although within the limit specified by the standard, it is suspected that some of the clove stems which are imported appear ultimately in the ground spice. Unfortunately there is nothing in the Food and Drugs Act which prohibits the importation of clove stems.

*Ginger:* The samples analyzed were eighty-six in number and of these eight showed excessively high content of lime and four were deficient in cold water extract. An import shipment of exhausted ginger was held at Customs until properly marked to indicate its true character.

*Mustard:* Sixty-six samples of ground and prepared mustard were examined during the year. As 50 per cent of the samples from some districts showed adulteration with wheat starch and tumeric, this matter is being further investigated. There have been some complaints arising from the very inferior quality of *mustard compounds.* This is a very difficult matter to deal with because the goods are not stocked on the premises of the manufacturer, apparently being made up in small amounts for individual orders.

*Mace:* It has been suggested that a standard is needed for this article. Of thirty-two samples examined, seven show the substitution of Bombay mace for a considerable proportion of the genuine article.

*Pepper*

*Cayenne:* This article does not find a very large or continuous demand and the majority of the samples purchased from retailers showed deficiency in quality, although there was no evidence of the addition of foreign material. This indicates deterioration during storage.

*White:* Two hundred and sixty-two samples were examined. These were found to consist of pepper tissues only, without the addition of any material foreign to pepper. One-third of the samples examined from Ontario and Quebec showed an excessively high propotion of fibre and ash. This is undoubtedly due to the addition of pepper shells. A further collection is to be examined as soon as the pressure of work will permit.

*Black:* The results of analysis of two hundred and seventy samples, show that black pepper is generally of better quality than the white, although at some stations 12 per cent show excessive fibre and ash. Unfortunately it is not possible under the Food and Drugs Act to exclude entry to importations of pepper shells. As there is no possibility of framing a standard which would deal with this situation, it is hoped that legislation will be secured whereby Customs officials may be empowered to refuse entry of such material.

*Sugar*

Seventy-two samples of sugar were examined, particularly from the standpoint of colour and the statement of net contents of sacks. Several import shipments were found to be misbranded and were held until marked as required by the regulations.

*Syrups and Molasses*

The work done in connection with maple syrup was made the subject of a special report (see publication No. 35, Department of Health). In addition twenty samples of table syrup were examined, chiefly for the presence of undeclared glucose. All were found satisfactory from this standpoint. During the year there were three prosecutions arising from the sale of adulterated molasses.

*Mineral Waters*

Sixty-one samples were collected in the province of Quebec where the consumption of mineral waters is greatest. Many of these were found to be misbranded. In general there is difficulty in securing proper marking of bottles containing what are really carbonated salt solutions. The trade has, been fully advised as to the requirements of the regulations and it is planned to continue the inspection with a view to eliminating deception in the marketing of these artificial products.

Numerous samples of the following were also examined: Cocoa-butter, egg substitutes, mince meat, peanut butter, potted meats, tapioca, tea, figs, dates, biscuits, icing sugar, olives; alimentary paste (noodles, macaroni, spaghetti).

## Drugs

*Acetyl salicylic acid,* in powders and tablets sold also under the names *aspirin, acetophen,* etc.

The maximum amount of free salicylic acid found was 0.80 per cent, while only three samples of the tablets contained none. This free acidity has been traced to partial decomposition, the greater part of which appears during the process of tableting and subsequent storage. With respect to the amount of aspirin contained in the five grain tablets, a great improvement was noted over the condition found a number of years ago. In the great majority of the samples the deviation from the five grain weight was not greater than would be regarded as consistent with good commercial practice. The only sample to which exception might be taken was found to contain 4.61 grains instead of five grains as declared on the label.

*Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia:* Of twenty-one samples examined, twelve were found to be consistently in ammonia, ammonia carbonate and carbamate. One found to be consistently inferior was inspected at the source of manufacture and it was found that the manufacturer's stock was also defective. The necessary adjustments were made immediately.

*Tincture of Aconite:* Of nineteen samples examined, thirteen were adulterated or misbranded. There was great variation in the alkaloid content which

ranged between 0.000 and 0.061 per cent. The pharmacopoeial requirement is 0.040 per cent with deviation of plus or minus 0.0027. This indicates a very undesirable condition and the matter will be followed up by further and more extensive collections from all parts of Canada.

*Camphorated Oil and Camphor:* Of the fifty-three samples of camphorated oil examined, only three were found deficient in camphor. This shows a great improvement over previous collections of this article.

Fourteen samples of gum camphor were all found to be genuine, indicating that the artificial camphor which appeared on the market a few years ago is no longer used as a substitute for the genuine.

*Spirits of Camphor:* Seventy samples were examined and twelve of these were found deficient in camphor. An even more serious form of adulteration was found in that methyl hydrate and rubbing alcohol had been substituted for pure alcohol as required. It was necessary to institute legal proceedings to stop the practice of this dangerous substitution and penalties amounting to sixty dollars were collected from the manufacturer.

*Fowler's Solution* (Liquor arsenicals): Of fifty-seven samples examined, thirty-three were adulterated, mainly because of deficiency in arsenic although one sample showed one-third more arsenic than required by the Pharmacopœia. As this preparation is not unstable and arsenious oxide, the chief ingredient, is cheap and easily obtainable in comparatively pure form, the deviations from standard must be indicative of carelessness in preparation. A further survey will be made of the market in this article, particularly from the standpoint of the concentrates which are supplied by the wholesalers.

*Chloroform Liniment:* Of twenty-seven samples examined, eleven were found to be deficient in quality. Some were made with cottonseed oil and others contained insufficient camphor.

*Cream of Tartar:* Of fifty-one samples examined, only one was of doubtful purity, the others being genuine and of standard quality. Three cream of tartar substitutes were found to consist of acid sodium phosphate with starch.

*Witch Hazel:* Twenty samples were collected and analyzed. Three of these were adulterated, one being prepared without any alcohol and two others contained methyl alcohol without being labelled as required. The legislation administered by the Excise Department required that articles containing methyl alcohol shall be labelled "Methyl Hydrate—Poison" in conspicuous type. Breaches of this regulation are referred to the officers of that department.

*Friar's Balsam:* Twenty-four samples were examined, especially for wood alcohol or methyl hydroxide. All were found to be of satisfactory quality.

*Hydrogen Peroxide:* Twelve different brands examined were found to meet the requirements of the Pharmacopœia. Apparently certain other brands which were defective in previous years are now off the market.

*Seidlitz Powders:* Twenty-three samples were examined and found to be full weight and of proper quality with but two exceptions. In one, citric acid was substituted in part for the tartaric acid and another brand was improperly packaged. The deficiencies noted in previous years were not observed.

*Tincture of Iodine:* Of one hundred and thirty-seven samples examined, nearly half were found adulterated or misbranded. Deficiency in alcohol or a percentage of iodine deviating from that specified in the Pharmacopœias or in standard works on materia medica or drugs, constitute adulteration. Methyl alcohol was found in one sample. The requirements of the Food and Drugs Act have been brought to the attention of all manufacturers of this article and it is hoped that with a clear understanding of the law, improvements in quality

will follow. If the revision of the British Pharmacopœia now in progress does not recognize and so legalize some of the variations already commercialized, it will be necessary to take drastic action to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of preparations sold under this standard name.

*Sweet Spirits of Nitre:* Twenty-nine samples were examined and of these three were found to be deficient in quality. Two of these representing the stock of a manufacturer were collected because a preliminary sample obtained in the retail trade was found to be sub-standard. This stock was withdrawn from sale and the necessary adjustments made. Apparently the retail druggists are taking some care in the storage of this unstable preparation.

*Tincture of Nux Vomica:* Of fourteen samples examined all were found to be low in strychnine. This preliminary survey of the market was followed by a general collection which is ready for analysis. The results when obtained will be made the subject of special report.

*Lime Water:* Of forty-nine samples examined, thirty-two were deficient in lime, one showing only 0.003 per cent instead of 1 per cent as required. Previous collections of this article have shown approximately the same condition. Although it is realized that lime water is not a powerful drug, still it is an imposition on the purchasing public for a retailer to sell at fancy prices, and under standard name, something which is in reality little better than tap water, in so far as lime content is concerned.

*Ether for Anæsthesia:* Eighteen samples were examined following a complant submitted to the department because of complications in certain operative cases where it was alleged that the anæsthetic had been causing trouble. Samples were procured from several hospitals and their chemical composition considered in conjunction with the reports of the anæsthetists. It is intended that this matter be further investigated as at the present moment there appears to be no relation between the chemical analysis of ether and the results of its use in general anæsthesia. Samples in connection with which there was definite complaint were found to meet the pharmacopœial requirements; others said to be satisfactory were decidedly defective when judged by pharmacopœial standards.

*Headache Remedies:* The inspectors submitted two hundred and thirty-three samples of headache remedies sold as such over the retail counters and all parts of Canada contributed to this collection. This will be made the subject of a special report.

*Proprietary or Patent Medicines and other Preparations sold under Distinctive names*

When a preparation is sold under a distinctive name not recognized in any of the Pharmacopœias or to be found in any recognized standard work on Materia Medica or Drugs, it must either be assigned a number under the Patent or Proprietary Medicine Act or sold under labels bearing complete list of medicinal ingredients.

Thirty-two such preparations were examined during the year. Certain so-called radium preparations were found to possess no radio-active properties whatever. One stock of patent medicine was found to contain excess acetanilid, the amount present being greater than the limits set by the Advisory Board and the variations exceeded the limits of good commercial practice.

Two *catarrh remedies* in which it was suspected that cocaine was present were found free of narcotic drugs. Claims made for an *Elixir of Pepsin* were found to be exaggerated and extravagant as the preparation showed no enzyme activity.

In several instances it was found necessary to make seizures and to exact penalties because of neglect to observe the requirements of labelling with respect to alcohol. Two preparations said to contain no alcohol yielded on analysis 86 per cent and 17 per cent alcohol respectively. In two others methyl alcohol was present without declaration on the label as required. In all cases the manufacture was either discontinued or adjusted to meet legal requirements.

### Food and Drug Inspection

Twenty-six Inspectors were engaged in this work. Special attention was paid to the inspection of import shipments at ports of entry. Entry was refused to many shipments including food colours, packaged spices, nuts, tomato paste, beans and oranges.

Inspection of labels is a very important feature of this work. Every year shows an increase in the number of packaged foods offered for sale and an effort is made to protect the rights of the purchasing public by insisting on a full measure of truthful statements on the labels. A label may be deceptive not only because of the statements made, but also by inference from what is omitted. The inspectors endeavour to accomplish the desired results without resorting to prosecution, but in some cases they must institute legal proceedings, particularly if adulteration or misbranding is wilful and persistent. The following is a summary of the cases for the year:—

*Prosecutions*

| | |
|---|---|
| Convictions | 10 |
| Voluntary payment (Sec. 19, Food and Drugs Act) | 27 |
| Unfinished | 2 |
| Total | 39 |

These cases arose from the adulteration or misbranding of the following:—meats (including Hamburg steak and sausages), maple syrup, maple butter, molasses, caramels, jams, and spirits of camphor.

## LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Investigation relative to perfecting of Endo's medium for differentiation of the typhoid-dysentery group of bacilli from that of the Bac. coli group was concluded in a most satisfactory way, and published by the department.

An extensive sanitary survey, combined with laboratory examinations, of the oyster beds in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick occupied several weeks during the past summer and fall, resulting in the effective protection of shippers from these provinces in the export trade to the United States, permitting them to meet the sanitary regulations of that country.

Water analyses have been made on behalf of the department's sanitary engineer looking to the protection of our travelling public on lake and river vessels, and allowing thereby our vessel owners to meet the regulations of the United States Government relative to proper water supply on boats engaged in international traffic.

Examinations of suspected spoiled canned goods, sausages and cheese and bacterial products have been made in the interest of the Food and Drugs Laboratory and Customs and Excise Laboratory.

A paper is in press dealing with a method of standardization in the preparation of bacterioligical media.

Investigations are proceeding dealing with the life-history of Protobios bacteriophagus (bacteriophage d'Herelle); with the question of the existence and properties of typhoid toxin; and with principles concerned in effecting better structural arrangements for incubator rooms for bacteria.

In the interests of the medical profession, report of investigative work was published in the April number of the Canadian Medical Association Journal entitled "The Potency of Tinctures of Digitalis and Strophanthus purchased at various points on the Canadian Market." This report consisted of a review of the reasons for variation in the potency of tinctures, the methods of standardization and the results of analysis of twenty-four samples of tincture of digitalis and twelve samples of tincture of strophanthus purchased in local drug stores in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. Analyses showed a wide variation in the strength of these tinctures and the need for control in order to get standard and constant potency in these tinctures.

Continuing this line of investigation, a survey is being made of the potency of extracts of ergot purchased at various points in the Canadian market. A survey will also be made of the potency of thyroid gland and pituitrin dispensed in various drug stores in the certain centres of the country during the coming year.

## PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT

The Inspector of the Department of Health for Eastern Canada gives the following report of the medical and sanitary services of the Welland canal, which is the chief work being carried out by the Dominion Government at the present time.

The canal is divided into a number of Sections, viz., 1 to 8. Work was practically completed on Sections 1 and 2 at the time of inspection, only about forty men being employed at Porters' camp, which is conducted by the contracting firm of Porter Brothers. This camp was found to be in good condition, the only defects found being due to lack of proper fly screens in dining room and latrines.

At lock No. 3, at a point close to the intersection of the present and new canal, two old buildings which were occupied by about forty men were condemned as totally unfit for habitation. Both houses were in a complete state of disrepair and overrun with rats. Unfortunately it was found that the Public Works Health Act did not give authority for closing these houses and it became necessary at a subsequent date to draw up a number of amendments to the Act to permit of the closure of such houses.

As one of the chief objects of the present tour of inspection was the prevention of pollution of the canal water by dredging companies operating in Sections Nos. 7 and 8 in the neighbourhood of Welland, Humberstone and Port Colborne, a visit of inspection was paid to these sections in company with the Chief Assistant Engineer of the Welland canal and the Sanitary Engineer of the Department of Health. Dr. W. G. Reine, health officer of the city of Welland, was visited and the question of the pollution of the canal water from which the city of Welland derives its water supply was discussed. It was ascertained that a Water Commission had been formed in the city of Welland, which had at the time under consideration the provision of a pure water supply for the city, and that the Department of Railways and Canals had withheld their contracts for one year so as to give the city of Welland time to make the necessary installation of apparatus to insure such a supply of pure water.

Only a small amount of dredging was being done at the time in the vicinity of Welland. This was for bridge substructures and did not create objectionable silting of the water in the present canal.

At Port Colborne the representative of the C.S. Boone Company agreed to attach steam receptacles to the outlets of water closets on board their dredges, so as to avoid polluting the canal water in the vicinity of the city of Colborne.

At the time of the visit it was found that there was an outbreak of typhoid at Humberstone. Humberstone is a small town adjoining the town of Port Colborne and, like Port Colborne, is situated on the canal. Water is provided for the homes by wells and the sewage of the houses is disposed by means of cesspools. The cesspools and wells are in most cases very close to one another. The soil varies from four feet to twelve feet in depth. This soil is saturated with sewage from the houses and the wells are polluted. Arrangements are now being made by the town of Humberstone to obtain a pure water supply from the new purification plant of the town of Port Colborne.

The Health Board which was created during the summer of 1924 has proven to be of benefit. A sanitary squad was organized under the direction of this Board which maintained the sanitary arrangements of the various camps in good order. The contractors grumbled a little at being obliged to carry out the orders of this squad and pay the small amounts occasioned by their services.

Surveillance of the drinking water and inoculation of the employees at Port Colborne was satisfactorily carried out during the summer by the medical services of Dr. McCombe and with gratifying results. A reference to Dr. McCombe's report of March 31, 1925, for the fiscal year gives a summary of the cases treated.

Some changes have been made in the medical arrangements this year, Section No. 7 being awarded Dr. Davis of Welland. During the coming summer camps will be erected in this section and it is the intention to inspect them on their completion. Decided and satisfactory progress has been made in the prevention of further pollution of the water of the Welland canal and in the maintenance of the sanitary services of the various camps. The medical services of Dr. McCombe are satisfactory and every facility and assistance has been afforded both Dr. McCombe and his assistants for making a thorough inspection. They are desirous of co-operating with and aiding this department in enforcing the regulations of the Public Works Health Act.

A report has been received from the Director of the Medical Services of the Rouyn Railway, now under construction, indicating that the sanitary arrangements and medical services are being maintained, with a few exceptions, in a satisfactory manner. An inspection of this work will be undertaken at the earliest opportunity.

## HOSPITALIZATION AND SANITATION

### Hospitalization

The province of Saskatchewan was furnished at the request of the Deputy Minister of Health of that province with tentative plans covering proposed hospital at Ile-a-la Crosse, Sask. Intensive study was given to the insulation of this building owing to the climatic conditions which obtain in the localitiy wherein the hospital is to be built. One of the results being that, it is anticipated, a saving of 50 per cent of fuel will be effected thereby, and at the same time rendering the temperatural conditions in the summer of such a character as to advance the therapeutic value of the hospital.

The value of gypsum as an insulator is now being appreciated in Canada to such an extent that not only hospitals but other buildings generally, including residences and laboratories, are taking advantage of this method of insulation.

A comprehensive compilation covering the subject of institutional care of mental defectives was prepare by the Division and distributed to the members of the Dominion Council of Health. The data called attention to the

inherent blunders which have been made from time to time in the planning of such institutions, as also valuable advice furnished covering the requirements incidental to such buildings for the care of mental cases. Further, standard plans were included in this compilation which will furnish a standard basis for the planning of such buildings in the future.

Many inquiries were received throughout the year seeking information covering the requirements of hospitals situate in outlying districts. Sketch plans were furnished from time to time in answer to such inquiries. There is a wide field in this direction for furthering the betterment of hospital planning in rural districts.

The demand for the publication issued by the department under the caption "Planning of Small Community Hospitals" has been most pronounced.

The quarantine stations of the service, maintenance of which is now generally operated by the personnel at the various stations, have shown a great improvement by the study which has been given by this division to the particular problems relating to buildings and equipment at each individual station.

Radio talks have been given covering matters of interest to the general public concerning lighting, colour, and ventilation.

The Food and Drug laboratories both at Winnipeg and Ottawa were replanned and remodelled to meet present requirements.

## Sanitation

The architects of the Solarium, Mill May, Vancouver island, B.C., consulted the department upon the most desirable sewage installation to meet the conditions which obtain in that locality. Information was furnished and particular emphasis laid upon the necessity of giving careful consideration as to location of outlets to avoid the current or tides creating a backwash of sewage toward bathing beaches. Further, the necessity of installing grease traps under kitchen and laundry wastes was emphasized, thereby preventing clogging of drains.

A steadily increasing demand is being made by the public for the publications covering sewage treatment and water supplies for isolated dwellings and buildings. In fact hardly a week passes but that some detailed inquiry from persons who are interested in this phase of public health is received. The railway companies have evinced a distinct interest in these brochures since the publications cover problems which intimately concern them in the isolated dwellings consequent upon their activities. It is the intention at some future date to add more data to these publications with a view of furnishing the public the benefit of research work which has been and is being carried out by the division from time to time.

Questionnaires were sent out to the various provinces, as also to the authorities of the different states of the United States with a view of drafting a sanitary code for camps, health and summer resorts. The response to same have been gratifying and prove conclusively that there is a distinct urge for uniform sanitary codes for such places throughout the Dominion.

The committee of traffic control of the city of Ottawa consulted the division as to the many phases entering into the question of traffic control in cities, more particularly as concerning the health of the people.

At the conference of the Town Planning Institute of Canada held in Montreal a paper was given on "Planning Developments of the Surburb," emphasizing the necessity of avoiding excessive concentration and the advisability of distribution of population in more numerous centres.

Many inquiries were received and plans furnished covering desirable farm houses.

Industrial mining and consulting engineers in various parts of the country have consulted the division upon problems incidental to the sanitation advisable for industrial mining districts, which, it would appear from such inquiries, is now demanding very serious consideration from those interested in such undertakings.

Ventilation of schools and other buildings have been the subject of close study and in co-operation with the American Public Health officials a program is being initiated with a view of having local school authorities carry out certain experimental investigations.

The American Consular Service sought information from the division upon sewage irrigation of crops in Canada and in response thereto a detailed precis was given covering the whole question of sewage irrigation more generally known as "Broad Irrigation." Briefly a high degree of purification may be accomplished by this method, but it is open to several objections such as difficulty of securing land near centres of population, local opposition, failure to make the cultivation of crops remunerative, difficulty of harmonizing the growing of crops with the demands of sewage purification at all seasons, and, lastly, the expense of pumping sewage.

## POLLUTION OF THE INLAND WATERS OF CANADA

The supervision of supplies of water for drinking and culinary purposes on vessels engaged in navigation on the inland waters of Canada is carried on under the authority of section 4, subsections (*d*) and (*f*), of the Act of Parliament that created the Department of Health and Order in Council (P.C. 1091) dated June 19, 1923.

Work on this question was carried on throughout January and February, 1926, through the medium of a series of lectures that were given at the Schools of Navigation and Marine Engineering that are situated at various ports on the Great Lakes system. In this manner it was possible to get into contact with the coming generation of ships' masters and engineers under the best circumstances and at a time when questions could be asked and answered. The actual field work commenced about the middle of March, 1925, and was carried on until the end of November. The data for the report submitted has been gathered throughout the above period.

During 1923 and 1924 it was only possible to check up the quality of water available for drinking and culinary purposes aboard vessels engaged in navigation on the Great Lakes and inland waters of Canada. It is possible, however, to present with the report for 1925 additional information of a similar character, as well as a short table, showing the results of the examination of a number of samples collected from the drinking water available for the use of the public on passenger trains of various railways in the province of Quebec. In this connection it is of interest to note that the total number of passengers carried by the railroads of Canada during the year ended December 31, 1924, was 42,921,809 persons.

During the season of 1925, a total of 908 routine visits to Great Lakes' vessels were made by health officials, in addition to which certain examinations of steamship water supply systems were carried out in response to special request by steamship operators.

Throughout the season very considerable progress has been made by certain of the steamship companies in bringing the water supply systems of the various vessels operated by these organizations into line with the requirements of the regulations. Particularly notable in this regard were the efforts of the Canada Steamship Lines, the George Hall Coal and Navigation Company, and

the Eastern Steamship Company. Similarly all new steamships launched from Canadian shipyards on the Great Lakes system have been properly equipped.

The general plan underlying the work done was the application of the regulations concerning water for drinking and culinary purposes to vessels engaged in navigation on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river; a wider distribution of the regulations to all persons concerned in the operation of vessels on the inland waters of Canada, and the continuation of the examination of the conditions prevailing relative to the supply of a potable water for drinking and culinary purposes on Great Lakes steamships.

As during the seasons of 1923 and 1924, this involved the physical examination of the pumps, piping, tanks, outlets and water purification apparatus, if any (in addition to a quick reconnaissance of the vessels themselves for possible sources of contamination of the water supplies), in order to determine the eligibility of the various passenger steamships for the certificates required by Order in Council (P.C. 1091),

In addition to the physical examination of water supply systems installed on various steamships, information and advice of a technical nature was supplied to navigation companies. Plans of proposed water supply systems for new steamships in course of construction, on being submitted for the approval of this office were duly checked up and corrected when such seemed advisable.

During the season visits were made to the docks at the terminal ports of the various fleets of steamships engaged in this traffic and correspondence and interviews with health and navigation officials and other persons concerned were carried on regarding the certification of water supplies ashore, compliance or non-compliance with the regulations for maintenance of water supplies of standard quality and other related matters, etc. In this connection it was possible to greatly improve the water supply service at the dock at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Considerable co-operative work was carried on as in former years, with the representatives of the United States Public Health Service, by mutual visits to international points. Through the medium of the mails reports of inspections of vessel water supply systems, water analyses reports, certification of shore water supplies, lists of steamships certificated, etc., were exchanged. So also, by arrangement with the United States Public Health Service, intermittent inspection of vessel water supply systems on Canadian steamships passing through Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, was carried on by the health inspector stationed at that point.

Throughout the season steamship companies operating vessels in Great Lakes' traffic have been supplied, regularly with copies of water analyses reports and wherever it has seemed advisable, attention of the management of these organizations was drawn to flagrant carelessness or violations of the regulations.

A measure of the size of the problem presented in the supervision of vessel water supplies is given by consideration of the following facts.

The through St. Lawrence and Great Lakes route, between Montreal and the head of lake Superior, comprises 74 miles of canal, with 49 locks and 1,140 miles of river and lake waters, or a total of 1,214 miles. From all sources and for the several kinds of freight that make up the commerce of the Great Lakes, seventy additions were made to the fleet in 1923. Never before in the history of the lake trade were so many vessels brought into the fleet in a single year. These additions to the fleet included bulk freighters of the most modern type, a self-unloading stone carrier, a self-unloading cement carrier, two different types of motor ships for lake and coastwise service, an array of new ships of Welland canal size for the grain and coal trades and a former lake steamer returned from the sea trade.

The Canadian fleet was augmented by the addition of forty-two steel bulk freighters, of which number twenty-five were built in British yards and delivered to the lakes for the grain and coal trades. The newly established Tree Line Steamships Limited, a subsidiary of the Ogilvie Flour Milling Company of Montreal, brought to the lakes from France a fleet of ten steamships that are practically new. Total additions to the fleet did not end here, however, for the attractiveness of the grain rates brought fourteen small cargo carriers from overseas ports, so that the number of vessels available for the grain trade to Montreal was the largest in history. In a recent season 5,791 vessels arrived at Montreal from ports on the inland waters.

The large fleet of Canadian-owned steamships of Welland canal size was increased by eleven ships that were built in Great Britain and brought overseas to the Great Lakes in 1925. All were in the grain trade during the late season of navigation. Three of these vessels were built for the Mathews Steamship Company, whose fleet has been increased by eleven steamships in the past four years; three others were built for the Canada Steamship Lines.

The most recent information available shows that during the season of 1925 there were twenty-four new steamships added to the Great Lakes fleets. The total number of vessels operated by such Canadian steamship organizations as the George Hall Navigation Company, Eastern Steamships Company, Great Lakes Transportation Company, all being increased. Canadian shipyards on the Georgian bay added five bulk freighters to this steadily increasing trade in the one season.

Enormous as the shipbuilding program proved to be in 1925, lake and foreign yards are building vessels for delivery in 1926. Five double-deck package freight and bulk carriers are being built in a St. Lawrence river yard for the Canada Steamship Lines; six steamships of Welland canal size are under construction in Great Britain for the Eastern Steamship Company of Canada. There is also in process of construction, at Midland, a bulk freighter that will be 633 feet long over all, 70 feet beam and 33 feet in depth. When launched she will be the greatest in length and broadest in beam on the Great Lakes system.

The relative size of the Great Lakes traffic is given by comparing the number of vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canals with the number of vessels that annually pass through the Panama and Suez routes. The total number of commercial vessels that passed through the Panama canal for the year ending June 30, 1925, was 4,673. which was almost twice as many as transited the canal in any year up to 1921. For the fiscal year 1924 the traffic of the Suez canal totalled 5,121 ships. The total number of vessel passages through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and Ontario for the season of 1925 was 20,650, or double the combined total of the Panama and Suez canals.

Similarly records of commerce passing through the Detroit river during 1925 show a total of 32,062 vessel passages, as compared with 28,118 for the preceding year. (About 15 per cent increase.)

In the period between April 15 and December 17, 1925, there were 5,108 vessel passages through the Welland canal, as compared with 4,761 vessel passages for the season of 1924. These figures do not include vessels which entered the canal and discharged cargo without passing entirely through the canal.

A report from the Harbour Commissioners at Toronto shows that in 1924 the total arrivals and departures of vessels of all types for that port was 4,422, the vessel passages for passenger steamships being 3,176.

The traffic via the St. Lawrence canals in 1925 was the heaviest in their history. The number of vessels, the registered tonnage and the tons of freight

for 1925 were the greatest on record. The Canadian tonnage was heavier than the 1924 tonnage, which was the previous high record, by eleven per cent.

That the supervision of water supplies on vessels navigating on the inland waters of Canada constitutes a problem that annually increases in size is illustrated by the following statement covering the traffic of 1925. There was a net increase in freight traffic on all Canadian canals last year of 1,261,570 tons, as compared with 1924. Of a total of 14,130,667 tons of freight transported through the canals 89 per cent was carried in Canadian vessels.

The traffic through the combined Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie showed an aggregate of 69,237,687 tons, an increase of 11,945,-726 tons as compared with 1924.

Traffic on the Welland canal showed gains in vessel tonnage and freight, the former of 550,625 tons and the latter of 602,886 tons, eighty-eight per cent of the total freight being transported in Canadian bottoms.

Total shipments without transfer of 14,337,676 bushels of grain to Montreal and Quebec have no precedent, and are accounted for by the increasingly large fleet of steel Canadian steamships that have entered the lake service during the past twenty-four months.

With regard to the responsibility for the supervision of the supplies of water for drinking and culinary purposes on passenger steamships engaged in other than ferry service on the Great Lakes system, a general division of the traffic is as follows:—

On the lake Ontario-St. Lawrence river routes the passenger traffic is carried almost entirely by steamships of Canadian register. These vessels obtain their supplies of drinking and culinary water partially from certified sources ashore and partially from overboard en route. As, with only three exceptions, water purification apparatus has not been installed on these passenger steamships, the drinking and culinary water available is subject to contamination, depending on the regularity with which the storage tanks and distributing systems have been flushed and chlorinated.

On lakes Erie and Michigan, practically all of the passenger traffic is carried by steamships of United States register. The culinary and drinking water supplies are safeguarded aboard these vessels, by water purification apparatus of approved type.

On the lakes Huron-Superior service, data supplied from official sources, shows that steamships of Canadian register in 1924 carried sixty-seven per cent of the travelling public. By the installation of water purification apparatus of approved type, and careful supervision of its operation it has been possible to greatly improve the drinking and culinary water supplies on these steamships and bring them to the standard of the regulations.

It is a matter of more than passing interest to note that steamships fill their boilers from the hydrants of the municipal systems at ports such as Goderich, etc., before leaving port at the beginning of the season. Great care is taken to avoid a deposit in the boilers of mud and silt from the water of the harbours. In this regard the question immediately arises—why is not the same caution exercised when the drinking water tanks are being filled?

The congestion of shipping that takes place at times in Great Lakes ports is illustrated by the accompanying photographs. The water in the harbours is not only contaminated by the discharge of sewage from the adjacent municipalities, but it is also subjected to the additional contamination caused by the discharge of sewage, etc. from the assembled steamships. The attention of the Canadian Dredging Company was called to this particular point and a method of sterilization of sewage by live steam indicated for application to dredges at work near waterworks intakes.

Until changes were made quite recently certain of the port towns obtained their municipal water supplies adjacent to the harbours. During the season of 1924 Port Colborne installed a filtration system and a liquid chlorination scheme, while the town of Goderich had its waterworks intake pipe extended to a point outside of the breakwater in addition to using a chlorinating system to protect its water supplies.

The necessity for a continued check on vessel water supplies, although the regulations have been in effect for over a year and a half, is well illustrated by the following example. Four cases of typhoid fever having been hospitalized in the marine hospitals of this department from the ss. *Mikula,* a request was made for a special examination of the water supplies available aboard this steamship. It was found that the following insanitary conditions existed:—

(*a*) Water for drinking and culinary purposes was obtained from a non-certified source.

(*b*) The tanks for storage of the drinking and culinary water were formed from the hull and a deck of the vessel.

(*c*) There was a by-pass connection between the sanitary water supply lines and the piping for the drinking water service.

It is of interest to note that for the first time in almost half a century the shipping season on the Great Lakes has closed without any loss of life or the total loss of a Canadian vessel due to accidental reasons.

The typhoid fever rate of a community is usually accepted as furnishing an indication of the sanitary quality of its drinking water and food. Unfortunately it is somewhat difficult to obtain statistics of sickness of former passengers after they have left the steamships. The reservation book of a single tourist vessel will frequently carry the names of passengers from points scattered over the entire area from Halifax to Vancouver. A measure of the typhoid rate for the crews of Great Lakes vessels is, however, available in the records of the hospitals at the various ports.

That the economic loss from the ravages of typhoid fever is still unnecessarily great on Canadian vessels is shown by the statement that the number of cases of typhoid fever reported as originating aboard vessels of Canadian register is still over three times as great as the number reported as originating aboard vessels of United States register, although the total number of vessels of United States register is more than twice as great as the total of the Canadian fleet.

The typhoid fever situation on vessels engaged in traffic on the inland waters of Canada during 1924 constituted a greater menace to the health of the general public than the Owen Sound epidemic of last summer. There was not only a greater number of cases of typhoid fever reported as originating from sources aboard these steamships but there was also the added danger of spreading the infection over a much greater area.

It is perhaps more than a matter of mere coincidence that the epidemics of typhoid fever at Port Colborne in 1924 and at Owen Sound in 1925 occurred at a time when dredging operations were being carried out in the harbours of these ports.

Patients who have developed typhoid fever aboard steamships on the inland waters of Canada have been admitted to hospitals over the entire area of the Great Lakes system, from Montreal to Fort William.

While typhoid fever has been somewhat reduced in the lake Superior region there has been an increase in the number of cases reported from the Georgian bay and lower lakes district in the past two seasons corresponding with the great increase in traffic in these waters.

With reference to table No. 6 it will be seen that patients suffering from typhoid fever have been put ashore from eight additional Canadian vessels within the past twelve months.

While there has been a measureable improvement in the quality of the water supplied for drinking and culinary purposes aboard a considerable number of the Canadian vessels engaged in navigation on the inland waters of Canada, much remains to be done before typhoid fever will be eliminated from this shipping.

In tracing the connection between vessel water supplies and typhoid fever, a considerable amount of statistics has been assembled. Such sources have been drawn upon as the annual reports of the various provincial Departments of Health, special reports from medical officers of health, superintendents of hospitals, etc., at various ports on the Great Lakes system.

As indicated in the table of typhoid fever statistics, the province of Quebec had the greatest number of cases of typhoid fever and also the largest number of deaths from that cause in the year ending June 30, 1924. Owing to the large number of passenger steamships engaged in tourist traffic that pass through such port cities as Montreal and Quebec, it seems advisable that analyses of the drinking and culinary water supplies of these steamships should be made at frequent intervals in the near future. An investigation made in the summer of 1925 by the Department of Health of the State of New York traced the origin of the illness of an American tourist to a Canadian passenger steamship that sails regularly between Montreal and the Saguenay district.

If pace is to be maintained with the marvelous growth in the past three years of vessels of Welland canal size an official should be stationed in the Welland canal district for a considerable portion of the period of navigation in 1926. In this way a check can be kept on the water supplies available on vessels operating on the lower lakes and bring them up to the standard maintained on vessels navigating on lakes Huron and Superior.

During 1925 a visit to one of the large passenger steamships that ply between Montreal and the lower St. Lawrence river disclosed the condition that the crew's drinking water tap was located quite close to the deck that formed the floor of a stable maintained aboard this vessel for the transport of horses. A pure supply of drinking water can only be maintained by constant vigilance and regular inspection.

In subsection (*b*) of section 7 of the regulations it is required that "Ice used for cooling table water shall be a clear and sanitary ice and shall be stored in a clean place and before the ice is placed in the water or water receptacle it shall be carefully washed and handled in a sanitary manner."

Serious doubts having arisen, in the minds of the officials in charge of the laboratory of health at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., as to the observance of the above regulations, samples of ice were collected from all of the passenger steamships that called at that port during the season of navigation of 1925.

In a large number of instances it was found that the ice in use had been taken aboard at the most convenient point in the form of natural ice. It was noted that on the steamships *Noronic* and *Hamonic* of the Northern Navigation Company, arrangements had been installed for the manufacture of artificial ice aboard ship.

The samples of ice were examined in accordance with the approved method of the American Public Health Association, identical with that used in examining all samples of water collected from steamships at Sault Ste. Marie. Cultures were made as soon after sampling as possible, in many cases as quickly as the ice melted. In order to make sure that the portion of water added to the culture was representative of the whole sample, the water was thoroughly stirred with the sterile pipette used.

As a result of the work done regarding ice, it was demonstrated, that artificial ice of good sanitary quality may be procured and handled in such a manner that its purity will remain unimpaired. The use of artificial ice in all cases for placing in drinking water or with salads and fruits, in the dining salons, would of course be a good method of avoiding contamination from the ice. The installation of ice-making machines would be another good method of providing good ice. Many freight carriers have such apparatus in use at the present time so that it is surprising that so few passenger steamships have such equipment.

Table No. 7 gives the number of passengers that were carried by a few of the larger steamships engaged in Great Lakes' traffic to Canadian ports. No figures are as yet available for the twenty or more steamships that are operated in passenger traffic by the Canada Steamship Lines Limited.

This report is in reality a summary of the results of the co-operation of various health officials at Great Lakes ports and the definite efforts of seventeen of these persons to secure the maintenance of supplies of water for drinking and culinary purposes of the standard of the regulations. As during the seasons of navigation of 1923 and 1924, vessels have been boarded by Canadian health officials at the ports of Montreal, Toronto, Chatham, Windsor, Owen Sound, Midland, Port McNicoll, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. The findings of the subsequent analyses have emphasized the necessity for general compliance with the regulations and have been also a powerful aid in accomplishing the improvements made to the water systems of various vessels.

That the work done has been appreciated by the steamship companies is shown by the letters to that effect now on the departmental files. In this respect the statement of the Secretary of the George Hall Navigation Company is characteristic. He said: "It costs us money to train men to operate our steamships—if they are taken ill we have to pay hospital expenses and in addition we have to pay out money to train other men to take the positions made vacant by sickness."

Throughout the season of navigation correspondence with various steamship companies has been very much greater than previously. Many more bacteriological reports on vessel water supplies have been forwarded to vessel owners for their information, and action when necessary. In addition to routine discussions with vesselmen, interviews were had with head office officials of most of the transportation companies concerned.

That since we took up the work there has been a reduction in the number of typhoid patients put ashore at Fort William from Great Lakes vessels is indicated by the figures for 1923 and 1925. In 1923 our records give the number of typhoid cases from Great Lakes vessels as fourteen while the returns for 1925 show no cases from this source.

TABLE No. 1—SUMMARY OF SEASON'S WORK, 1925

| Vessels boarded by health officials | Port | Number of analyses of water supply | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cape Diamond | Quebec | | Water used by crew for drinking purposes was found to be held in a large wooden barrel at rear of compartment where horses are stabled. Tap within 12 inches of deck on to which manure and stable refuse collect—a very insanitary arrangement. Drinking and culinary water obtained from the municipal system at the docks of Quebec. *Doubtful quality. Vessel engaged in carrying passengers.* |
| Colima | Quebec | | Water for drinking and culinary purposes obtained from municipal system at Quebec docks is of *doubtful quality.* |
| North Shore | Quebec | | Water for drinking and culinary purposes obtained from municipal system at Quebec docks is of *doubtful quality.* |
| Gaspesia | Quebec | | Water for drinking and culinary purposes obtained from municipal system at Quebec docks is of *doubtful quality.* |
| Lord Strathcona | Quebec | | Drinking and culinary water obtained from municipal system at the docks of Quebec. |
| Sorel | Sorel | | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the St. Lawrence river *en route* between Montreal and Sorel; *water of doubtful quality supplied to passengers and crew.* |
| Nayarit | Montreal | | This vessel is engaged in passenger and freight service between Montreal and Newfoundland. Drinking and culinary water stored in tank formed in part by ship's hull, and water liable to be contaminated. Water obtained from shore sources at ports of Montreal, Quebec, etc. |
| Empress | Montreal | | The owners of this vessel supply the passengers and crew with bottled water obtained from Laurentian Water Company. |
| Hitherwood | Montreal | | Water obtained from overboard in the St. Lawrence river. |
| Terrebonne | Montreal | | Water obtained from overboard in St. Lawrence river and supplied without treatment to passengers and crew. |
| Laurentia | Montreal | | Drinking and culinary water obtain from overboard in the St. Lawrence river and stored in barrel on main deck. |
| Soulanges | Montreal | | Water obtained from overboard in the St. Lawrence river, and supplied to passengers and crew without any treatment. |
| Garden City | Montreal | | Water obtained from overboard in the St. Lawrence river and supplied without any treatment to passengers and crew. |
| Trois Rivieres | Montreal | | *Water obtained from overboard in the St. Lawrence river and supplied without any treatment whatever to passengers and crew.* |
| William C. Warren | Montreal | | Water obtained from overboard in Lake Ontario, separate distribution system. Chlorination practised. |
| Montreal | Montreal | | Water obtained from hydrant at Victoria pier, Montreal docks, and stored in tanks. |
| Quebec | Montreal | | Water obtained from hydrant at Victoria pier, Montreal docks, and stored in tanks. |
| Charles Horn | Montreal | | Water for drinking and culinary purposes obtained from overboard in Great Lakes and distilled before being used. |
| Rapids Prince | Sorel | | Water obtained from hydrant at Victoria pier, Montreal, and stored in vessel tanks. |
| Rapids Queen | Sorel | | Water obtained from hydrant at Victoria pier, Montreal, and stored in vessel tanks. |
| Richelieu | Montreal | | Water obtained from hydrant at Victoria pier, Montreal, and stored in vessel tanks. |
| Saguenay | Montreal | | Water obtained from hydrant at Victoria pier, Montreal, and stored in vessel tanks. |

TABLE No. 1—SUMMARY OF SEASON'S WORK, 1925—*Continued*

| Vessels boarded by health officials | Port | Number of analyses of water supply | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Levis | Prescott | | Drinking water for passengers and crew obtained from municipal system of Prescott, Ontario. |
| Miss Vandenburg | Prescott | | Drinking water for passengers and crew obtained from municipal system of Prescott, Ontario. |
| Oatland | Kingston | | |
| Frontenac | Kingston | | Water obtained from municipal systems of Gananoque, Ontario, and Clayton. N.Y. |
| Ontario No. 1 and No. 2 | Cobourg | 4 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes purified by passing through Tripure still. |
| Cape Eternity | Toronto | | Water treated aboard ship by the ultra violet ray system. |
| Sandland | Toronto | | Separate system for obtaining and storing water for drinking and culinary purposes. |
| Cayuga | Toronto | 37 | Water supply obtained from hydrant on Toronto's municipal system. Water is also subject to treatment aboard ship with sodium hypochlorite solution. |
| Corona | Toronto | 18 | Water supply obtained from hydrant on Toronto's municipal system. Water is also subject to treatment aboard ship with sodium hypochlorite solution. |
| Chippewa | Toronto | 14 | Water supply obtained from hydrant on Toronto's municipal system. Water is also subject to treatment aboard ship with sodium hypochlorite solution. |
| Toronto | Toronto and Charlotte | | Water supply obtained from hydrant on Toronto's municipal system. Water is also subject to treatment aboard ship with sodium hypochlorite solution. |
| Kingston | Toronto and Charlotte | 24 | Water supply obtained from hydrant on Toronto's municipal system. Water is also subject to treatment aboard ship with sodium hypochlorite solution. |
| Macassa | Toronto | 49 | Water tanks are filled at Toronto and Hamilton from dock hydrants supplied from the waterworks systems of these cities. Water is also subject to treatment aboard ship with sodium hypochlorite solution. |
| Wahcondah | Toronto | 2 | Separate water supply system. This vessel operates from Toronto to Chicago, etc. |
| Turbinia | Toronto | 19 | Water supply obtained from hydrant on Toronto's waterworks distribution lines at Yonge Street wharf. Water is also subject to treatment with sodium hypochlorite solution. |
| Northumberland | Toronto | 7 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes obtained from hydrants on municipal system at Toronto. |
| Dalhousie City | Toronto | 9 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes obtained from hydrants on municipal system at Toronto. |
| Glenellah | Port Colborne | 3 | Separate drinking water system. Drinking water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Ben Maple | Port Colborne | | Separate drinking water system. Drinking water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Americana | Crystal Beach | | Separate system for drinking and culinary water, which is supplied from certified sources. |
| Bayton | Port Colborne | 6 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. Drinking water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Berryton | Port Colborne | 3 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. Drinking water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Royalton | Port Colborne | 5 | Separate systems for drinking and culinary water. Drinking water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |

TABLE No. 1—SUMMARY OF SEASON'S WORK, 1925—*Continued*

| Vessels Boarded by Health Officials | Port | Number of Analyses of Water Supply | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tiverton | Port Colborne | 4 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. Drinking water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Mapleton | Port Colborne | ..... | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. Drinking water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Colonial | Port Dover | ..... | Separate system, water obtained from certified shore sources. |
| Maple Health | Port Colborne | 1 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. Chlorination of water supply system practised regularly aboard this steamship. |
| Huronic | Sarnia, Fort William, etc. | 55 | *Water supplies held in tanks formed in part by hull of steamship and at times badly contaminated.* |
| Hamonic | Sarnia, Walkerville | 43 | Water supplies carefully handled and subjected to Ultra Violet Ray treatment, always good quality. |
| Noronic | Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, etc. | 38 | Water supplies always up to the standard required in the Regulations. |
| Thousand Islander | Chatham | 1 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water which is obtained from certified shore sources at Detroit. |
| Kamloops | Goderich | 7 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Yorkton | Goderich | 1 | Separate water supply and distribution system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Kamaris | Goderich | 7 | Separate water supply system installed this season. |
| Martian | Goderich | 2 | Separate water supply system being installed in 1925. |
| Winona | Goderich | 1 | Separate water supply system being installed in 1925. |
| Lambton | Goderich | 1 | Water for drinking and cooking obtained from overboard by general service pump. |
| Easton | Goderich | ..... | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. Chlorination regularly practised. |
| John Haggart | Owen Sound | ..... | Water supplies taken from overboard in Great Lakes using general service pump. |
| Alexandra | Owen Sound | ..... | Water to be treated by Sodium Hypochlorite solution on board ship. |
| Laura H. Lee | Owen Sound | 1 | This vessel is engaged in tourist and excursion traffic in the Georgian Bay. Drinking and culinary water is obtained from the municipal system of Owen Sound. |
| Michipicoten | Owen Sound | 18 | *This vessel has the worst typhoid record for the season of 1925.* Water was obtained from the Owen Sound waterworks system, but there was an epidemic of Typhoid fever in Owen Sound in 1925. |
| Manitou | Owen Sound | 19 | Drinking and culinary water is obtained from overboard in lakes Huron and Superior and subjected to chlorination treatment aboard ship. |
| Caribou | Owen Sound | 25 | Drinking and culinary water is obtained from overboard in lakes Huron and Superior and subjected to chlorination treatment aboard ship. |
| G. R. Gray | Owen Sound | ..... | Drinking and culinary water is obtained from overboard in lakes Huron and Superior and subjected to chlorination treatment aboard ship. |
| Henry Pedwell | Owen Sound | 12 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in Georgian Bay. |
| Midland City | Midland | 6 | Separate water supply system. This steamship is engaged in tourist traffic in the Georgian Bay. |
| Gleneagles | Midland | 3 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Gleniffer | Midland | 10 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water. |

TABLE No. 1—SUMMARY OF SEASON'S WORK, 1925—*Continued*

| Vessels Boarded by Health Officials | Port | Number of Analyses of Water Supply | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emperor | Port McNicoll | 1 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Keewatin | Port McNicoll | 48 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water which is treated by Ultra Violet system. |
| Assiniboia | Port McNicoll | 43 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water which is treated by Ultra Violet system. |
| Manitoba | Port McNicoll | 30 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water. Chlorination practised. |
| Alberta | Port McNicoll | 2 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water. Chlorination practised. |
| Athabasca | Port McNicoll | 3 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water. Chlorination practised. |
| Grant Morden | Port McNicoll | 6 | Drinking and culinary water taken from overboard in Great Lakes and chlorinated. Separate drinking water system. |
| Valcartier | Port McNicoll | 8 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Canadian | Port McNicoll | 4 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Laketon | Port McNicoll | 6 | Water distributed through this steamship by the general service lines and taken from overboard in the Great Lakes through the common seacock and general service pump. |
| North American | Parry Sound | 2 | Separate water supply system for drinking and culinary water. Water filtered and passed through Ultra Violet Ray apparatus. |
| "Kearsarge" | Depot Harbour | ..... | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. Tripure distilling apparatus in use. |
| Arthur Orr | Depot Harbour | ..... | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. Tripure distilling apparatus in use. |
| Mary Scott | Sault Ste. Marie | 6 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water which is obtained from certified sources ashore. This passenger steamship operates from Sault Ste. Marie to points on the North Shore of Lake Huron. |
| Puckasaw | Sault Ste. Marie | 3 | Water obtained from overboard in Lake Superior by general service pump. |
| Gargantau | Sault Ste. Marie | 3 | Water obtained from overboard in Lake Superior by general service pump. |
| Reliance | Sault Ste. Marie | 2 | Water obtained from overboard in Lake Superior by general service pump. |
| Terge | Port Arthur | 1 | Water obtained from overboard in Lake Superior by general service pump. This steamship trades between Great Lakes ports and Europe. |
| Lakefield | Port Arthur | 1 | Water obtained from overboard in Lake Superior by general service pump. This steamship trades between Great Lakes ports and Europe. |
| America | Port Arthur | 7 | This steamship operates in passenger service between Duluth, Minn. and Port Arthur, Ontario. |
| Islet Prince | Port Arthur | 10 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Adaline | Port Arthur | 1 | |
| James V. Crawford | Brockville | ..... | There is no water available for passengers aboard this steamship which is engaged in ferry service between Brockville, Ontario and Morristown, New York. |
| Frontenac | Gananoque | ..... | Water for passengers for drinking purposes is obtained from certified sources ashore. |

TABLE No. 1—SUMMARY OF SEASON'S WORK, 1926—*Continued*

| Vessel boarded by health officials | Port | Number of analyses of water supply | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brockville | Kingston | ..... | Separate drinking water system. This steamship is engaged in passenger traffic from Kingston through the Thousand Islands and the Bay of Quinte, etc. Water is obtained from certified shore sources. |
| Agawa | Sault Ste. Marie | 3 | This steamship is supplied with apparatus for distilling the drinking water. |
| W. C. Franz | Sault Ste. Marie | 4 | This steamship is supplied with apparatus for distilling the drinking water. |
| Frater Taylor | Goderich | 2 | This steamship is supplied with apparatus for distilling the drinking water. |
| Home Smith | Sault Ste. Marie | 5 | This steamship is supplied with apparatus for distilling the drinking water. |
| Elmbay | Toronto | 1 | The steamships of this line are engaged in traffic between Port Colborne and Montreal. |
| Oak Bay | Toronto | 1 | The steamships of this line are engaged in traffic between Port Colborne and Montreal. |
| Pine Bay | Toronto | 1 | The steamships of this line are engaged in traffic between Port Colborne and Montreal. |
| Brulin | Fort William | 1 | This steamship is usually engaged in traffic between Fort William and Port Colborne |
| Oakton | Fort William | 1 | This steamship is usually engaged in traffic between Fort William and Port Colborne |
| Birchton | Port Arthur | 1 | This steamship is usually engaged in Upper Lakes traffic. |
| Brookton | Port Arthur | 2 | This steamship is usually engaged in Upper Lakes traffic. |
| Greypoint | Toronto | 4 | This steamship trades between Montreal and Fort William. |
| Torhamvan | Toronto | 3 | This steamship trades between Great Lakes ports and Vancouver, B.C, via the St. Lawrence-Panama canal and Atlantic and Pacific oceans. |
| Iocolite | Fort William | 3 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distributed by separate system. |
| Royalite | Fort William | 3 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distributed by separate system. |
| Imperoyal | Fort William | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distributed by separate system. |
| Aube | Fort William | 2 | Drinking and culinary water is obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| City of Dover | Midland | 3 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from hydrant on wharf at Midland. |
| Collier No. 1 | Fort William | 1 | Most modern coal carrier of the Canadian Great Lakes fleet. |
| City of Hamilton | Toronto | 11 | Separate water system for drinking and culinary purposes. |
| City of Montreal | Toronto | 5 | Separate water system for drinking and culinary purposes. |
| City of Ottawa | Toronto | 1 | Separate water system for drinking and culinary purposes. |
| E. B. Osler | Fort William | 3 | Separate water system for drinking and culinary purposes. |
| Westmount | Port Arthur | 6 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Edmonton | Fort William | 3 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Collingwood | Fort William | 6 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Beaverton | Fort William | 2 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| A. E. McKinstry | Sault Ste. Marie | 1 | This steamship is supplied with an entirely separate system for water service. |
| Midland King | Goderich | 6 | This steamship is supplied with an entirely separate system for water service. |

TABLE No. 1—SUMMARY OF SEASON'S WORK, 1926—*Continued*

| Vessels boarded by health officials | Port | Number of analyses of water supply | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Midland Prince | Sault Ste. Marie | 8 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes system. |
| W. D. Matthews | Port Arthur | 3 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes system. |
| J. H. G. Hagarty | Port McNicoll | 6 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes System. |
| Kenora | Fort William | 3 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes system. |
| Lethbridge | Fort William | 7 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes system. |
| Glencairn | Midland | 3 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Glenfinnan | Midland | 7 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Glenshee | Midland | 2 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Glenelg | Midland | 2 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Glenrig | Midland | 2 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes. |
| Glenlivet | Midland | 6 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes. |
| Glenisla | Midland | 7 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes. |
| Glensannox | Midland | 5 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes. |
| Gleniffer | Midland | 10 | Entirely separate system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Gleneagles | Midland | 3 | Entirely separate system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Northton | Goderich | 2 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Malton | Fort William | 2 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Mathewston | Fort William | 7 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Green River | Port Arthur | 1 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| A. F. Bowman | Port Arthur | 5 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from certified shore sources. |
| John C. Howard | Sault Ste. Marie | 1 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Frank Augsbury | Sault Ste. Marie | 1 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes. |
| Glenburnie | Midland | 2 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes. |
| Glenmavis | Port Arthur | 2 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes. |
| Glenbuckie | Port Arthur | 3 | Drinking and culinary water obtained from overboard in the Great Lakes. |
| Norman M. Patterson | Fort William | 1 | Drinking and culinary water obtained overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Donald E. McKay | Fort William | 1 | Drinking and culinary water obtained overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Thomas J. Drummond | Fort William | 6 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. |
| A. J. McKee | Fort William | 10 | Separate system for drinking and culinary water. |
| Mapleboro | Toronto | 12 | Water obtained overboard in the Great Lakes for drinking and cooking. |
| Maplebranch | Toronto | 5 | Water obtained overboard in the Great Lakes for drinking and cooking. |
| Maplebrook | Fort William | 2 | Water obtained overboard in the Great Lakes for drinking and cooking. |
| Maplecourt | Port Arthur | 2 | Water obtained overboard in the Great Lakes for drinking and cooking. |
| Lenan | Owen Sound | 1 | Water obtained overboard in the Great Lakes for drinking and cooking. |

TABLE No. 1—SUMMARY OF SEASON'S WORK, 1926—*Concluded*

| Vessel boarded by health officers | Port | Number of analyses of water supply | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| James Laughlin | Port Arthur | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distilled before being used. |
| William Livingstone | Fort William | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distilled before being used. |
| Monroe Smith | Fort William | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distilled before being used. |
| Hubert Smith | Fort William | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distilled before being used. |
| Robert Wallace | Fort William | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distilled before being used. |
| R. L. Theyer | Fort William | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distilled before being used. |
| Jolly Inez | Sault Ste. Marie | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes obtained overboard in Great Lakes. |
| Turret Cape | Fort William | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes obtained overboard in Great Lakes |
| Marten Kerr | Fort William | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distilled before being used. |
| William Fitch | Fort William | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distilled before being used. |
| Cambria | Fort William | 1 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is distilled before being used. |
| Cape Trinity | Toronto | 18 | Water for drinking and culinary purposes is obtained from certified shore sources. |

TABLE No. 2—TYPHOID STATISTICS

TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED

| Province | Year | Totals | | Increases | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | |
| Nova Scotia | 1924 | *123* | 24 | *10* | | |
| | 1923 | 113 | 33 | | | |
| New Brunswick | 1924 | 233 | 18 | | | |
| | 1923 | 402 | 28 | | | |
| Quebec | July-June, 1923-1924 | 893 | ..... | 60 | ..... | Epidemic result of impure water at St. Jerome. |
| | 1922-1923 | 833 | 326 | | | |
| Ontario | 1924 | 833 | 76 | ..... | ..... | Port Colborne epidemic. |
| | 1923 | 1,665 | 212 | 1,089 | 85 | Cochrane epidemic. |
| | 1922 | 576 | 127 | | | |
| Manitoba | 1924 | 81 | 20 | | | |
| | 1923 | 110 | 24 | | | |
| | 1920 | 192 | | | | |
| Winnipeg City | 1924 | *36* | *6* | *10* | ..... | Report for Winnipeg states 15 persons contracted typhoid while travelling outside of city in 1923. |
| | 1923 | 26 | 5 | | | |
| Saskatchewan | 1923 | 151 | 66 | | | |
| | 1922 | 249 | 71 | 66 | ..... | Increase over 1921. |
| Alberta | 1923 | 155 | 36 | | | |
| | 1922 | 169 | 50 | | | |
| British Columbia | 1924 | *109* | ..... | *30* | | |
| | 1923 | 79 | | | | |

N.B.—Italic figures indicate an increase in the total number of cases of typhoid fever.

TABLE No. 3—TYPHOID FEVER IN PORTS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

The report of the Provincial Bureau of Health of Quebec shows that, during the period July, 1923, to June, 1924, inclusive, there were the following number of cases of typhoid fever treated at inland ports, viz.:

Montreal—139—a decrease of 30 from the previous year.
Three Rivers—10—a decrease of 2 from the previous year.
Quebec—14—an increase of 9 over the previous year.

It is also a matter of record that four persons were treated in Montreal for typhoid fever, who prior to their sickness were either employed or were passengers on steamships engaged in traffic on the inland waters of Canada. The record for the previous twelve months was a total of four such cases.

The table of typhoid fever death rates per 100,000 of population, given below would appear to indicate the necessity for more attention being given to work of a preventive nature in the province of Quebec.

TYPHOID FEVER DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

| Place | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec Province | 13·5 | 13·5 | 16·2 | 22·0 | 16·5 | 17·0 | 29·1 | 24·2 | 21·4 | 19·9 |
| Ontario Province | 7·9 | 6·0 | 7·3 | 7·0 | 5·2 | 7·5 | 8·4 | 12·0 | 10·7 | 13·5 |
| United States of America | 6·3 | 7·5 | 9·0 | 7·8 | 9·2 | 12·5 | 13·4 | 13·3 | 12·4 | 15·4 |

TABLE No. 4—CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED FROM GREAT LAKES PORTS

*Report of Provincial Board of Health*

| Municipality | Year | Number of | | Remarks, Increase, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cases | Deaths | |
| Montreal | 1924 | 139 | | |
| | 1923 | 169 | 47 | 4 directly from steamships. |
| | 1922 | 271 | 63 | |
| | 1921 | 187 | 62 | |
| Iroquois | 1924 | 8 | ..... | Due to use of the canal water. |
| | 1923 | 8 | | |
| Prescott | 1922 | ..... | ..... | 3 directly from steamships. |
| | 1921 | | | |
| Kingston | 1924 | 6 | ..... | All from outside of Kingston. |
| | 1923 | 9 | 2 | 1 directly from steamships, 6 originated outside of. Kingston. |
| | 1922 | a few | ..... | Report of Dr. Williamson. |
| | 1921 | 6 | ..... | Report of Dr. Williamson. |
| Port Hope | 1922 | 1 | | |
| | 1921 | 6 | | |
| Oshawa | 1925 | 1 | | |
| | 1923 | 8 | | |
| | 1922 | | | |
| | 1921 | 6 | | |
| Toronto | 1925 | 43 | 9 | 21 contracted infection outside of city. |
| | 1924 | 39 | ..... | 29 originated outside of city, 2 directly from steamships. |
| | 1923 | 85 | ..... | 66 originated outside of city. |
| Long Branch | 1924 | 13 | | |
| Oakville | 1923 | 1 | | |
| Hamilton | 1925 | 18 | ..... | 10 were infected outside of the city. |
| | 1924 | 13 | ..... | 6 from outside of city. |
| | 1923 | 13 | 4 | 9 cases infected outside of city. |
| | 1922 | 21 | 1 | |
| | 1921 | 21 | 3 | |
| St. Catharines | 1923 | 13 | 2 | 1 from steamships, increase of 11. |
| | 1922 | 2 | 1 | |
| | 1921 | 13 | ..... | All contracted outside of city. |
| Welland | 1925 | 20 | 5 | 8 originated outside of Welland. |
| | 1924 | 19 | ..... | 2 directly from steamships. |
| | 1923 | 10 | ..... | 3 directly from steamships. |
| | 1922 | 14 | ..... | 3 directly from steamships. |
| | 1921 | 4 | | |

TABLE No. 4—CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED FROM GREAT LAKES PORTS—*Concluded*

*Report of Provincial Board of Health*

| Municipality | Year | Number of | | Remarks, Increase, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cases | Deaths | |
| Chippawa | 1923 | 10 | 2 | |
| Chatham | 1924 | 1 | ..... | 1 case from lake steamship. |
| | 1923 | 1 | | |
| | 1922 | 11 | 4 | |
| London | 1925 | 5 | | |
| Windsor | 1924 | 12 | ..... | 1 directly from steamships. |
| | 1923 | 24 | ..... | 3 directly from steamships. |
| | 1922 | 15 | ..... | 3 directly from steamships. |
| | 1921 | ..... | ..... | 1 from steamship. |
| Sarnia | 1925 | 1 | ..... | 1 case from steamship "Sarnolite". |
| | 1924 | 10 | 2 | None. |
| | 1923 | 2 | ..... | Both being employees of vessel companies. |
| | 1922 | 5 | ..... | 4 directly from steamships. |
| | 1921 | 4 | ..... | 3 directly from steamships. |
| Goderich | 1923 | 5 | ..... | 1 directly from steamships. |
| Collingwood | 1924 | 0 | ..... | None from steamships. |
| | 1923 | 1 | ..... | 1 directly from vessels. |
| | 1922 | 2 | ..... | 2 from steamships. |
| Owen Sound | 1925 | 28 | 3 | An epidemic of Typhoid Fever in the city. |
| | 1924 | 8 | ..... | 6 from steamships. |
| Midland | 1924 | 2 | ..... | Both from Great Lakes steamships. |
| | 1923 | 11 | ..... | Increase 10. 6 directly from steamships. |
| | 1922 | 1 | ..... | 1 from steamships. |
| | 1921 | 3 | ..... | 2 directly from steamships. |
| Parry Sound | 1924 | 2 | ..... | These two cases infected outside of Parry Sound. |
| | 1923 | 13 | ..... | This is for Parry Sound District. |
| | 1922 | 14 | ..... | Increase 3. |
| | 1921 | 11 | 1 | Very bad record. See report of Dr. E. George. |
| Kincardine | 1925 | 1 | | |
| Depot Harbour | 1924 | 1 | | |
| | 1923 | a few | | |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 1924 | 1 | ..... | None from steamships, decrease of 4. |
| | 1923 | 5 | ..... | 2 directly from steamships. |
| | 1922 | 6 | ..... | Decrease of 3. 2 from steamships. |
| | 1921 | 3 | ..... | 1 from steamships. |
| Port Arthur | 1923 | 7 | ..... | Increase 6. 4 originated outside of Port Arthur. |
| | 1922 | 1 | | |
| | 1921 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fort William | 1924 | 3 | ..... | 3 directly from steamships. |
| | 1923 | 27 | 1 | Increase 6. 11 directly from steamships. |
| | 1922 | 21 | 1 | Increase 11. Two directly from steamships. |
| | 1921 | 10 | 1 | 3 directly from steamships. |

TABLE No. 5

Total number of *cases* of *Typhoid Fever* reported from Great Lakes Vessels Sailing from Canadian Ports in 1924 *was 31*. There were no deaths reported.

Up to November 27, 1924, reports of the United States Public Health Service give the number of *cases* of *Typhoid Fever from vessels* of *United States Register as 8*.

The number of cases of Typhoid Fever reported as originating aboard steamships of Canadian Register is still over three times as great as the number reported as originating aboard vessels of *United States register*, although the total number of vessels of *United States* register is three times as large as the total of the *Canadian Fleet*.

TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIPS

| Steamship | Owners | Number of cases reported | From where reported | Date | Remarks—Patient's Name, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mapledawn | Canada Steamship Lines Limited. | 1 | McKellar Hospital, Fort William (Dr. G. L. Sparks). | May 20, 1924 | Seaman Dalton Keiling. |
| Alberta | Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships. | 1 & 5 contacts | Dr. G. M. Fraser, Owen Sound. | June 23, 1924 | Arthur Blair spread typhoid fever to at least five other members of his household. (See also special report by Dr. Fraser). |
| Canadian Warrior | Canadian Government Merchant Marine. | 1 | Dr. H. C. Cruickshank, Toronto. | July 18, 1924 | John McGregor, deckhand was landed at Port Colborne July 11, dangerously ill. |
| Drummond | N. M. Paterson & Co. Ltd. | 1 | Dr. G. L. Sparks, Fort William. | July 22, 1924 | Mr. T. W. Nicolls taken off steamship Drummond, at Fort William, July 22nd. |
| Athabasca | Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships. | 1 | Dr. G. M. Fraser, Owen Sound. | July 22, 1924 | Treated at Midland hospital. |
| Detroit III (passenger steamship). | Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company | 1 | Dr. F. Adams, Windsor | July 31, 1924 | Mrs. Irene Quinlan developed typhoid after trip on this steamship. Reported by U.S.P.H.S. that water supply on this vessel shows contamination although W. & T. apparatus installed. |
| Detroit Shipbuilding Yards. | Detroit Shipbuilding Co | 1 | Dr. F. Adams, Windsor. | April 17, | William Galloway of Windsor, Ont. |
| City of Hamilton | Canada Steamship Lines Limited. | 1 | Dr. J. G. Copeland, Montreal General Hospital. | July 30, 1924 | Edward Beer, admitted to hospital July 28. |
| Alberta | Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships. | 1 | W. C. Millar, Provincial Sanitary Inspector, Fort William. | Aug. 2, 1924 | Second Mate taken ashore at Port McNicoll as typhoid case. |
| Douglas | Eastern Steamship Co. Limited. | 1 | Dr. W. G. Reeve, Welland, Ont. | Aug. 30, 1924 | Gamme of Midland, Ont., discharged on October 4th. |
| Not given | Not stated | 2 | Toronto Western Hospital. | Up to Oct. 13, 1924. | |
| Beechbay | Tree Line Ltd | 1 | Montreal General Hospital. | June 2, 1924 | R. Gibson. |
| Glenbuckie | Great Lakes Transportation Company Ltd. | 1 | Montreal General Hospital. | Oct. 15, 1924 | James White other members of crew also. |
| Glenbuckie | " | 1 | " | Oct. 18, 1924 | W. Goodwin sick at this time. |
| Glenbuckie | Great Lakes Transportation Company Ltd. | 1 | Welland County Hospital. | Oct. 23, 1924 | Edward Woods of Craigville, Ont. |
| Not given | Not stated | 1 | Welland County Hospital. | Oct. 30, 1924 | Alfred Gamme. |
| Canadian Sailor | Canadian Government Merchant Marine. | 1 | Fort William | Nov. 22, 1924 | Not given. |
| Not given | Not stated | 1 | St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, Ont. | July 27, 1924 | Angus McLennan, reported by Dr. T. L. McRitchie, M.O.H. |
| Ashtabula | Pennsylvania and Ontario Transport Company. | 1 | Ashtabula, Ohio | Nov. 27, 1924 | Wm. Rockwell, fireman. |
| Alberta | Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships. | 1 | St. Andrew's Hospital, Midland, Ont. | " 1924 | Charles Patterson employed on SS. "Alberta." |
| Glenarm | George Hall Navigation Company. | 1 | St. Andrew's Hospital, Midland, Ont. | " 1924 | J. McTague, employed on SS. "Glenarm." |
| Dredges | C. S. Boone Construction Company. | 2 | Port Colborne, Ont | " 1924 | Not given. |
| Mikula | Department of Marine | 1 | Hotel Dieu, Quebec | April 15, 1924 | P. Bernier, member of crew, case diagnosed as enteritis. |
| Lady Grey | Department of Marine | 1 | Sorel Hospital | May 4, 1924 | N. Cournoyer, member of crew. |

TABLE No. 6—CANADIAN STEAMSHIPS WITH TYPHOID FEVER RECORDS

| Vessel's Name | Owner | Year | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mapleboro | Canada Steamship Lines | 1923 | Patient treated at Midland. |
| Maplebrook | Canada Steamship Lines | 1921 | Patient treated at Sault Ste. Marie. |
| Mapledawn | Canada Steamship Lines | 1924 | Patient treated at Fort William. |
| E. B. Osler | Canada Steamship Lines | 1921 | Patient treated at Fort William. |
| Westmount | Canada Steamship Lines | 1922 | Patient treated at Montreal General Hospital. |
| City of Hamilton | Canada Steamship Lines | 1924 | Patient treated at Montreal General Hospital. |
| Winona | Canada Steamship Lines | 1923 | Patient treated at Sydney. |
| Cape Trinity | Canada Steamship Lines | 1922 | Purser died from typhoid fever. |
| Cape Eternity | Canada Steamship Lines | 1925 | Patient treated on return to United States. |
| Rapids Queen | Canada Steamship Lines | ..... | ..... |
| Badger | Ontario Gravel Freighting Company | 1923 | Patient treated at Windsor. |
| Peter Pan | Ontario Gravel Freighting Company | 1922 | Patient treated at Sarnia Hospital. |
| Keystate | Keystone Transports Co | 1923 | Patient treated in Montreal Hospital. |
| Government Dredge No. 1 | Department of Public Works | 1923 | Patient treated at Windsor. |
| Laketon | Mathews Steamship Co | 1922 | Patient treated at Chicago. |
| Berryton | Mathews Steamship Co | 1923 | Entire crew treated at Fort William. |
| Charles Lyon | Prescott-Ogdensburgh Ferry | 1922-23 | Three patients and one death. |
| Glenlivet | Great Lakes Transportation Co | 1923 | Patient treated at Fort William. |
| Glencairn | Great Lakes Transportation Co | 1921 | Patient treated at Fort William. |
| Glenbuckie | George Hall Navigation Company. | 1924 | Patients treated at Montreal and Welland hospitals. |
| Glenarm | George Hall Navigation Company. | 1924 | Patient treated at Midland hospital. |
| Assiniboia | Canadian Pacific Steamships | 1922 & 1923 | Patients treated at Fort William. |
| Alberta | Canadian Pacific Steamships | 1924 | Patients treated at Owen Sound and Midland. |
| Athabasca | Canadian Pacific Steamships | 1924 | Patient treated at Midland hospital. |
| Manitoba | Canadian Pacific Steamships | 1923 | Patient treated at Port McNicoll. |
| Ashtabula | Pennsylvania and Ontario Transport Co | 1923 & 1924 | Patients treated at Ashtabula. |
| J. A. McKee | N. M. Patterson Co., Limited | 1923 | Patient treated at Midland hospital. |
| T. J. Drummond | N. M. Patterson Co. Limited | 1923 & 1924 | Patients treated at Fort William. |
| Franz | Algoma Central Navigation Co | 1923 | Mate of vessel treated at Midland hospital. |
| Royalite | Imperial Oil Co | 1921 | Patient treated at Montreal. |
| Sarnolite | Imperial Oil Co | 1923 & 1925 | Patients treated at Sarnia and Montreal. |
| Noronic | Northern Navigation Co | 1920-21-22 | Patients treated at Sarnia and Fort William. |
| Hamonic | Northern Navigation Co | 1923 | Patient treated at Fort William. |
| Canadian Beaver | Canadian Government Merchant Marine | 1923 | Patient treated at Montreal. |
| Canadian Pathfinder | Canadian Government Merchant Marine | 1923 | Patient treated at Midland hospital. |
| Canadian Engineer | Canadian Government Merchant Marine | 1923 | Patients treated at Fort William, Chicago and Windsor. (deaths). |
| Canadian Warrior | Canadian Government Merchant Marine | 1924 | Patient treated at Chicago. |
| Canadian Sailor | Canadian Government Merchant Marine | 1923 & 1924 | Patients treated at Fort William hospital. |
| John J. Rammacher | Eastern Steamships Co | 1925 | Patient treated at Wiarton. |
| Douglas | Eastern Steamships Co | 1924 | Patient treated at Welland hospital. |

TABLE No. 6—CANADIAN STEAMSHIPS WITH TYPHOID FEVER RECORDS—*Concluded*

| Vessel's Name | Owner | Year | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beechbay | Tree Line Limited | 1924 | Patient treated at Montreal general hospital. |
| Dredges | C. S. Boone Co. Limited | 1924 | Patients treated at Port Colborne. |
| Marquette & Bessemer No. 2 | Marquette and Bessemer Navigation Company | 1925 | Patient treated at Ashtabula. |
| Michipicoten | Owen Sound Transportation Company | 1925 | Patients treated at Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie hospitals. |
| Mikula | Department of Marine | 1924 | P. Bernier, member of crew, case diagnosed as Enteritis. |
| Lady Grey | Department of Marine | 1924 | N. Cournoyer, member of crew. |

TABLE No. 7—TOTAL PASSENGERS CARRIED

| Steamship Company | Steamship | Year | Total number of passengers carried | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal and Cornwall Navigation Company | Brittanic | 1925 | 421 | This steamship is operated between Montreal and Cornwall, Ont. |
| Thousand Island Navigation Company | Mississquoi, Frontenac | 1925 | 35,200 | These steamships are operated between Gananoque, Ont., and Clayton, N.Y. |
| Rockport Navigation Company Limited | Waubic | 1925 | 27,500 | An *increase* of *6,105* over the figures in last year's report. This steamship operates between Kingston, Ontario, and Cape Vincent, New York, and to some extent through the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence river. |
| Kingston Navigation Company Limited | Brockville | 1925 | 18,544 | An *increase* of *3,110*. This steamship is operated from Kingston to points in and adjacent to the Bay of Quinte. |
| Wolfe Island Ferry Service | Wolfe Islander | 1925 | 20,459 | This steamship operates between Kingston and Wolfe Island. |
| Niagara, St. Catherines and Toronto Navigation Company | Dalhousie City<br>Northumberland | 1925<br>1925 | 134,466<br>121,022 | An *increase* of *20,879*<br>An *increase* of *34,345* These steamships are operated between Toronto and Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. |
| Buffalo and Crystal Beach Corporation | Americana<br>Canadiana | 1925<br>1925 | 524,350 | The total number carried by these two steamships from Buffalo to Crystal Beach, Ontario, throughout the season of 1925. *Increase* of *100,720 over the previous season.* |
| Western Reserve Navigation | City of St. Ignace | 1925 | 7,048 | 7,048 persons and 600 automobiles were landed at Port Stanley, Ontario, by this steamship from United States ports. |
| Windsor and Pelee Island Steamship Company. | Pelee | 1925 | 8,406 | *This is an increase of 3,527* over last year's report. The S.S. "Pelee" operates between Kingsville, Pelee Island, and Sandusky, Ohio. |
| Frank E. Kirby Steamship Company | Frank E. Kirby | 1925 | 24,307 | Total number of passengers carried both into and out of Kingsville, Ontario. |
| Dominion Transportation Company | Caribou<br>Manitou | 1925<br>1925 | 2,025<br>1,900 | These steamships carry tourists and supplies from Owen Sound to points in the Georgian Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Michipicoten Island, etc. |
| John Tackaberry | Henry Pedwell | 1925 | 487 | This steamship carries freight and passengers to various minor ports on the Georgian Bay. *Increase of 82 passengers* over the previous report. |
| Georgian Bay Tourist Co. | Midland City | 1925 | 16,000 | This steamship is engaged in tourist traffic, stopping at various points between Midland and Parry Sound on the Georgian Bay. *Increase of 6,000.* |
| Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships | Assiniboia<br>Keewatin<br>Manitoba | 1925<br>1925<br>1925 | 5,330<br>4,934<br>1,622 | A relatively small number of passengers are also carried on the steamships "Alberta" and "Athabasca" towards the end of the season. |
| Alexandra Steamship Company | Alexandra | 1925 | 354 | This steamship is engaged in traffic in the vicinity of Little Current. |
| Northern Navigation Company | Noronic<br>Hamonic<br>Huronic | 1925 | 31,595 | An *increase* over 1924 of *115*. These steamships are operated from Windsor-Detroit to Port Arthur and Duluth, passing through lakes St. Clair, Huron and Superior. |

TABLE No. 7—TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED—*Concluded*

| Steamship Company | Steamship | Year | Total Number of passengers carried | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| International Transit Co. | Algoma | 1925 | 321,366 | Ferry service across the Ste. Marie river. |
| Algoma Tourist Company | Mary Scott | 1925 | 1,893 | This steamship is engaged in traffic in the North Channel of the Georgian Bay |
| Maid of the Mist Navigation Co. | Maid of the Mist | 1925 | 89,651 | Tourists and sightseers in the Niagara river gorge. |
| Ontario Car Ferry Company, Limited | Ontario No. 1 | 1925 | 50,127 | These steamships are operated throughout the whole of the year between the ports of Cobourg, Ontario, and Charlotte, N.Y. *Increase of 13,710 over last year.* |
| | Ontario No. 2 | 1925 | 23,808 | |
| Niagara Ferry and Transportation Co. | Orleans | 1925 | 138,442 | The total number of passengers carried by the various steamships of this company from Buffalo, N.Y., into Canada throughout the season. |
| | Jamaica | 1925 | 500,169 | |
| | Newtown | 1925 | 299,119 | |
| | Bedell | 1925 | 144,447 | |
| | Chicora | 1925 | 175,912 | |
| Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company | Levis | 1925 | 32,676 | This steamship company operates the International ferry service between Prescott, Ontario, and Ogdensburg, New York. This line also shows an *increase* in the number of *passengers carried* of *14,050* for 1925. |
| | Miss Vandenburg | 1925 | 266,729 | |

TABLE No. 8—WATER SUPPLIES AT GREAT LAKE PORTS

| Port | Method of Disinfection of Water Supply | Is Water Supplied of Approved Quality | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | Chlorination, filtration | Approved | Hydrants at Victoria pier. |
| Cornwall | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | |
| Prescott | Chloride of lime added to water | Approved | Not to Ontario standard. |
| Brockville | Liquid chlorine added to water | Approved | Water taken from lake Ontario. |
| Gananoque | | Not on approved list | Water taken from the St. Lawrence river. |
| Kingston | Liquid chlorinating plant | Approved | |
| Trenton | No treatment attempted | Approved | Water from springs. |
| Belleville | Gravity mechanical and chlorination plant | Approved | |
| Picton | No disinfection practised | Not approved | Waterworks only supplies water for fire protection, street flushing, etc. |
| Cobourg | Mechanical pressure filters | Approved | Water from Lake Ontario. |
| Toronto | Chlorination and sand filtration | Approved | Water from Lake Ontario. |
| Port Credit | Slow sand filtration | Approved | Water from Lake Ontario... |
| Oakville | Gravity mechanical | Approved | Water from Lake Ontario. |
| Hamilton | | Approved | |
| Grimsby | Mechanical pressure filters | Approved | Apparatus installed 1923. |
| Niagara on the Lake | Mechanical filter and chloride of lime equipment | Approved | Water from lower Niagara river. |
| Port Dalhousie | | Approved | |
| Merritton | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | Water from Welland Canal. |
| St. Catharines | Gravity mechanical | Approved | Water from Welland Canal. New filtration plant under construction. |
| Thorold | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | New works in progress. Water from Welland canal. |
| Welland | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | New filtration plant under construction. |
| Fort Erie | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | Constructed in 1924. |
| Bridgeburg | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | |
| Port Colborne | Mechanical pressure filters and W. and T. chlorination | Approved | |
| Crystal Beach | Filtration plant | Not approved | Constructed in 1925. |
| Port Maitland | | Not approved | Water from lake Erie. |
| Port Dover | | Not yet approved | New water system installed 1923. |

TABLE No. 8—WATER SUPPLIES AT GREAT LAKE PORTS—*Concluded*

| Port | Method of Disinfection of Water Supply | Is Water Supplied of Approved Quality | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Burwell | | Not approved | |
| Port Stanley | Chloride of lime equipment | Approved | Water from lake Erie. |
| Erieau | | | No water supply system. |
| Kingsville | Pressure filters | Not approved | No attempt at chlorination. Water from lake Erie. |
| Amherstburg | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | Filtered water from Brunner Mond plant. |
| Windsor | Liquid chlorine | Approved | Water from Detroit river. |
| Walkerville | | Approved | New filtration scheme under construction for Border Cities. |
| Chatham | Mechanical pressure filters and liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | Water from Thames river. |
| Wallaceburg | Mechanical pressure filters and chloride of lime equipment | Approved | Water from lower St. Clair river. |
| Courtright | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | |
| Sarnia | Liquid chlorine | Approved | No reservoir water pumped direct to mains from lower lake Huron. |
| Point Edward | | Approved | Draws water supply from Sarnia lines. |
| Goderich | Chlorination (W. and T.) Intake pipe extended beyond breakwater in 1924. | Approved | Water from Lake Huron. |
| Owen Sound | Slow sand filter and chlorine equipment | Not yet approved | Water from Sydenham river and springs. |
| Meaford | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | Short intake pipe draws water from Georgian Bay. |
| Collingwood | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | Water taken from Georgian Bay. |
| Port McNicoll | | | Headquarters of C.P.R. fleet. No municipal system. |
| Midland | Filtered and chlorinated | Approved | Water from springs—is filtered—in passing through settling basins. |
| Parry Sound | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | No pipe line or hydrants near wharf—short intake draws water from Georgian Bay. |
| Thessalon | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | |
| Sault Ste. Marie | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | Intake obtains water from flume of Superior Paper Co. Limited. Pipe lines extend down to docks for supply to vessels. |
| Port Arthur | Liquid chlorine equipment | Approved | Water from lake Superior. |
| Fort William | No treatment | Approved | Water from Loch Lomond. |

TABLE No. 9—VESSEL WATER SUPPLIES

| Name of Vessel | Type | Number of Persons living aboard vessel | | | Capacity of Water Tanks, Drinking and Culinary | Capacity Per Capita in Gallons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Crew | Passengers | Total | Gallons | |
| Americana | Passenger | 51 | 3,500 | 3,551 | 1,780 | 0·5 drinking and culinary. |
| Assiniboia | " | 125 | 250 | 375 | 33,000 | 88 all purposes. |
| Bon Ami | " | 9 | 245 | 254 | 210 | 0·8 drinking and culinary. |
| Brittanic | " | 19 | 200 | 219 | 108 | 0·5 " " |
| Cape Trinity | " | 80 | 400 | 480 | 2,356 | 4·4 " " |
| Cape Diamond | " | 75 | 300 | 375 | 5,864 | 15 all purposes. |
| Cape Eternity | " | 100 | 300 | 400 | 6,074 | 15 drinking and culinary. |
| Cayuga | " | 50 | 2,160 | 2,210 | 1,340 | 0·6 " " |
| Canadiana | " | 51 | 3,500 | 3,551 | 1,780 | 0·5 " " |
| Caribou | " | 25 | 135 | 160 | 160 | 1 " " |
| Chippewa | " | 50 | 2,000 | 2,050 | 1,560 | 0·7 " " |
| City of Dover | " | 5 | 419 | 424 | 15 | |
| Corona | " | 35 | 1,456 | 1,491 | 1,879 | 1·2 " " |
| Dalhousie City | " | 26 | 1,094 | 1,120 | 2,475 | 2 all purposes. |
| Frank Kirby | " | 31 | 95 | 126 | 600 | 4·8 drinking and culinary. |
| Hamonic | " | 120 | 500 | 620 | 15,680 | 25 all purposes. |
| Huronic | " | 100 | 340 | 440 | 36,000 | 81 " |
| Henry Pedwell | " | 9 | 56 | 65 | 216 | 3 drinking and culinary. |
| Keewatin | " | 125 | 250 | 375 | 33,000 | 88 all purposes. |
| Kingston | " | 118 | 400 | 518 | 4,892 | 9·4 " |
| Louis Phillipe | " | 12 | ..... | ..... | 626 | |
| Laurentia | " | 10 | 100 | 110 | 70 | 0·6 drinking. |
| Laura H. Lee | " | 5 | 150 | 155 | 85 | 0·5 for drinking only. |
| Macassa | " | 30 | 712 | 742 | 1,500 | 2 drinking and culinary. |
| Manitoba | " | 55 | 121 | 176 | 5,300 | 30 all purposes. |
| Manitou | " | 27 | 128 | 155 | 125 | 0·8 drinking and culinary. |
| Mary Scott | " | 7 | 39 | 46 | 80 | 1·7 for drinking only. |
| Midland City | " | 22 | 550 | 572 | 121 | 0·2 drinking and culinzary. |
| Modjeska | " | 32 | 942 | 974 | 364 | 0·4 all purposes. |
| Montreal | " | 125 | 500 | 625 | 900 | 1·4 drinking and culinary. |
| Noronic | " | 194 | 632 | 826 | 33,600 | 40 all purposes. |
| Northumberland | " | 26 | 1,150 | 1,176 | 1,365 | 1 " |
| North American | " | 120 | 460 | 580 | 3,000 | 5·1 drinking and culinary. |
| Pelee | " | 13 | 300 | 313 | 120 | 0·4 " " |
| Quebec | " | 67 | 500 | 567 | 1,952 | 3·4 " " |
| Rapids King | " | 70 | 1,475 | 1,545 | 2,500 | 1·6 " " |
| Rapids Queen | " | 75 | 500 | 575 | 600 | 1 " " |
| Rapids Prince | " | 70 | 800 | 1,070 | 512 | 0·5 " " |
| Richileau | " | 180 | 500 | 680 | 13,360 | 19 " " |
| Saguenay | " | 115 | 410 | 525 | 905 | 1·6 all purposes. |
| Toronto | " | 100 | 550 | 650 | 6 044 | 9 " |
| Thousand Islander | " | 34 | 870 | 904 | 2,000 | 2·2 drinking and culin- |
| Three Rivers | " | 30 | 1,000 | 1,030 | 300 | 0·3 all purposes. |
| Turbinia | " | 47 | 500 | 547 | 9,562 | 17·4 " |
| Victoria | " | 8 | 245 | 253 | 150 | 0·6 drinking and culinary. |
| Waubic | " | 12 | 450 | 462 | 215 | 0·5 " " |
| Wolfe Islander | " | 8 | 340 | 348 | 10 | 0·03 " " |
| Marquette No. 2 | Car ferry | 40 | ..... | 40 | 355 | 9 " " |
| Ontario No. 1 | " | 52 | 1,000 | 1,052 | 600 | 0·6 " " |
| Ontario No. 2 | " | 52 | 1,000 | 1,052 | 600 | 0·6 " " |
| Alberta | Passenger and freight. | 30 | 70 | 100 | 3,500 | 35 all purposes. |
| Colima | " | 30 | 192 | 222 | 5,400 | 24 " |
| Gaspesia | " | 30 | 50 | 80 | 3,600 | 45 " |
| Nayarit | " | 30 | 192 | 222 | 6,800 | 30 " |
| North Shore | " | 31 | 56 | 87 | 2,165 | 25 " |

TABLE No. 9—VESSEL WATER SUPPLIES—*Continued*

| Name of Vessel | Type | Number of Persons living aboard vessel | | | Capacity of Water Tanks, Drinking and Culinary | Capacity Per Capita in Gallons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Crew | Passengers | Total | Gallons | | |
| Ashbay | Freight | 19 | ..... | 19 | 1,152 | 60 | drinking and culinary. |
| Athabasca | " | 30 | 70 | 100 | 2,400 | 24 | all purposes. |
| Berryton | " | 29 | ..... | 29 | 475 | 16 | drinking and culinary. |
| Mary Boyce | " | 9 | ..... | 9 | 210 | 23 | " " |
| Bayton | " | 26 | ..... | 26 | 935 | 36 | all purposes. |
| Ben Maple | " | 19 | ..... | 19 | 2,450 | 129 | " |
| Canadian | " | 30 | ..... | ..... | 1,900 | 63 | drinking and culinary. |
| Cedarbay | " | 19 | ..... | 19 | 1,064 | 56 | " " |
| Claremont | " | 18 | ..... | 18 | 245 | 13 | " " |
| Collingwood | " | 29 | ..... | 29 | 792 | 27 | " " |
| Dalrymple | " | 21 | ..... | 21 | 475 | 22 | " " |
| W. H. Daniels | " | 21 | ..... | 21 | 1,120 | 53 | " " |
| Dan Proctor | " | 7 | ..... | 7 | 80 | 11 | " " |
| Edmonton | " | 29 | ..... | 29 | 495 | 17 | " " |
| Easton | " | 27 | ..... | 27 | 500 | 18 | " " |
| Emperor | " | 28 | ..... | 28 | 633 | 22·6 | " " |
| Glen Allan | " | 10 | ..... | 10 | 206 | 20 | " " |
| Glencairn | " | 21 | ..... | 21 | 880 | 42 | " " |
| Glendowan | " | 20 | ..... | 20 | 420 | 21 | " " |
| Gleneagles | " | 33 | ..... | 33 | 1,546 | 47 | all purposes. |
| Glenellah | " | 20 | ..... | 20 | 520 | 26 | drinking and culinary. |
| Glenfinnan | " | 24 | ..... | 24 | 420 | 17 | " " |
| Glenisla | " | 24 | ..... | 24 | 600 | 25 | " " |
| Glenlivet | " | 19 | ..... | 19 | 470 | 24 | " " |
| Glensannox | " | 27 | ..... | 27 | 475 | 17 | " " |
| Glenshee | " | 25 | ..... | 25 | 300 | 12 | " " |
| Glenmount | " | 21 | ..... | 21 | 158 | 7 | " " |
| Glenrig | " | 21 | ..... | 21 | 260 | 12 | " " |
| Grant Morden | " | 30 | ..... | 30 | 3,100 | 103 | all purposes. |
| G. R. Gray | " | 13 | 24 | 37 | 557 | 15 | drinking and culinary. |
| Greypoint | " | 23 | ..... | 23 | 210 | 9 | " " |
| Hagarty | " | 28 | ..... | 28 | 942 | 34 | " " |
| Hamilton | " | 23 | ..... | 23 | 822 | 35 | " " |
| Howard M. Hanna | " | 32 | ..... | 32 | 350 | 10 | " " |
| Hitherwood | " | 24 | ..... | 24 | 2,050 | 83 | all purposes. |
| Iocolite | " | 21 | ..... | 21 | 2,105 | 100 | drinking and culinary. |
| Kamaris | " | 27 | ..... | 27 | 1,100 | 40 | " " |
| Kearsarge | " | 29 | ..... | 29 | 200 | 7 | " " |
| Keenan | " | 8 | ..... | 8 | 200 | 25 | " " |
| Laketon | " | 26 | ..... | 26 | 1,269 | 48 | " " |
| Lord Strathcona | " | 24 | ..... | 24 | 1,000 | 41 | all purposes. |
| Maplebay | " | 19 | ..... | 19 | 1,044 | 55 | drinking and culinary. |
| Maplecourt | " | 30 | ..... | 30 | 412 | 14 | " " |
| Mapledawn | " | 25 | ..... | 25 | 1,600 | 64 | " " |
| Maple Heath | " | 20 | ..... | 20 | 300 | 15 | " " |
| Mapleton | " | 20 | ..... | 20 | 712 | 35 | all purposes. |
| Martian | " | 23 | ..... | 23 | 1,336 | 58 | drinking and culinary. |
| W. D. Mathews | " | 23 | ..... | 23 | 1,690 | 73 | " " |
| Mathewston | " | 30 | ..... | 30 | 7,400 | 246 | " " |
| Donald E. McKay | " | 24 | ..... | 24 | 2,800 | 116 | all purposes. |
| J. A. McKee | " | 19 | ..... | 19 | 811 | 43 | drinking and culinary. |
| A. E. McKinstry | " | 21 | ..... | 21 | 1,420 | 67 | " " |
| Metcalfe | " | 20 | ..... | 20 | 173 | 8 | " " |
| Midland King | " | 23 | ..... | 23 | 619 | 26 | " " |
| E. B. Osler | " | 28 | ..... | 28 | 936 | 33 | " " |
| Norman M. Paterson | " | 24 | ..... | 24 | 1,920 | 80 | " " |
| Poplarbay | " | 19 | ..... | 19 | 500 | 26 | " " |
| Puckasaw | " | 10 | ..... | 10 | 490 | 49 | " " |
| Riverton | " | 28 | ..... | 28 | 1,475 | 53 | " " |

TABLE No.9—VESSEL WATER SUPPLIES—*Concluded*

| Name of Vessel | Type | Number of Persons living aboard vessel | | | Capacity of Water Tanks, Drinking and Culinary | Capacity Per Capita in Gallons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Crew | Passengers | Total | Gallons | | |
| Royalton | Freight | 30 | ..... | 30 | 2,932 | 97 | all purposes. |
| Sarnian | " | 22 | ..... | 22 | 485 | 22 | drinking and culinary. |
| Sprucebay | " | 18 | ..... | 18 | 1,000 | 55 | " " |
| Susie Chipman | " | 8 | ..... | 8 | 230 | 26 | " " |
| Strathbogie | " | 12 | ..... | 12 | 240 | 20 | " " |
| Terge | " | 18 | ..... | 18 | 1,400 | 77 | " " |
| Valcartier | " | 23 | ..... | 23 | 1,690 | 73 | " " |
| Westmount | " | 28 | ..... | 28 | 635 | 22 | " " |
| James Whalen | " | 11 | ..... | 11 | 100 | 9 | " " |
| Willowbay | " | 19 | ..... | 19 | 508 | 26 | " " |
| Yorkton | " | 27 | ..... | 27 | 970 | 35 | " " |
| Sandland | Sand sucker | 27 | ..... | 27 | 1,056 | 38 | " " |

TABLE No. 10—GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIPS OF UNITED STATES REGISTER TRADING REGULARLY INTO CANADIAN PORTS

| Steamship | Type | Owner | Canadian Port |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Hamilton | Passenger | Furness-Withy Co | Quebec. |
| Canadiana | " | Buffalo and Crystal Beach Corporation | Crystal Beach. |
| Americana | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Chicora | " | Erie Beach Amusements, Ltd | Fort Erie, Ont. |
| Franklin | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Newton | " | " " " ..... | " |
| O'Bedell | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Orleans | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Maitland No. 1 | Car ferry | Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Navigation Co | Port Maitland. |
| Ashtabula | " | Pennsylvania and Ontario Navigation Co. | Port Burwell. |
| Colonial | Passenger | Western Reserve Navigation Co | Port Dover. |
| City of St. Ignace | " | " " " ..... | Port Stanley. |
| Marquette and Bessemer No. 1. | Car ferry | Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Co | Erieau, Ont. |
| Marquette and Bessemer No. 2. | " | " " " .. | " |
| Frank E. Kirby | Passenger | Nicholson Transit Co., Detroit | Kingsville, Ont. |
| Detroit | Car ferry | Wabash Railway Co., Detroit | Windsor, Ont. |
| Transfer | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Transport | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Brittania | Ferry | Detroit and Windsor Ferry Co | " |
| Columbia | " | " " " ..... | " |
| La Salle | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Papoose | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Pleasure | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Pontiac | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Promise | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Sappho | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Ste. Clair | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Victoria | " | " " " ..... | " |
| Essex | " | Walkerville and Detroit Ferry Co | Walkerville. |
| Wayne | " | " " " ..... | " |
| City of Toledo | Passenger | White Star Line | Sarnia and Port Lambton. |
| Owana | " | " " ..... | " " |
| Tashmoo | " | " " ..... | " " |
| Wauketa | " | " " Detroit | Sarnia, Port Lambton, etc. |
| Greyhound | " | " " ..... | Sarnia, Goderich, etc. |

TABLE No. 10—GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIPS OF UNITED STATES REGISTER TRADING REGULARLY INTO CANADIAN PORTS—*Concluded*

| Steamship | Type | Owner | Canadian Port |
|---|---|---|---|
| James Beard | Passenger | Port Huron and Sarnia Ferry Co. | Sarnia, Ont. |
| City of Cheboygan | " | " " " | " |
| City of Sarnia | " | " " " | " |
| Hiawatha | " | " " " | " |
| St. Lawrence | " | " " " | " |
| North American | " | Chicago, Duluth and Georgian Bay Transit Co. | Parry Sound. |
| South American | " | " " " | " |
| America | " | United States and Dominion Transportation Co. | Port Arthur. |
| Bennington | Freight | Rutland-Lake Michigan Transit Company | Brockville. |
| Brockton | " | | |
| Burlington | " | | |
| Back Bay | " | | |
| Brandon | " | | |
| New York News | " | Chicago Tribune Transportation Co. | Montreal. |
| Chicago Tribune | " | " " " | " |
| Kearsage | " | Canada Atlantic Transit Co. | Depot Harbour. |
| Arthur Orr | " | " " " | " |
| Frank B. Baird | " | Boland and Cornelius, Buffalo, New York. | Port Colborne. |
| Norman P. Clement | " | " " " | " |
| William H. Daniels | " | " " " | " |
| Edwin T. Douglass | " | " " " | " |
| Albert C. Field | " | " " " | " |
| Nisbet Grammer | " | " " " | " |
| Judge Hart | " | " " " | " |
| Watkins F. Nisbet | " | " " " | " |
| Robert W. Pomeroy | " | " " " | " |
| John J. Rammacher | " | " " " | " |

TABLE No. 11—PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS OF CANADIAN REGISTER OPERATING ON THE GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

| Steamship | Owner | Port at which inspected | Date of last inspection | Condition of water supply |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amherst | Gulf Pulp and Paper Co., Quebec | Not inspected | | |
| Cape Diamond | Canada Steamship Lines Limited | Quebec | May 10, 1925 | Fair. |
| Etoile | | Quebec | " 9, 1925 | Very doubtful. |
| Brumath | J. Rioux, Ruisseau Arbour, Gaspe | Not inspected | | |
| Champion | | Quebec | " 9, 1925 | " |
| Colomb | La Traverse de Levis Limitee, Levis | Not inspected | | |
| John S. Thom | Quebec and Levis Ferry Co. | " | | |
| Alphonse G | " " " | " | | |
| Lauzon | | Quebec | " 9, 1925 | " |
| Le Progress | Corporation of Three Rivers, P.Q. | Not inspected | | |
| Terrebonne | G. Dansereau, Grenville, P.Q. | " | | |
| Laurentia | J. O. Sicotte, Valleyfield, P.Q. | Montreal | " 4, 1925 | " |
| Soulanges | | " | | " |
| Beauharnois | Calixte Guyon, Montreal | Quebec | | |
| Boucherville | Alexandre Desmarteau | Not inspected | | |
| Rapids Prince | Canada Steamship Lines Limited | Montreal | May 7, 1925 | Fair. |
| Rapids Queen | " " " | " | " 7, 1925 | " |
| Three Rivers | " " " | " | " 8, 1925 | Very doubtful. |
| Quebec | " " " | " | " 8, 1925 | Fair. |
| Richelieu | " " " | " | " 7, 1925 | Good. |
| Montreal | " " " | " | " 7, 1925 | Fair. |
| Saguenay | " " " | " | " 5, 1925 | " |
| Manoa | " " " | Not inspected | | |
| Cape Eternity | " " " | Toronto | April 19, 1925 | " |
| Longueuil | " " " | Not inspected | | |
| Labrador | Clarke Steamship Company Ltd. | Quebec | 1925 | |
| Gaspesia | " " " | " | May 11, 1925 | |
| North Shore | " " " | " | " 11, 1925 | |
| Colima | " " " | " | " 11, 1925 | |
| Nayarit | " " " | Montreal | " 12, 1925 | |

TABLE No. 11—PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS OF CANADIAN REGISTER OPERATING ON THE GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER—*Concluded*

| Steamship | Owner | Port at which inspected | Date of last inspection | Condition of water supply |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria | M. Normand | " | June 4, 1924 | Doubtful. |
| Empress | Empress Navigation Company | " | June 7, 1924 | " |
| Garden City | Joseph Rinfret | " | May 5, 1925 | " |
| Brittanic | Montreal and Cornwall Navigation Company | " | June 3, 1924 | Very doubtful. |
| Levis | Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company | Prescott | Oct. 6, 1925 | Fair. |
| Charles Lyon | C.P.R. Car Ferry Company | " | Sept. 3, 1923 | " |
| Miss Vanderburg | Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company | " | Oct. 6, 1925 | " |
| Missisquoi | Thousand Island Navigation Co. | Kingston | May 14, 1925 | Doubtful. |
| Frontenac | " " " | Gananoque | Oct. 8, 1925 | Fair. |
| Waubic | Rockport Navigation Co. | Kingston | June 16, 1924 | " |
| Wolfe Islander | Municipality of Wolfe Island | " | May 14, 1925 | " |
| Brockville | Kingston Navigation Co. | " | Oct. 7, 1925 | " |
| Ontario No. 1 | Ontario Car Ferry Co. | Cobourg | Sept. 14, 1925 | Good. |
| Ontario No. 2 | " " | " | " 14, 1925 | " |
| Cayuga | Canada Steamship Lines Limited. | Toronto | July 3, 1925 | Fair. |
| Corona | " " " | " | " 4, 1925 | " |
| Chippewa | " " " | " | " 4, 1925 | " |
| Macassa | " " " | " | April 29, 1925 | Very doubtful. |
| Modjeska | " " " | " | May 6, 1924 | Doubtful. |
| Kingston | " " " | " | " 6, 1925 | Fair. |
| Toronto | " " " | " | " 3, 1925 | " |
| Turbinia | " " " | " | " 3, 1925 | " |
| Cape Trinity | " " " | " | April 19, 1925 | " |
| Dalhousie City | Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Navigation Co. | " | July 7, 1925 | " |
| Northumberland | " " " | " | " 7, 1925 | " |
| White Star | Canada Steamship Lines Limited. | Not inspected | | |
| Thousand Islander | " " " | Chatham | " 23, 1925 | " |
| Pelee | Windsor and Pelee Island Co. | Kingsville | " 24, 1924 | " |
| Rapids King | Canada Steamship Lines Limited. | Wallaceburg | Aug. 18, 1924 | " |
| Noronic | Northern Navigation Co. | Sarnia | Mar. 28, 1925 | Good. |
| Hamonic | " " " | " | " 28, 1925 | " |
| Huronic | " " " | " | " 28, 1925 | Fair only. |
| Louis Phillipe | Canada Steamship Lines Limited. | " | April 26, 1924 | Fair. |
| Caribou | Dominion Transportation Co. | Owen Sound | " 8, 1925 | " |
| Manitou | " " " | " | " 8, 1925 | " |
| Henry Pedwell | John Tackaberry | " | " 18, 1924 | Doubtful. |
| Michipicoten | Owen Sound Transportation Co. | " | " 9, 1925 | Very doubtful. |
| Laura H. Lee | | " | " 9, | Fair. |
| Midland City | Georgian Bay Tourist Co. | Midland | May 14, 1924 | Fair. |
| City of Dover | Honey Harbour Navigation Co. | " | June 30, 1923 | Doubtful. |
| Alberta | Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships | Port McNicoll | Mar. 24, 1925 | Fair. |
| Athabasca | " " " | " | " 24, 1925 | " |
| Assiniboia | " " " | " | " 24, 1925 | " |
| Keewatin | " " " | " | " 24, 1925 | Good. |
| Manitoba | " " " | " | " 24, 1925 | Fair. |
| Harrow of Port Arthur | | Not inspected | | |
| Mary Scott | Algoma Transit Co. | Sault Ste. Marie | Aug. 1, 1925 | " |
| Alexandra | Alexandra Steamship Co. | Owen Sound | April 8, 1925 | Doubtful. |
| Islet Prince | Terminal Transit Co. | Not inspected | | |
| Algoma | International Transit Co. | " | | |
| Marquette and Bessemer No. 1 | Lake Erie Navigation Co. | " | | |

The following is a compilation of information supplied from the Provincial Department of Health of Quebec. This table shows the results of the analyses of a series of samples of water collected, during 1925, from the supplies available for the use of persons travelling on the passenger trains of various railways in that province.

From a total of seventeen samples collected from trains operated by the Canadian Pacific Railways, six were found to be contaminated by sewage organisms, or 35 per cent.

Out of a total of thirty-one samples collected from trains operated by the Canadian National Railways, seven were found to be contaminated by the presence of sewage organisms, or 22 per cent.

Of two samples taken from drinking water available on trains operated by the Central Vermont Railway, one showed contamination in a very high degree.

One sample out of three taken from the drinking water available on passenger trains of the New York Central Railway was impure.

Four samples out of six derived from the drinking water available on passenger trains of the Quebec Central Railway showed various degrees of contamination.

So also, the presence of organisms of the B. colon group was found in samples derived from the drinking water of passenger trains operated by the Delaware and Hudson Railway and the Temiscouta Railway.

TABLE No. 12—PRESENCE OF B. COLON GROUP IN DRINKING WATER AVAILABLE ON PASSENGER TRAINS BEING OPERATED IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

| Railway | Direction of Train | | Origin of Water | Ice placed in water | Common Drinking Cup | When Sample collected | Presence of B. Colon Group in 5 c.c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coming from | Going to | | | | | |
| C.P.R. | Montreal | Pte. Fortune | Montreal | No | No | 5-5-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | " | No | No | 2-6-25 | 1/4 |
| " | " | Quebec | " | No | No | 14-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | St. Gabriel de B. | " | No | No | 18-2-25 | 2/4 |
| " | " | Farnham | " | No | No | 23-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Labelle | On the train | No | No | 18-3-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | St. Lin | " | No | No | 18-3-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Mont Laurier | " | No | No | 18-3-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Vaudreuil | Montreal | Montreal | No | No | 5-5-25 | 2/4 |
| " | " | " | " | No | No | 28-5-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | " | No | No | 2-6-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Pte. Fortune | " | " | No | No | 30-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Farnham | Bedford | Farnham | No | Yes | 23-2-25 | 4/4 |
| " | Ste. Therese | St. Eustache | On the train | No | No | 18-3-25 | 0/4 |
| " | St. Guillaume | Farnham | Farnham | Yes | No | 3-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Calumet | Montreal | Reservoir | No | No | 2-3-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Ottawa | " | On the train | No | No | 18-3-25 | 0/4 |
| C.N.R. | Montreal | Vaudreuil | Montreal | Yes | No | 30-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | St. Hyacinthe | " | No | No | 28-1-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Island Pond | " | No | No | 16-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | " | No | Yes | 17-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Halifax | Mtl. Riv. d. L. | No | No | 10-3-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Massena | Montreal | No | No | 11-3-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Halifax | " | Yes | No | 9-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Coteau Jct. | " | No | No | 28-5-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | St. Hyacinthe | " | No | No | 10-6-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Chicago | " | No | No | 11-6-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Vaudreuil | Montreal | " | No | No | 23-6-25 | 0/4 |
| " | St. Hyacinthe | " | " | No | No | 10-6-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Victoriaville | Doucet Landing | Victoriaville | Yes | No | 26-10-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Mont-Joli | Montreal | Mont-Joli | Yes | No | 23-3-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Charny | Campbellton | Charny | Yes | No | 16-2-25 | 3/4 |
| " | Quebec | Chicoutimi | Quebec | No | No | 2-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Cochrane | Quebec or Parent | Yes | No | 19-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | Parent | Yes | No | 17-3-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Chicago | Montreal | Toronto | No | No | 11-6-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Campbellton | Levis | Campbellton | No | Yes | ..... | 0/4 |
| " | " | Charny | " | Yes | No | 19-3-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Waterloo | Montreal | Sta. Waterloo | No | Yes | 17-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Roberval | Chambord | St. Felicien | No | ? | 13-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | " | No | No | 2-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Chambord | Chicoutimi | Chambord | No | No | 13-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Deschaillons | Levis | Levis | Yes | No | 9-2-25 | 0/4 |

TABLE No. 12—PRESENCE OF B. COLON GROUPS IN DRINKING WATER AVAILABLE ON PASSENGER TRAINS BEING OPERATED IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded*

| Railway | Direction of Train | | Origin of Water | Ice placed in water | Common Drinking Cup | When Sample collected | Presence of B. Colon Group in 5 c.c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coming from | Going to | | | | | |
| C.N.R. | Cochrane | Quebec | Cochrane or O'Brien | Yes | No | 16-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | Cochrane | Yes | No | 25-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | Cochrane or O'Brien | Yes | No | 9-3-25 | 2/4 |
| " | Island Pond | Montreal | Island Pond | No | No | 20-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Halifax | " | Camph. and Bathhurst | No | No | 10-3-25 | 0/4 |
| C.V. | Montreal | St. Armand | Montreal-St. Alban. | No | No | 2-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | St. Armand | Montreal | St. Armand | No | Yes | 21-10-25 | 4/4 |
| N.Y.C. | Montreal | New York | Montreal and New York | No | No | 18-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | New York | Malone | No | No | 18-2-25 | 1/4 |
| " | " | Valleyfield | Montreal and Valleyfield | No | No | 18-2-25 | 0/4 |
| Q.C. | Quebec | Sherbrooke | Quebec | Yes | No | 18-3-25 | 1/3 |
| " | " | Lac Frontiere | Quebec | Yes | No | 25-5-25 | 1/2 |
| " | " | Sherbrooke | " | No | No | 29-7-25 | 4/4 |
| " | Megantic | Vallee Jct. | Valley Jct. | No | No | 4-9-25 | 2/4 |
| " | Lac Frontiere | Quebec | Quebec | Yes | No | 25-5-25 | 0/2 |
| " | " | " | Lac Frontiere | No | No | 4-9-25 | 0/4 |
| Q.M. & S. | Sorel | Nicolet | Sorel | No | Yes | 17-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Fortierville | Sorel | River Richelieu | No | Yes | 24-2-25 | 0/4 |
| D. & H. | Montreal | New York | Montreal and Albany | No | No | 10-3-25 | 2/4 |
| " | New York | Montreal | New York and Montreal | No | No | 10-3-25 | 0/4 |
| Que. Oriental | New Carlisle | Matapedia | Source | No | Yes | 26-2-25 | 0/4 |
| Temiscouata | Riv-du-Loup | Edmundston | Riviere-du-Loup | Yes | No | 27-3-25 | 1/4 |

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1925-26

| Service | Gross Expenditure | Refunds | Net Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Civil Government Salaries | 153,503 99 | ..... | 153,503 99 |
| Civil Government Generally | 1,210 65 | ..... | 1,210 65 |
| Civil Government Contingencies | 47,645 02 | 2,263 72 | 45,381 30 |
| Food and Drugs | 79,241 90 | 1,739 38 | 77,502 52 |
| Opium and Narcotic Drugs | 15,978 76 | 86 74 | 15,892 02 |
| Proprietary or Patent Medicines | 2,404 35 | ..... | 2,404 35 |
| Pollution of Inland Waters | 5,400 00 | ..... | 5,400 00 |
| Marine Hospitals, etc | 141,844 73 | 1,845 75 | 139,998 98 |
| Quarantine | 176,470 52 | 263 18 | 176,207 34 |
| Leprosy | 19,151 65 | ..... | 19,151 65 |
| Public Works Health Act | 4,292 55 | 200 00 | 4,092 55 |
| Immigration Medical Inspection | 66,990 04 | 696 09 | 66,293 95 |
| Laboratory of Hygiene | 4,359 90 | 254 10 | 4,105 80 |
| Venereal Diseases | 119,519 31 | ..... | 119,519 31 |
| Gratuities, Civil Service Act, 1918, Sec. 30 | 350 00 | ..... | 350 00 |
| Unforeseen expenses | 97 45 | ..... | 97 45 |
| Child Welfare Association | 5,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Canadian Social Hygiene Council | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| Canadian Tuberculosis Association | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 |
| Allowance to the widow of the late A. Laliberte | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| | 891,460 82 | 7,348 96 | 884,111 86 |

REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1925-26

| Service | Total Revenue | Refunds | Net Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| "A"—Food and Drugs | 5,450 00 | ..... | 5,450 00 |
| "B"—Opium and Narcotic Drugs | 13,836 78 | 1,003 35 | 12,833 43 |
| "C"—Patent Medicines | 7,141 58 | 522 50 | 6,619 08 |
| "D"—Sick Mariners' Dues | 191,934 61 | 1,362 81 | 190,571 80 |
| "E"—Casual Revenue | 22,464 16 | 2 60 | 22,461 59 |
| | 240,827 13 | 2,891 26 | 237,935 87 |

"A"—FOOD AND DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1925-26

| — | Analysis Fees | Penalties | Costs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Nova Scotia | 48 00 | ..... | ..... | 48 00 |
| Quebec | ..... | 125 00 | 40 00 | 165 00 |
| Ontario | 3,490 00 | 620 00 | 289 00 | 4,399 00 |
| Manitoba | 70 00 | ..... | ..... | 70 00 |
| Alberta | ..... | 125 00 | 50 00 | 175 00 |
| British Columbia | 8 00 | 425 00 | 160 00 | 593 00 |
| | 3,616 00 | 1,295 00 | 539 00 | 5,450 00 |

"B"—OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1925-26

| — | Business Licenses | Import Licenses | Export Licenses | Penalties | Seizures | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Nova Scotia | 90 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 00 |
| New Brunswick | 80 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,824 99 | ..... | 1,904 99 |
| Quebec | 1,035 00 | 445 00 | 15 00 | 2,965 70 | 121 88 | 4,582 58 |
| Ontario | 1,105 00 | 115 00 | 5 00 | 1,975 15 | ..... | 3,200 15 |
| Manitoba | 325 00 | ..... | ..... | 200 00 | ..... | 525 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 35 00 | ..... | ..... | 810 00 | ..... | 845 00 |
| Alberta | 135 00 | ..... | ..... | 226 00 | ..... | 361 00 |
| British Columbia | 96 00 | 15 00 | ..... | 1,179 71 | 9 00 | 1,299 71 |
| Foreign | 25 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 00 |
| | 2,926 00 | 575 00 | 20 00 | 9,181 55 | 130 88 | 12,833 43 |

"C"—PATENT MEDICINES NET REVENUE, 1925-26

| — | Penalties | Registration Fees at $2 each | License Fees at $1 each | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | 22 00 | 80 00 | 102 00 |
| New Brunswick | ..... | 28 00 | 137 00 | 165 00 |
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | ..... | 12 00 | 12 00 |
| Quebec | 190 23 | 338 00 | 1,431 00 | 1,959 23 |
| Ontario | 30 70 | 502 00 | 2,217 15 | 2,749 85 |
| Manitoba | ..... | 82 00 | 159 00 | 241 00 |
| Saskatchewan | ..... | 10 00 | 31 00 | 41 00 |
| Alberta | ..... | 28 00 | 96 00 | 124 00 |
| British Columbia | ..... | 28 00 | 68 00 | 96 00 |
| Foreign | ..... | 192 00 | 937 00 | 1,129 00 |
| | 220 93 | 1,230 00 | 5,168 15 | 6,619 08 |

## "D"—SICK MARINERS' DUES REVENUE, 1925-26

| — | Total Revenue | Refunds | Net Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Nova Scotia | 45,765 84 | 275 71 | 45,490 13 |
| New Brunswick | 22,501 15 | 139 26 | 22,361 89 |
| Prince Edward Island | 948 24 | 3 36 | 944 88 |
| Quebec | 54,181 18 | 422 68 | 53,758 50 |
| British Columbia | 68,538 20 | 521 80 | 68,016 40 |
| | 191,934 61 | 1,362 81 | 190,571 80 |

## "E"—CASUAL REVENUE, 1925-26

| — | Total |
|---|---|
| | $ cts. |
| Fumigation of ships | 14,179 64 |
| Hospital care of passengers | 6,287 95 |
| Department of Customs and Excise, use of launch *Evelyn* | 1,800 00 |
| Refunds of previous years' expenditure | 22 97 |
| Sundry sales | 171 00 |
| | 22,461 56 |

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8363